28, at 9:30 a. m.,

GRADES AND

R SALL roperty for Sale or To Rent, L FOR SALE. whant Mill at Marietta, Ö., is for the upon easy terms. Machinery lads and store of Iron Rail. For ion write JOHN BLOODGOOD, t City. For inspection of prop-W. Marietta, O.

, BALTIMORE, LIGHT, AND nd \$2.50 per day, according to turn charges for pariors, batha ording to size. The most con-table in the city. Elevatod all the floors, All lines of city e doors. F. W. COLEMAN. L. Oct. 10, 1878.

ING CARDS. NOTES & CARDS, Elegant Styles, Short-est Notice, Least Mo-ney, Statishery and Fine Engraving, S. D. Childs & Co., '6 Washington St.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

KID GLOVES.

OFFER THIS DAY

350 Dozen

"MARIE"

KID GLOVES

3-BUTTONS,

55c a Pair.

This Glove will compare

KID GLOVES.

In all the new Fall Colors.

PRICES REDUCED

2-Buttons at 95c.

3-Buttons at \$1.19

4-Buttons at \$1.43

6-Buttons at \$1.75

for quality and wear.

We recommend this Glove

Our Descriptive Catalogue for

out of town distribution is now

ready, and can be had on applica-

Mandel Bros.,

121 & 123 State-st.

Branch---Michigan-av. and 22d-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE NEWEST MUSIC BOOKS,

WHITE ROBES.

A new Sunday-school Song Book of unusual beauty, By A. J. Abbey and M. J. Munger. Price, 30 cents, for which Specimen Copies will be mailed. Examine this charming collection when new books are needed. Every song is a jewel.

THE NEWEST OPERAS ARE

DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA. Eichberg, new and

BELLS OF CORNEVILLE. By Planquette

The newest Church Music and Singing School Book

VOICE OF WORSHIP. L. O. Emerson. \$9.0

TEMPLE. Dr. W. O. Perkins. \$9.00 per dozen.

EMERSON'S FOCAL METHOD. \$1.50. Com-

A new Anthem Book is nearly ready.

The Musical Record is always new. \$2.00 per year.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

182 Fifth-av., New York,

Have Now Ready:

NOTES ON RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

By CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR.

her of "Railroads, Their Origin and Problems. 12mo. Cloth. Extra. \$1.25.

The author is an acknowledged authority on all ques-lons relating to railroads. He has grouped together in

ALSO A THIRD EDITION OF

Railroads, Their Origin and Problems.

12mo. Cloth. \$1.25.

\* For sale by all booksellers, and sent by mail, pre-aid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

"HAPGOOD'S"

Spanish

Arch Instep Shoes

\$8.00 TO \$6.00,

M. WHEELER & CO.,

74 MADISON-ST.,

olume interesting information and practical sug-as, the fruit jof many years' trained experience.

ost interesting and important work."-Railway

rized by broad, progressive, liberal ideas

tre conclusions are of great value."-N. Y.

OLIVER DITSON & OO. Boston

The newest Voice Training Book is

PINAFORE. Gilbert and Sullivan. 50 cents.

SORCERER. Gilbert and Sullivan. \$1.00.

ARMEN. By Bizet. \$2.00.

FATINITZA. By Suppe. \$2.00.

favorably with other Gloves

retailed in this market at \$1.

LUPIN'S

**WILSON BROS.,** 

113 and 115 State-st.

stock, which includes the

best products of the leading

manufacturers of Europe

and this country, we had

large number of lines of

FANCY UNDERWEAR.

These patterns are EXCLU-

SIVE and very ATTRACT-

We call special attention

to several numbers of Fancy

Merino, tull regular, which

we offer at MUCH BELOW

THEIR VALUE. To one

number of EXTRA HEAVY

White Merino, tull regular,

at \$2.00 each; one line of

\$1.00 each. To our lines of

Shirts and Drawers at 50c,

75c, and \$1.00 each, all sizes.

**1-2 Hose.** 

We have just received a

large invoice of GENUINE

Balbriggan 1-2 Hose, weight

specially adapted to the sea-

son. Our lines of Merino,

Cashmere, Silk, Fancy, and

Brown Cotton Goods are

larger than ever before

Sole agents for "Preville"

FUR-LINED GARMENTS.

SILK

Garments,

FUR LINED,

(Manufactured by Eddy, Harvey & Co.)

PALMER HOUSE.

SCHWEITZER & BEER

Fancy Goods & Toys,

111 STATE-ST.,

Full assortment of Choice Holiday Goods.

We invite buyers to examine our stock and

FLOUR.

UNDERWOOD'S EXTRA.

Its digestive and delicate qualities make it he most desirable Family Flour. Every bar-

GARDNER, STONE & CO.,

53 Market-st. 112 LaSalle-st.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMONDS.

N. MATSON & CO.,

Importers of Fine Diamonds, Manufacturers of Diamond Jewelry,

STATE and MONROE-STS.

Clarke, Friend, Fox & Co.,

PAPER WRITING, AND WRAPPING.

150 and 152 CLARK-ST... CHICAGO.

Between Washington and Madison.

Town-Made Paris Kids.

shown by us.

IVE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1879-TWELVE PAGES.

NOVELTIES.

CREAT BARGAIN, Paris 'Novelties.' UNDER WEAR. Field, Leiter

State & Washington-sts.,

ARE OPENING,

& Co.

From Latest Importations,

In Large Assortment. Rich Brocaded India Cashmeres.

Damasse Suitings. In Persian and Japanese Designs.

New Plaids. In Novel Combinations, With very many other styles of Superior Fabrics not shown elsewhere, and at most reason-Opera, Mode, and Dark Shades able prices.

PLAIN AND FANCY

**VELVETS** PLUSHES. In all desirable patterns and

Immediate inspection will insure the securing of the most desirable portion.

FURNITURE.

We have the largest assortment in this city, of our own design and make--entirely different from any other dealers--at prices that will convince you that we are lower than others.

Holton & Hildreth,

221 & 223 State-st. Factory, 24 & 26 Van Buren-st. FINANCIAL.

FIELD, LINDLEY & CO.,

17 SOUTH-ST., NEW YORK 88 LA SALLE-ST., Chicago.

BUY AND SELL STOCKS and

SECURITIES

ALBERT M. DAY, Manager.

MONEY to LOAN By JOSIAH H. REED. No. 52 Wilham-st., N. Y.. In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE. Applications received and promptly attended to by H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

\$100,000

Upon Improved Farms in Northern Illinois at 7 per cent.

KIMBALL & FKAKE.

38 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED. Experienced Cloak Sales-

man or Saleslady. None other HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.,

137 & 139 State-st. ICE-CUTTING PRIVILEGE. Wanted, a place on some river or take in the vicinity Chicago. Also some point from 50 to 200 miles north Chicago, suitable for cutting and storing ice. Advan D 44. Tribune office.

ARMALINE. Writer's Cramp ARMALINE!

FARNHAM & CO.,
100 Clark-st., Room 8.

PAINSANKS'

SCALES o ang party wishing to adrertise in the City or Counry Newspapers — North.
South East, or West. Adrestisements sant daily at
Lowest Prices. Call or address
6. A. COOK & CO. 114 Dearborn-st., Chicase FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

**MEN'S** How Susan, the Ute Wom-

an, Effected the Meekers' Release By Pleading for Them in a Council of War-

riors. Such a Thing Never Before

Heard Of in Indian

History.

In addition to our regular This Squaw Proved a Faithful Friend to the Captive Women,

MADE to OUR ORDER a Shielding Them from Indignities Which the Bucks Offered.

> Mrs. Meeker, Her Daughter, and Mrs. Price and Children at Los Pinos.

Their Story of the White River

Agency Massacre Now First Told.

Scarlet Knit All Wool, at The Aged Agent's Wife Slightly Wounded During the Terrible Onslaught.

> Life Amongst the Utes. The Thrilling Statement Related Without

> How the Captives Fared During Their

Florid or Sensational Detail. THE RETURN. THE MHEKER FAMILY AT LOS PINOS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. DENVER, Col., Oct. 28.—The following special

has been received by the Denver Tribune from Los Pinos Agency, Oct. 25, via Del Norte, Col., We this morning have had the best possible

evidence of the success of Gen. Adams in his mission of procuring the release of the captive women and children who have been in the hands of the hostile Indians since the massacre of all the maies at the White River Agency on the 28th of September, on the arrivalein person of the recent captives, who were Mrs. Meeker, Miss Josephine Meeker, Mrs. Price, and two children of Mrs. Price. They came into the Agency quite early this morning, and were, of course, received by the few white people here, representatives of the people of the entire country, with feelings of mingled joy and gratitude, and a sign of relief at being released from the terrible bondage which had en-slaved them, and which threatened them with most terrible of all fates,—even death. Among others who were here to meet and welrome the captives was Ralph Meeker, the only living son of Agent Meeker, who, as will be remembered, accompanied Maj. Pollock on his journey to this lace with the intention of penetrating the reservation with the Major, had not Gen. Adams aken his departure before Maj. Poliock, Mr. Meeker, and your correspondent arrived. I will not attempt to describe a meeting which was so full of gladness, and, at the same time, by necessity, of sadness,—a meeting full of joy on the part of the son and brother, of gratitude and thanksgiving on the part of the mother and

sister, and YET FULL OF SORROW in the recollection of all of the fate of the husband and father. I don't think Mrs. Meeker or her daughter knew of the good fortune which awaited them here, of meeting Ralph, till they reached Ouray's house last night, where they were told of his presence, which, of course, only increased their impatience to push on to the Agency. The ladies look careworn and fatigued, as they naturally would after the experience through which they have passed during the past twenty-five days, twenty-two of which they were captives among sayage Indians, in a wild country, and apparently cut off from succor. The ladies express themselves as most thankful for their early deliverance, which was SAID MRS. MEEKER,

in speaking to your correspondent: "I hardly knew what to expect. At times the Indians alnost ignored us, and went forward with their ouncils without regarding our presence at all; again they jeered, and taunted, and threatened us; at other times they were comparatively pleasant. There was but one who seemed determined to protect us. This was Susan, Johnson's wife, who has shown herself, from the beginning to the end of the troubles, a woman of fine feeling, and enuinely humane and kind in her disposition to her fellow-creatures. I can never forget er, and our entire family. She is a good woman. Yes, as to the threats," said she, being requested to proceed, "we hardly exagain to see the faces of friends in a civilized land; t we never lost hope, yet times were very despondent indeed. We

hoped, and yet we feared, at all times. Sometimes one feeling was in the ascendant, and ometimes the other. We believed we would be held as hostages, and saw in this hope the for the Indians when it should come to the ettlement of terms of peace; and, too, we beleved our friends would do all in their power to escue us as soon as possible,

BUT WE FRARED THAT THE VERY EFFORT to save us must be the means of hastening our death. We heard of the approach of troops, and we were fearful that they might push forward in their zeal to avenge the murders com-mitted by the Indians, and place the Indians in such close quarters that they would be com-pelled to rid themselves of us as a burden. They would have killed us before leaving us to be rescued by the soldiers. Then, we never knew but that some conflict with the soldiers might cause the death of several Indians, in which case we were fearful we would fall vic-tims to the Indians' love of retaliation. We were always fearful lest some savage ones of the tribe would kill us out of the mere desire for blood, or the mere sport of the thing. In fact, we thought our lives were subject to the meres whim of the savages. The treatment which my daughter underwent at the hands of Chief Douglass is an illustration of what I mean. We owe everything to Susan, at least more than to

This is the tenor of Mrs. Meeker's language, but I do not profess to give her exact words.

with the Agency, and who accompanied Gen Adams on his mission. When Gen. Adams ap proached, which was noted by the Indians, they rushed the captives into a secure place in the brush, where he could not see or hear them. They were securely guarded while the conference which was held was in progress. Their camp was on a tributary of the Grand River. Of course the arrival of Gen. Adams was hailed with joy, but five long hours passed before they knew whether he brought them deliverance or he would be compelled to go away and leave them with their horrid captors. The council which succeeded Gen. Adams' arrival last five hours, and was marked by great vehemence on the

were two parties,-A PEACE AND A WAR PACTION,and for a while, war seemed bound to win the day. In the powwow Susan, the squaw, who is referred to above, took a leading part in the controversy, and she raised her voice for peace, and she did good work. Susan, besides being Johnson's wife, is a sister of the great chief, Oursy, whose counsel is still more weighty among the Indians. She was supposed to represent her brother in a measure. Her words were listened to with respect, and were allowed to have their full weight. Notwithstanding her entreaties and Gen. Adams' presentation of the case, it at one time seemed as if the Indians would refuse absolutely to surrender their captives. They were determined to keep and make the most of them.

part of the Indian orators who took part. There

Susan was followed by her husband, Johnson who also made a speech advocating the release of the captives,-in fact, made a strong appeal in favor of the women, setting forth their great grief and the advantage to the Indians in this release, which might secure special consideration for them when it should come to arranging a treaty. He quoted and dwelt with emphasis on Ouray's advice to the Northean Utes. It was a novel attempt, as may well be imagined, to see a squaw addressing the hardy warriors. Susan has taken first rank as a leader among them. The instance was the first one on record of a squaw joining an important council and taking a prominent part in it. As is well known, the Utes make slaves of the women, and, so far as their councils are concerned, impose the same silence on them that St. Paul did. It is supposed that in this case Susan was listened to because she was supposed to represent Ouray, and to Ouray the Indians now look to save them in procuring a peace. At any rate she obtained a hearing, and she pleaded well. Johnson, her husband, an influential Chief, is supposed to have been brought over by her to the advocating of a peace policy, for, as he will be and has been re-

LARGE MEASURE RESPONSIBLE FOR IT, now to see him come boldly forward and advocate lenient measures, convinces one that resolution is possible even among savages. Notwithstanding their eloquent appeals, how ever, it is probable that the ladies would not be released had not Gen. Adams risen from his seat and told the Indians that they must give an affirmative or he would give immediate orders to the soldiers to pursue their own course towards the Indians. They then promised to release the prisoners unconditiona v, with the hope that the General would use his soldiers for the present.

best efforts to prevent the invasion of the On the morning of the 22d inst., Gen. Adams started north to meet the soldiers, and, at the same time, the captives were permitted to leave for the south. The Indians seemed loth to have them depart until assurances had been given that Adams would prevent the soldiers coming in; but none of their objections were heeded, and they marched on, crossing the Gannison and coming up the Uncompaghre till they reached Ouray's house last evening, having been two days and one night on the road. Ouray's house is nine miles below this place and, as the liberated captives reached that place, and the head Chief offered them shetter and food, they remained with him during the night, and came on to this point this morning, and the party, including the captives and Ralph Meeker, leave for Alamosa and Denver by the same conveyance which will bring this dispatch

THE HISTORY OF THE PRISONERS luring their captivity forms a most pathetic ehapter. After the killing of Agent Meeker, the women attempted to escape into the brush from the burning building. Mrs. Meeker was fired at, with the result of a flesh wound in the hip, four inches in length, Miss Meeker and Mrs. Price were called to by Indians: "No shoot white woman; stop; Indian no hurt." They were mounted; Miss Meeker, with Mrs. Price's eldest child, 4 years old, tied behind her; Mrs. Price, with her infant in her arms, and Mrs. Meeker, who is 64 years of age, and lame from her wound. When they struck the camp at midnight, Mrs. Meeker was dismounted and fell to the ground, unable to move, and the Indians surrounded her and added to the misery of the situation by jeering and taunting "the old white squaw." The next morning they were separated, Douglass retaining the charge of Mrs. Meeker, and Persune taking Miss Meeker, while Mrs. Price and children were in the charge of an Uncompangre Ute.

THE SUFFERINGS OF MRS. MEEKER vere indescribable during her stay with Douglass, whose squaw abused her by neglect, pushing, striking, and taunts. On one occasion Douglass threw down blankets, and compelled Miss Meeker to dismount, saying they were going into camp. He then said they were going to stab them, and exhibited the butcher-knives to be used for the purpose. Then he placed a musket to her forehead, and said, "Indian going to shoot." The courageous girl never flinched, and laughed at the burly avage. He asked her if she was afraid, and her ready response, "I am not afraid of indians or death," elicited the admiration of the red devils. They turned upon Chief Douglass in derision, and he dunk from the presence of the brave Miss Meeker. Soon after this they were placed in charge of Chief Johnson, and, through the intrumentality of Johnson's squaw, their condition was very much improved

AND FURTHER INDIGNITIES CHASED captives to a fate worse than death have proven not to be sustained by the facts, and the captives arrive safe but worn out by the indignities detailed above.
Susan proved to be the guardian spirit, and

had it not been for her intercession the fate of the women would have formed one of the blackest pages of Indian devistry.

Last night, on the arrival of the captives, Ouray expressed great satisfaction, and this morning, on their leaving, Chopotta, wife of Ouray, wept like a child. The Agency effects were destroyed, the women only saving such clothing as they happened to have on. Mrs. Meeker was permitted to enter the burning building to get her money and "Spirit book," as she told the Indians it was. The money, \$30, was taken from her. Miss Meeker had \$80 in the building and Mrs. Price a small amount, which was destroyed by the flames. THROUGH THE FEARFUL ORDEAL

of captivity Mrs. Price and Miss Meeker almost fought for the rights of poor old Mrs. Meeker. They could use a little Spanish and Ute, and their defiance of intruding Indians, and readiness to resist insult to the old lady, challenged ness to resist insuit to the old lady, challenged the respect of even the blood-thirsty aborigines. They would push the savages right and left when interfered with, and, on making com-plaint to Susan, would face the Indians, while

house by Capt. Klein, who resides near the Agency and keeps a stage station, and Maj.
Sherman and Mr. Saunders, who are connected favors of which they would otherwise have been favors of which they would otherwise have been

The Indian runners, prior to the release of the captives, reported "white squaws head brave." The statements in detail of the captives have been taken by Inspector Pollock for official use.

> AT ALAMOSA. THE MEEKER PAMILY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ALAMOSA, Col., Oct. 28.—Ralph Meeker, his mother, and sister, Miss Josie, and Mrs. Price and two children, arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and immediately proceeded to the residence of Judge Hoyt, where they are comfortably cared for, and will remain to take the rest which they so much need before proceeding farther. They were treated with respect while captives, and do not complain of any rougher treatment than would naturally befall them in being hurried from place to place, as the Indians became alarmed at the movements of the troops.
All speak in the highest terms of the firmness and of the intrepidity of Gen. Adams in securing their release, and of Ouray's frien without which all efforts by Gen. Adams would have been futile. Mrs. Meeker is exhausted by her perilous trip. Otherwise all are well, and are receiving the best of care. Mrs. Meeker's son refused to allow an interview to-night, as all were so very tired.

THE ARMY.

WHAT SHERIDAN IS DOING.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 28.—Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Pope met in this city to-day and had a conversation on military matters. The confer ence was chiefly regarding the situation on the frontier, and the best course to pursue in the premises was discussed. After the conference in an interview to-day, Gen. Pope said that they were ready to move a force against the hostile Indians as soon as the Indian Department is ready. They are now merely waiting to see what it will do. Gen. Pope is concentrating, he says, about 1,000 men at Fort Garland, who will be ready to move north as soon as wanted. This force will be placed under the command of Col. R. S. Mackenzie, the expe rienced Indian fighter. Both Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Pope left the city to-night for their respective headquarters. Officers on leave in this Department, have all been ordered to report to

LIFE-INSURANCE.

A CORRECTION.
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 28.—An error of some noment was made in a dispatch sent from here last night about the proceedings in court yesterday in relation to life-insurance matters. The dispatch said the affidavit alludes to an alleged conspiracy to wreck the St. Louis Mutual Life in favor of the New York Life. It should have read "In favor of a New York life-insurance company," name not mentioned. No allusion whatever was made in the affidavit to the New York Life, and there was no intention to do that Company an injury. The mistake was one

THE CONTINENTAL WRECK. ALBANY, Oct. 28 .- The Receiver of the Continental Life-Insurance Company will soon pay a dividend to the creditors of 15 per cent.

The Opinion in the Wisconsin Land-Grant

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—The third biennial meeting of the Evangelical Alliance of the Uni'ed States commenced at the Second Presbyterian Church here to night. Delegates are present

from all parts of the country, who are pleasant provided for and entertained by friends in the

provided for and entertained by friends in this city. The program for this evening was an address of weicome by the Rev. M. Rhodes, and a response, and also an account of the conference at Basic, Switzerland, by the Rev. T. W. Chambers, of New York.

The sessions will continue to-morrow and Thursday, and among the speakers will be some of the most noted divines of the country.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—The cabinet-makers

the city have inaugurated a general strike for

of the city have insugurated a general states of an advance of 25 per cent.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 28.—Members of the Hand-Sewed Shoemakers' Society, who make fine custom work for some twenty shops in this city, made a demend to-day for an equalization of prices and an advance of about fifteen cents in wages, which was premptly acceded to by the bosses, and the men are highly delighted with their success.

LAND-GRANTS. Case—The Feeling on the Part of the Railway Company.

\*\*Receial Dispatch to The Tribuse.\*\*

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 28.—Some years ago a a bloated bondholder. bill in equity was filed in the United States Court for the Western District of Wisconsin by the Madison & Portage Railway Company against the North Wisconsin Railway Company, the West Wisconsin Railway Company, the Farm Mortgage Land Company, and other railway companies. The object of the suit was to enforce the claim of the Madison & Portage Railway Company to go into the land-grant north of the Lake St. Croix, to make up a deficiency in the grant between Madison and Portage. The West Wisconsin Railway Company and the Farm Mortgage Railway Land Company claimed the same right, and each answered and filed a crossbill. Several hearings were had, which resulted in favor of the Madison & Portage and the other complainants in the cross-bills. At the outset an injunction was issued restraining the North Wisconsin Railway Company from mortgaging or selling any of the lands patented to it without six and within fifteen miles on each side of the road. This injunction has been maintained for several years, and bas seriously interfered with the construction of the North Wisconsin Railway and with the settlement of the country north of Lake St. Croix. A final hearing was had in the cause on the original bill and cross-bills and proofs, at Boston, the 14th of September, before Judges Harlan, Drummond, and Bunn, and this morning the opinion. written by Justice Harlan, and concurred in by the other Judges, was filed. It holds that the act of Congress of May 5, 1884, operated to break the continuity of the line of road contemplated by the act of June 3, 1856, and modified the grant congress of May 5, 1895, operated to break the continuity of the line of road contemplated by the act of June 3, 1856, and modified the grant made by that act essentially; that, as to the West Wisconsin and the Madison & Portage, the State had the power to accept the grant of May 5, 1864, no rights on the part of either of said companies having intervened up to 1864 to prevent it. The bill of the Madison & Portage and the cross-bills of the West Wisconsin Railway Company are therefore dismissed. The Court holds the Farm-Mortgage Company entitled, under the legislation of the State, to take the lands north of the Lake St. Croix, without six and within fifteen miles, which, the opinion states, will doubtless not interfere with any land heretofore patented to the North Wisconsin Railway Company. The Court also holds against what is known as the Doctrine of the Leavenworth & Galveston Railway Decision, and that lands can, under the act of Congress, be selected in the indemnity limits for lands sold by the United States or pre-empted within the limits of the grant, whether such lands were so sold or pre-empted before the passage of the grant or afterward. This last point is of great interest to all land-grant companies. This is a great victory for the North Wisconsin Railway Company and for the section through which it is being built, although it is understood the Company will appeal from the decree giving land to the Farm Mortgage Land Company. The counsel for the North Wisconsin are justly jubilant over the result. The Hon. J. J. Pinney, the Hon. P. L. Spooner, of this city, and Col. C. Spooner, of Husson, General Solicitor of the Company, each argued for it at Boston. B. J. Stevens and J. C. Sloan argued for the Madison & Portage Company; W. F. Vilas, of Vilas & Bryant, for the West Wisconsin; the Hon. A. Scott Sloan for the Farm Mortgage Company; and E. H. Abbott for the Wisconsin Central Railway Company.

sum he had mentioned.

He spoke next of the extraordinary amount He said:

tion there were bitter and acrimonious debates, and at one time it seemed impossible to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. After a time the spirit of compromise took possession of that body, and the Constitution of the United States was framed. The people of that day believed that, instead of a confederation of States, which had existed for several years, they had a Govsides that we had a Government. The whisky rebellion broke out in Pennsylvania, and was put down by the strong arm of the Government. Then we were sure it was a Government. We remained under that belief until the days of Gen. Jack-son, when South Carolins raised the arm of re-bellion against this Government. Armed men trod the streets of South Carolina, and threatened that unless their views were accepted they would destroy this Government. Gen. Jackson happened to be in the Presidential chair at that under the leadership of John C. Calbotte, had

ngainst the Government. Taking his pipe out of his mouth (which he almost always smoked) he said: 'Let South Carolina commit the first overt actof treason, and, by the Eternal! I will hang John C. Calhoun.' [Cheers.] Every man in America, including John C. Calhoun, knew he would do it [hanghter], and the first overt act of treason was not committed. [Renewed laughter.] Then we were sure we had a Government. Even South Carolina had bowed to the supremary of the Government, and we remained under that impression for many long years, until I took my seat in the Senate, twenty-two years are the 4th day of last March, when again treason raised its hideous head; again the threat was made that unless their wishes we-

## POLITICAL.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Zach Chandler Makes a Strong Speech at Milwaukee.

A Caustic Arraignment of the Old-Time Rebel Democracy.

The New York Campaign Fast Drawing to a Close.

Feel Relative to Robinson.

Rumors of Secret Circulars to

How the Interior Counties

Republicans to Vote for Him.

And at the Same Time Settle Cornell by Wholesale Scratching.

Butler's Enormous Prize-Money Fees Again Bothering That Valiant Patriot.

No Matter How He Explains It. His Stories Won't Agree.

> ZACH CHANDLER. HIS MILWAUKEE SPEECH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 28.—The Hon. Zach Chandler, of Michigan, spoke this evening to an immense audience in the Academy of Music in this city. The meeting was presided over by Gov. William E. Smith, who introduced the speaker of the evening in a brief and patriotic address. The State Central Committee having arranged for three speeches from Senator Chandler, it was thought fitting that he should deliver the first of the series in this city. The reception he received was befitting the ch and reputation of the speakef. The effort was an able one, and was enthusi-astically received. He spoke for two hours, and held his audience spellbound! during that time. He opened his remarks by alluding to the greenback question. He defined a greenback as "a promise to pay somebody nothing." It was predicated on the supposed dishonesty of the American people. The only way these people had of judging others was by themselves, and thought that, by their standard, when they took the balance of the Nation to be thieves, it was a righteous judgment. He was not one who believed that the "bloated bondholder" was a criminal. Every one who had a dollar in the savings-bank was a bloated bondholder. Ninety-oine men out of every hundred were bondholders to the extent of \$100 and under, while the one-huntent of \$10,000 and upwards. For the sake, possibly, of ruining this one-hundredth man, they were willing to ruin the other ninety-nine men by stopping the interest on these bonds. He illustrated his argument by showing how tions by giving them money payable at no time, to nobody, and at no place. Mr. Chandler stated that he was in the Senate when the National Banking bill was passed, and he had voted for it, to make a currency which was absolutely safe, and which would give our bonds a marketable value abroad. They could not pledge the individual credit of the States because they could not tell what States would repudiate them. They could have secured the onds with railroad mortgages, for that matter. It would have been perfectly legal, but they

PLEDGE THE CREDIT OF THE NATION. He proceeded to discuss the subject of the free coinage of silver. He said that had the Warner bill passed the Congress of the United States, it would have had the effect of reducing our coin currency to a single standard. This was a Democratic project, gotten up to benefit the bullion owners and the bullion speculators. These classes could afford to pay the Congress of the United States \$10,000,000 to pass that bill to swindle the people. He would not say that such an attempt had been made, but he would say that they could afford to pay the

of Rebel claims introduced in Congress, which he could not read in two hours. He recited a petition which, he said, was being largely circulated in the South to pay the Southern officers and soldiers for their lost time, their lost limbs, and their lost lives during the Rebellion, and they wanted to commence this extensive scheme of aggrandizement by pensioning Jeff Davis. Senator Chandler then devoted himself for the remainder of the evening to the discussion of the questions raised by the War in his characteristic, vigorous style. Following is a portion of his remarks while dwelling upon that subject. "In the Convention that framed our Constitu-

time. He was informed that South Car

they would overthrow this Govern acceded to they would overthrow this Government. That was a daily and hourly threat made on the floors of the House and the Senate. We must do whatever they demanded or they would overthrow this Government. For four long years this was the constant, perpetual threat that I was compelled to listen to. Careful preparation was made for the overthrow of the Government. Jefferson Davis stepped out of the Secretaryship of War into the Senate of the United States, and became the Chairman of the Military Committee. Careful preparations were made in the War Department. Your guns and munitions and implements of war were shipped down south to be used for the overthrow of your ith to be used for the overthrow of your vernment, and the balance of your arms were old under an apparently innocent amendment of the general appropriation bill authorizing the ceretary of War, at his discretion, to sell such secretary of war, at his discretion, to self such arms as he deemed for the interet of the Government to dispose of. Those arms were sold for a song and shipped in your boxes South to be used to overthrow your Government. When the Rebellion broke out you had not guns mough left in all your arsenals to equip eight regiments. Your ships of war were sent away to the world. regiments. Four ships of war were sent away to the farthest parts of the world. Your credit, which stood high in 1857, was so degraded in a time of profound peace that, in February. 1861, your bonds, principal and interest, payable in gold in one year, were sold for EIGHTY-EIGHT CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, AND

for the whole amount; so that when the Republican party came into power you had no arms, no mountions, no implements of war, no navy, no money, no nothing. That was the situation of your Government when Abraham Lincoln became President. [Cheers.] That was the situation g of your Government when the Republican party took the reins of power. Notwithstanding these untoward surroundings, the Republican party undertook to save this Government. Without credit, without money, without arms, without munitions, without any of the implewithout manitions, without any of the implements of war, we undertook to carry on a war. We did carry on a war for the preservation of your Government. For four long years we convour Government. ned that war, notwithstanding a large po-ical organization at the North and a solid litical organization at the North and a solid South declared the war to be a failure. [Cheers.] We carried that war through successfully, and so we believe we saved your Government. We believe so now. [Cheers.] When the Rebels surrendered to the surrendered to comattox they surrendered to nent. [Cheers.] They admitted that submitted their State-rights heresies thrament of arms and had been dented, and, when they gave their parole of nor and surrendered their arms, they surrendered to the Government of the United States. [Cheers.] They made no claims against this Government then, for they had no claims to make. In the very ordinances of secession, which they individually signed, they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and THEIR SACRED HONORS TO OVERTHEOW THIS GOVERNMENT.

When they failed they lost all they had pledged. [Loud cheers.] I say they made no claim against the Government. They simply asked as a boon from this great Government that their miserable lives might be spared. [Cheers.] We gave them their lives, which they had forfeited by their own sign manual, and by their own act. We gave them their lives, which they had forfeited, and gave them their borses, and told them to go home, raise a crop, behave themselves, and obey the laws. They had forfeited all their property. We found them naked, and selves, and obey the laws. They had forfeited all their property. We found them naked, and we clothed them. They had forfeited the robe of citizenship, and we clothed them with the robe of citizenship. We took them to our bosoms as brethren; killed for them the fatted calf; invited them to the feast, they gravely informed us that they had when they gravely informed us that they had always owned that calf, and were not thankful. [Laughter and cheers.] By the laws of nations and by the laws of war they were bound to obey the accidents of war. Prussia compelled France to pay \$1,000,000,000 for a brief campaign. By the laws of war and by the laws of nations they were bound to pay every dollar of the expense of the Rebellion; but we forgave them that debt, and today you are paring taxes for the very and to-day you are paying taxes for the very debt that their last dollar ought to have gone t pay. [Cheers.] We showed them a magnanumit that the world has never seen before, a may nanimity unknown to the nations of the ear-even in the earlier days, a magnanimity which the world has never seen, and which, in my judg world has never see again. [Cheers.] Mis-takes we undoubtedly made, and I take my share of them, for I was there and voted on every measure, and in my humble judgment the

NOT HANGING ENOUGH OF THESE REBELS to make treason odious. [Prolonged and uniyears, in which I may have slept a Rip Van Winkle slumber, I find the same issues. Then they said, 'Obey our demands, or we will shoot your Government to death.' Now they say, Obey our demands, or we will starre your Government to death.' [Cheers.] They were boider then than now. That was the only difference. We hold their parole to-day as prisoners of war, and they have never been released from it. Now they are going to overthrow this Government unless we obey their demands. Thirty-six Representatives, that is, more than Thirty-six Representatives, that is, more than double their majority in the House of Representatives, hold their seats without 'one single, solitary' constituent, and in violation of law. Thirty-six members represent 4,000,000 slaves, and the slaves are just as absolutely disfranchied not as they are the property of the state of the slaves are just as absolutely disfranchied not as they are the slaves are just as a state of the slaves are just as a slave of the slave of the slaves are just as a slave of the slav the slaves are just as absolutely disfranchised now as they ever were by shotguns, by tissue ballots, and intimidation. They are a disfranchised race, and the law says that wherever there is a disfranchised race or people they shall not be represented upon the floor of Congress. They are there. Now, I say this thing ought not to be. It must nor be,

[Loud cheers.] Twelve members of the Senate occupy their seats on the floor of the Senate or violation of law. I told them so on the floor of occupy their seats on the floor of the Senate in violation of law. I told them so on the floor of the Senate, and yet they propose to overthrow this Government unless they control it."

Senator Chandler then went on to speak of the cost of the War in human life and treasure, and said he did not believe it was all in vain. He was in favor of enforcing a penalty against them. He denounced the caucus system in Congress, which permitted the South to dominate over the North, and spoke of the mission of the Republican party, which, he claimed, would not be fulfilled until every man could vôte as freely in Mississippi as in Wisconsin, or in one locality as another. In closing, he said the present contest was but the preliminary skirmish to the great battle which was to come off in 1880. He did not know who the National "silent man" floud, long, and thundering applause] of whom they had heard something, or it might be the present Secretary of the Treasury. [Loud cheers.], But, whoever it was, they were bound to succeed. Mr. Chandler closed amid rounds of applause.

To-morrow night he speaks at Oshkosh, and at Janesville the evening following. The speech this evening has created unbounded satisfaction here.

NEW YORK.

ROBINSON'S PROSPECTS.

Decial Dispatch to The Tribund.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The last week of the mpaign is marked with great activity and ensm at the political headquarters in this The prominent feature at the fifth Avenue Hotel is the air of assurance, the Republicans feeling perfectly satisfied with their prosare willing to invest on the basis of 25,000 Republican majority. The Robinson leaders exfrom the beginning, without anything to justify and much to discourage it. The Times correspondent, now at Gov. Robinson's home, Elmira, says: "As the canvass progresses, it of the Republican ticket will be elected by a very large plurality. From the first the managers of the regular Democracy have relied almost wholly upon Republican disaffection to make good the loss occasioned by the treason of Tammany Hail, and to bring about the re-election of Gov. Robinson. At one time there may have been warrant for believing the disaffection in question would be extensive enough to secure that result. Such warrant, unless all signs fail, no longer exists. The Republican party of the interior is apparently more united now than in

mong those who are noted for their independamong those who are noted for their independence in politics fail to bring to light any organized movement of the Republicans against Mr. Cornell. Personally he was not the choice of very many leaders. The intelligent and thinking masses of the party everywhere denounce and deplore the methods by which he secured the Saratoga momination. Despite all this, he hands for the moment as the responsible reason. les have come to the conclusion that it is ther duty to support him. They will do so with little heart and no enthusiasm, but their and no enthusiasm, but their will be given to him, and, coarse, will produce the same

in those districts known to be most bitterly opsed to the diction of the great political ountebank who stands at Cornell's back, it is now assured the Republican ticket will re-ceive earnest and faithful, if not cordial, support. The only section where hope for Republican disaffection is the southern tier of counties. There are found, singularly united this year, where they have been at was for some years past, all the prominent Republicans, who say they and their followers, almost to a man, will vote for Cornell,

NOT BECAUSE THEY LIKE HIM r his patron more than before the Saratoga Convention, but because assured defeat this year means a defeat in 1880,-an outcome to prevent which they are willing to make every acrifice of personal feeling and preference This determination has been reached not only by the better informed leaders and voters of the large towns, but by all classes of Republicans in the country districts. On the other hand, the Democratic desertion from the regular ticket will certainly be much more formidable than at first believed possible. This is Gov. Robinson's home. He has many warm person and political friends here, but, in addition, many bitter enemies. His enemies are more active, and, in a majority of cases, more influential than his friends. They say he has been and is now a tool of insurance companies and corpora-tions, that his son, and through him the Governor himself, is to-day in the pay of the Mutual Life-insurance Company of New York, and of Eric. Still, Gov. Robinson, were it not for his reported connection with Tilden, might still look for a large and earnest following in his home district. As it is, he will be cut unmercifully, even in 'the house of his friends.' All over the State the supposition that he is little better than a tool of the great Presidency-hunter, has done Robinson incalculable inbetter than a tool of the great Presidencyhunter, has done Robinson incalculable injury, nowhere so much as in the southern
tier. Chemung County is literally a hot-bed
of anti-Tildenism. The hatred and contempt
with which Tilden is regarded here cannot be
adequately described. Abuse is heaped upon
him from every quarter. Words can give no
idea of the bitterness. The Governor's denial
of connection with Tilden came too late, and
is treated only with contempt. It is in
the southern tier that the Kelly movement is booming and will tell. The
Democratic still hunt' has shown another
phase. There has come to light a confidential
circular to Republicans asking them to not only circular to Republicans asking them to not only 'scratch' Cornell, but vote directly for Robin-son and thus give full force to their disapproval of Conkling."

### BUTLER'S BIG GRAB. THE NOTORIOUS PRIZE-MONEY PEE.

Special Dispatch to The Avidura.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—Gen. Butler has been here for a day or two, engaged in the trial of some Iowa land case before the United States Supreme Court. He talks buoyantly of his prospects in Massachusetts, but those who know him best say that he is dejected. There have recently been some severe attacks upon him in the Massachusetts papers in connection with the Farragut prize case. He is charged with having taken a fee of \$123,000 out of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund on account of services in this case. He has been vigorously denying some of these facts; further" and to "fare worse." The local press says that he went to the Navy Department on ousiness, but his visit to the Navy Departmen whatever his intent, could not avail to prevent the publication of the marvelous history of the Farragut prize case. In his Taunton speech, in which he unsuccessfully endeavored to place upon Gov. Boutwell the responsibility of having drawn the original bill in the case, Gen. Butle said,

of fee he received: "I received a certain sum of money, and I took the money. Just let me say here, however, that it was less than I per cent of the amount recovered." Now the amount recovered was this: Total prize, \$966, 130; total bounty, \$283,600; total amount re covered, \$1,234,720. Of this 1 per cent would have been \$12,347, which Gen. Butler, at Taunton, said was more than he received as a fee.

THEY DON'T AGREE. The New York World, received here to-day, ontains a very eulogistic interview with Gen. Butler in Boston, in the course of which, speaking of his fee in the Farragut case, he sum I received, which was about \$40,000." This. is the first time Gen. Butler has made any admission as to the amount of fee he received, and he acknowledges a sum more than three times greater than the amount he said at Taunton that he had received. In some other speech he may find time to say which of his admissions, if either, is true.

either, is true.

The Washington Post, Democratic organ here, which publishes Butler's boastful interview, has the following editorial comment upon it: "Muj.-Gen. Butler appears cheerfully confident that he will be elected in Massachusetts next Tuesday. We are inclined to differ with him; so, we think, are the people of the Bay State."

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DEMOCRATIC DEFEAT—THURMAN CRUSHED, AND TILDEN REGARDED AS THE ONLY POSSIBLE PRESI-DENTIAL CANDIDATE. Special Correspondence of The Tribune

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 27 .- The entire signifiance of the Democratic defeat in this State is only fully appreciated after thus much of time has elapsed, and conversation has been held with a number of the leading members of the party here. The Democracy feel that they are completely routed; that there is nothing left upon which to build future hopes. In private talk members of the party are free to admit that their only desires or expectations for a number of years past have been to get office and catch votes. They took up the Soft-Money idea because they thought there was a certain degree of support in it. They saw that in times past Republicans had rallied a good many votes on the ground of having been the party that prosecuted the War and fought Democracy as being the party of Vallandigham. They decided that they must "put up" soldiers this year, and so placed two Generals at the head of their ticket, and made a great issue on the ground that Foster sold calico during the War. They discovered that the people of Ohio War. They discovered that the people of Ohio paid attention also to the record which a candidate has made during all the years that have elapsed since the War, and, if his later actions belie the former, his sincerity is questioned.

John G. Thompson expresses himself as very much pleased with the outcome of the struggle. He save he never was so happy in his life, and supposes that everything is just as he would have it. The reason of this is plain. He carried his point. He has had his revenge on Ewing, who put him out of the Chairmanship, and has shown to the world that the party in this State can only be run successfully with himself at its

shown to the world that the party in this State can only be run successfully with himself at its bead. John had little to lose by the change in the fortunes of nis party, and nothing to hope in case of Ewing's election. Thurman's chances are to-day decidedly brighter than they would or could have been in case of the success of his rival. Ewing; but that only means that the darkness of Egyptian night has settled over his entire future career as a politician. Thurman is the leading Ohio Democrat to-day, the comments of some of the papers outside of the State to the contrary, notwithstanding. George fl. Pendleton, or "Gentleman George" as he is sometimes called, will never take the place of the bandana statesman in the regard of the average Democrat. There is something about "George" which does not arouse the feelings of respect for the traditions of Democracy without which there is nothing left. Thompson, I am informed, looking out for his future welfare, has engaged in the work of lobbying through a school-book enterprise in the Capital City.

Leading Democrats of this city say that they have no idea what will be the rallying cry of the party next year. They feel despondent, and anticipate that Ohio will, so far as Democracy is concerned, be a State of small importance in the future.

future.

I have taken considerable pains to ascertain the feeling of members of the party in regard to their choice for President in 1880. It seems to be the general impression that Tilden will be the man who will command the support of the politicians of the State. Said one of them to

me:

"Titlden is the only man who has any hold upon the whole country. The Democratic party is poor and discouraged as a whole. Titleen is rich, and not afraid of using his mosesy when there is any prospect of doing something with it. He has, is fact, all the organized machine there is in the party. He can take hold of the affairs just where he let go of them four years.

Tildeu's chances or Tildeu's men. He has not committed himself to any bad doctrine, as Thurman did in this State. He is on the right side and the best side; and the party all over the country will very easily understand that he did his best to conquer the bad elements of his party, and was only defeated, if defeated at all, by the general closeness of things this year. There is a great deal in having things organized. Tildeu has this, and knows all the leading members of the party in every State of the Union. Tilden has this, and knows all the leading members of the party in every State of the Union. To turn him off would be a good deal like turning off John G. Thompson in this State. It brought defeat and disaster, simply because the new man didn't have things in band."

18 But there is talk that Gen Hancock will be

new man didn't have things in band."
"But there is talk that Gen. Haucock will be
the only man who will make the South solid?"
"That is largely nonsense. The South will
support any man who they are confident is a
good Democrat. The thing to be taken into consideration is, who will command the most Electoral votes in the North! That man, in my estimation, is Tilden. He has things in better order, and understand their workings better, than any other man in the country. It will be than any other man in the country. It was be very easy to make the South see things in the proper light, if only an effort is made. What the issues of next year will be, no man at this time can tell; but, to my mind, it is pretty well settled that Tilden will be our candidate." GARY.

HOW THE ORIO ELECTION WOULD AFFECT THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

Cincinnati Commercial.
We submit below a table of the majorities in the several Congressional Districts in the State in 1878, and the majorities for Foster and Ewing in 1878, and the majorities for Foster and Ewing in the same districts at the recent election. This demonstrates how well the Democrats, who gerrymandered the State, did their work. With 17,000 to 19,000 majority against them in the State, they would have carried eleven out of the twenty districts. This is the same as the present representation, the Republicans having lost the Sixteenth District and gained the Thirteenth, on the basis of the vote for Governor:

Congressional		Majorities.		Majorities.	
Districts.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem	
First	720		1,547		
Second	974		2,098		
Third		1,085		1,015	
Fourth	5,090		6,843		
Fifth		1,833		3,422	
Sixth		4,038			
Seventh		1,904		1,652	
Eighth		1, 255		3, 382	
Ninth		988		891	
Tenth		434			
Eleventh		1,369		207	
Twelfth			1, 251		
Thirteenth			196		
Fourteenth		2, 287		789	
Fifteenta		1, 503	******	1,379	
Sixteenth	1, 234		** 016	433	
Seventeenth	2, 638		3,940		
Eightecenth	4.727				
Nineteenth	4,61		10, 925		
Twentieth	5, 510		0,000		

cratic last year, electing Warner to Congress 123 majority, this year gives Foster a majority

199. The Sixteenth District, which gives this year The Sixteenth District, which gives this year 438 majority for Ewing, gave last year William McKinley, Jr., Republican. 1,234 majority. The National and Prohibitionist candidates had last year 1,615 votes, and this year but 429 in the district. It would seem that Ewing got the benefit of the entire fall-off in this vote, and that the Democrats made a substantial gain in addition.

The Democrats gained beavily in the Sixth Eighth (Foster's), and Tenth Districts, and lost in every other district carried by them in 1878. The Republicans made large gains in every district carried by them last year, with the ex-ception of the Twelfth, Sixteenth, and Twen-

### MISCELLANEOUS.

HENDRICKS.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 28 .- Gov. Hen fricks, in an address to the Hendricks Club tomorrow night, is expected to announce the platform upon which he proposes to make the Pres-

HOLMAN. In an interview to-day Mr. Holmen said, emphatically, he was not a candidar for Governor, but left the impression that he would stand for Congress, although not distinctively a candi-

> THE VOTERS' VOICE. "STORRS' APHORISMS."

To the Editor of The Tribune. KEWANEE, Ill., Oct. 25 .- Under the heading of "Storrs' Aphorisms," I notice in THE TRIB-UNE of the 14th inst. a long article containing quotations from Mr. Storrs' speech recently delivered at Chemung, N. Y., which were called aphorisms. Of course the writer of the editorial meant by this term to say that the were "precepts or principles expressed in a few and his commendatory notice of them implied, if it did not express, the idea that they were sound principles of statesmanship, worths to be acted upon by the Republican party. Some of them I object to as false in law, un statesmanlike in principle, and dangerous to the Republican party, if adopted as its funda mental doctrine. Others of them are true in fact and sound in principle. I object to the fol-

9. The personal protection of a citizen in his tate is a National issue.

10. The Constitution protects every man in his

These were some of the aphorisms about which the editor expressed himself in the following words, by no means characteristic of the sober, thoughtful, and statesmantike views usually found in the editorial columns of the leading Republican paper in the West, and even in the United States:

They comprise, in a nutshell, the proper construction of the Constitution, a vivid portrayal of the salient features of the issue which divides the two great political parties, a caustic arraignment of the Democratic party, and a clear statement of the fundamental doctrines of Republicanism. They are so plain that he who runs may read.

The statics are my own. Had I found these words in some other Republican papers in Chicago, or heard them in a stump-speech of some flippant politician, I should not have been sur-

Is it true that the personal protection of every man in his State is a National issue? Is it true that every citizen who is aggrieved by violence to his person by his follow-citizens is entitled to appeal to the National Government for redress, when, by reason of defects in the laws of his own State, or in the administration of justice there, he cannot obtain protection? If this is so, what a lot of grievances suffered at the hands of your city Banyons, and even Judges and jurors, Uncle Sam would be called upon to redress! And what an amount of business our politicians would have to look after! Is it true that when Tom knocks Jim down in a drunken brawl, and a Banyon, aided by a bribed Constable and a bribed jury of drunken bummers, acquits Tom, ls it true that the personal protection of every panyon, anded by a priced Constante and a bribed jury of drunken bummers, acquits Tom, contrary to both law and the evidence, that the National Government can or ought to step in and take the place of the State Government, and fine Tom? If I rightly apprehend the meaning of these appearages. ing of these aphorisms, this is what they teach. But, if this would be absurd, would it be less absurd to say that the United States should punish the Democratic murderers in Mississippi? If, by those murders, there has been a violation of any statute of the United States, I agree that Uncle Sam should punish the offenders, and do it effectually and promptly; but I see

that it will stop and see whether its leaders are statesmen, or mere noisy advocates, like pettifoggers, having no principles of their own, but ready to advocate any cause where interest or passion calls them, and no more like statesmen than pettifoggers are like jurists.

I contede that our Republican friends at the South are suffering for opinion's sake; but the power their enemies now have to injure them was given to those enemies by Republicans themselves. Every Rebel Brigadler in Congress and Robel Judge at the South owes his political power to the votes of Staiwart Republicans,—long before Hayes was elected President. Staiwarts, with great prodigality and no foresight, gave away the power we had at the close of the War to prevent and punish those outrares. And, if my memory serves me rightly, at least one Senator from Illimois roundly abused the noble Sumner for his efforts to pass his Civil Rights bill,—2 bill which aimed to give to colored Republicans at the South some protection, which was and is still depled them. Stalwart Republicans at the South some protection, which was and is still depled in villiying Sumner, and many of them now anger at Presiwart Republicans everywhere joined in vilifying Sumaer, and many of them now eneer at President Hayes for not affording to negroes at the South the protection which, to some extent, Mr. Sumner's bill was intended to give. The drift of Mr. Storrs' speech was to give countenance to this thing, though be proposed no plan of giving the protection was all so even the plan of giving the protection was all so even the plan.

If he is a stateaman, he can propose a plan of remedying the evil. Let him and those who agree with him propose a legal remedy, so that others can judge whether it is worthy of adoption. It will hardly do to say that Mr. G., or Mr. B., or Mr. C. must be elected President. None of these, as the taw now stands, and with both Houses of Congress opposed to him and hampering him at every turn, could do more both Houses of Congress opposed to him and hampering him at every turn, could do more than our present Administration has done. President Grant surery did not bring to justice the hundreds of buildozers and murderers who deluged the South with blood in his day: and yet he had all the legal machinery which Mr. Hayes has, and was backed by both Houses of Congress, till, by the tricks and violence now practiced at the South, he found himself when his last term was but half spent with nothing but the Senate and his natronage to rely upon, and left his office without a dollar in the Treasury to maintain the army with after June, 1877.

Diet. ury to maintain the army with after June, 1877.
Now, before faultfinding with Mr. Haves, would it not be well for noisy politicians to tell us what any one of their pets could have legally done in Hayes' place different or better than he has done? I for one want a clear and specific

answer to this question.

Might we not as well settle down to the belief that the controlling element of the b ways was and now is one of barbarism? ways was and now is one of barbarism! Slavery destroyed all regard for justice among men, educated them to violence, robbery, and murder, and an utter disregard and hatred of legal restraint. The violence of that people has kept them isolated from the best elements of civilization, and they have not had the benefit of their ennobling and softening influences. Northern men who go South to live bave been compelled to leave, or else act like sycophants, repressing every noble thought, becoming dumb in the presence of every crime, and daring to in the presence of every crime, and daring to steady, reliable, clear-headed virtue to maintain it. The despotism of the Sultan is nearer to their wants. A constitutional government is but a farce in their eyes. Let Mr. Storrs teil us what the immediate and practical remedy for this is, and he will confer a blessing on man-

It is not enough when we hear of bloodshed outh to say that something must be done, nee are expected to point out what thing done. They must show us a plan which done. They must show us a plan conhas not already repeatedly failed,—a plan con-sistent with the principles of law, as it now is or else show us some means to amend the Constitution so as to give us the necessary power.
No stalwart policy can avoid the necessity of this, unless it goes forward to revolution or a total disregard of our present one. Electing Grant or Blaine will not do it. Either of them would be as badly hampered as Hayes is. Be-sides it might be asked what magic a third term for Mr. Grant would have to save what remains of the Republican party, on which all our hopes rest, when, in the course of his two terms, that party was so weakened that no other Republican but Mr. Haves could by any possibility have

been elected?

THE TRIBUNE, if it agrees with Mr. Storrs, ought to answer this question forthwith.

LEVI NORTH.

# CANADA'S LAME BANKS.

The Exchange Bank Resumes, the Ville Marie Getting Ready for Resumption, and the Consolidated Bank Shinning Around.

cial Dispatch to The Trib MONTREAL, Oct. 28 .- The Exchange Bank reumes business on Monday next, and will on that day have a dollar in gold and legal-tender for every dollar of liabilities to the public, thus assuring the success of resumption. The bank enjoys an excellent connection, and with prudent management ought to meet with eatis-

It is doubttul if the Ville Marie Bank will be able to resume payment for some time at least, much less resume the banking business. At a meeting of the Board vesterday the report stated that the assets were only nominally \$50,000 more than the liabilities. The leading bankers will make advances to the Ville Marie to resume business again, and the bank will probably ask an extension in the meanwhile for the purpose of winding up without going into insolvency. The Directors are, however, making great efforts to raise money to resume bus Meetings of the shareholders will be held on the 31st inst. to determine upon the course to be adopted in regard to resumption. It is under stood that the Directors of the Consolidated bank have been endeavoring to negotiate a loan for the resumption of business, but as yet have not been successful. It is believed that the Directors rely upon getting a six-months' extension from the Court. In order to prevent them from going into infor to make provision for the winding up of the affairs of the bank, in which a clause will be inserted providing for the resumption of business. The bills of the bank fell to 96 cents to-day.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Washington, D. C., Oct. 29-1 a. m.-indications-For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly warmer, southeast to southwest winds, earsly cloudy weather, and stationary or slowly

falling barometer. For the Lower Lake region, local rains and partly cloudy weather, westerly winds shifting to southerly, rising followed by falling baromster, with no decided change in temperature. For the Upper Lake region, southerly to westerly winds, falling, followed by rising barometer and partly cloudy weather, with occasiona

rains in the northern portion.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missourt Valleys, northwest to southwest winds, partly oudy and cooler weather, and slowly rising barometer. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Oct. 28.

Time. | Bar. Thr Bu. Wind. | Vel. R'n. Wenther

Maximum,		AL O	BESSYATION	s. 18-10:18 p. m.
Stations.	Bar.	-		Rain. Weather
Albany	29,42	45	Calm	Fair.
Aipens Boise City	29.67	41	W. light S.W. light	. 10 Fair.
Breckinridge	30. 19	47	S.W., light	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.58	48	W hrisk	Cloudy.
Cairo	29 97	52	S. fresh	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29, 112	53		
Cincinned	29.71	50	W., light	Cloudy. Clear. Cloudy. Fair.
Cincinned	29, 91	40	S.E., light.	Clear.
Davenbort	29.78	50	S. W., brisk	Cloudy.
Denver	23.61	53	W., Hght	Class
Des Moines	20.00	60	W light	Fair
Des Moines Detroit	29.78	43	W. fresh	Fair. Clear. Cicar07 Fair. Cloudy.
Dodge City,	29,49	54	S. W. Hent.	Cicar.
Timbere	00.40	42	S. W., light	.07 Fair.
Erie	29.63	51	W., brisk	Cloudy.
Fort Gibson	29.61	45	W. Iresu.	Cloudy.
Fort Gibson	29.91	55	S. fresh	Clear.
Grand Haven Indianapolis.	29.78	48	W. light	Ciondy.
Keekuk	20 64	57	S., light S. W., fresh	Feir.
Laurosse	29.47	51	S. Hent.	Cicar.
Leavenworth	29.70	61	S. W., brisk	Clear.
Louisville	29.91	50	8., light	Clear.
Madison	29.55	48	S. E., fresh	.07 Fair.
Marquette	29,55	44	S., fres h	Cloudy.
Milwancoe	10.02	55	S. Hgist	Clear. Clear. Clear. Cloudy. Clear. Cloudy. Clear. Fair. Fair. Cloudy. Clear. Clear. Fair. Clear. Fair. Clear. Fair. Clear.
Milwankee	10.01	49	Calm	Clear.
New Orleans 3	10 OR	64	N W. Hght	Clear.
Omaha	19.61	65	N.W. fresh	Fair.
Dawego 3	9.47	49	N. W., fresh	Fair.
remoins	19.33	40 .	N. W., brisk	.14 Cloudy.
Pioche	9.95	50	Chim	Clear.
Part Augon	M. 80	48	W., freen	Cloudy.
Port Huron.	9.71	44	W., Iresu	Clondy.
Sacramento 1	10 O4	69	N R light	.04 Clear.
Salt LakeCity 2	0.08	46	Calm	Clear.
andusky 2	9.80	47	S. W., fresh .	Fair.
on Francisco 2	90.0	70	W. fresh	Clear.
hreveport 8	0.04	52		
Pani	9.83	54	S. fresh	Clear.
t. Louis 2 t. Paul 2	0.46	43 58	S. W., fresh	Clondy
lickspurg 9	0.07	58	N. light S. F. light. S. W. fresh	Clear.
Virginia City	9.75	43	S. F. Hight .	Clear.
Vicksburg 8 Virginia City 2 Winnemucca 3	0.12	41	s. W., fresh .	Clear.
rankton 2 pringfield 2	0.71	38	N. fresh	Clear

BLISS KNOCKS KNOX.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Lours, Oct. 28.—A dispatch having been published this morning containing an intimation by Controller Knox that the charges preferred against him by District-Attorney Bliss are merely for sensational effect, the latter states that he is ready with proofs to sustain all the assertions be bas made, if the Treasur Department wants such proofs. He denies that polities or a desire for notoriety has anything to do with the charges, but says he has no alter tive, as a public officer, since he can substant

I deem it my duty to acquaint suffering humani with the fact that St. Jacobs Oil is the most ben ficial remedy ever intoduced; this I have practical tessed. For the past sixteen years I had suffer with rhoumatism, and so severely that I was ofter robbed of my night's rest. A change of weath would have the most painful effect on me, for the known remedy, but of no avail; at last somebor recommended St. Jacobs Oil, and I concluded try it, but with little none. Having hardly as

FOREIGN.

Indications of an Early Dissolution of the English Parliament.

Speech from the Throne at the Opening of the Prussian

Marked Changes in the Revenue System Among the Recommendations.

Paris Newspaper Criticisms Adverse

the Recent Austro-German

Alliance. The Early Collapse of the Waddington Ministry Confidently Pre-

dicted.

Weekly Review of the English and Continental Breadstuffs Trade.

GREAT BRITAIN. TO BE SENT TO CHINA. LONDON, Oct. 28 .- The corvette Comus an loop-of-war Albatross, it is understood, will proceed to the China station as soon as they are ready for sea, to view of the pending rupture between China and Japan and the friendly atti-

tude of Russia toward China.

A SCAMP. George Montague, alias John Henderson, who on his committal to Maidstone Jail, confessed that, in July, 1877, a Baltimore, he murdered a fellow-soldier named Henry Saunders by stab bing him, and afterwards threw the body in a well, yesterday, on completing his term of imprisonment, was rearrested, and was held to await the action of the American authorities. He now says his confession was a falsenood, concocted to avoid being imprisoned here.

PARLIAMENT.
The Daily News founds its theory of contemplated dissolution of Parliament before the end of the present year on the allegation that the results of the recent registration are very favorable to the Liberals. As these registrations do not take effect until the beginning of '80, an immediate dissolution would deprive the Liberals of the benefits thereof. The Daily News says: "The probability of such a resolve is increased by the fact that Ashton Cross, the Home Secretary, has telegraphed to the Philo sophical Institution in Edinburgh postponing his lecture before it, on the ground that a series of Cabinet Councils will be held next week at which his presence will be indispensable. It must be a sudden change of purpose on the part of the Government which demands so sudden a telegraphic postponement of only a recently announced engagement."

AQUATIC. Hanlan has been sent a formal demand for the return of the challenge cup. Meanwhile the trustees have been invited to consider Elliott's proposal to include the cup in his race with Boyd.

KASSON. Mr. Kasson, the American Minister to Vienna has arrived at Belgrade. His mission there is in

relation to Consular commercial propositions. Maj. Deserpa Pinto, the distinguished African

explorer, is seriously ill. IRON AND COAL. Additional hands have been taken on at the leading iron works in the Leeds district, orders

having been received which will provide occupation for the whole winter. The coal branches of trade are also improving. ROSENBERG.
Adolphus Rosenberg, convicted of libels upon Mrs. Langtry, Mrs. Cornwallis West, and Lord ough, was to-day again placed in the dock at Old Bailey, and Justice Hawkins said it appeared to be the impression that the prisoner

able to receive his friends and furnish his own maintenance. "This," said the Justice, "i incorrect. Short of hard labor, Rosenberg will be treated the same as any other prisoner." AGRARIAN AGITATION. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, the Cotonial Socretary, in a speech at Birmingham, referring to the agitation in Ireland, said: "It is clear that most dangerous agitation is going on in Ire-

would be treated as a first-class misdemeanant

land, which assumes the appearance of an agra rian agitation of the worst type. THE PRINCESS LOUISE. The steamship Sarmatian, which left Quebec on the 14th inst., with her Royal Highness the Princess Louise on board, has arrived safely, but after a tempestuous and slow voyage. The

Princess is in good health, and withstood the

fatigue of the voyage remarkably well. GERMANY.

OPENING OF THE PRUSSIAN DIET. BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The speech from the throne at the opening of the Prussian Diet to-day declared that the improvement in the estimates, expected to result from the reform in the system of Imperial taxation, cannot, in view of the present financial state of affairs, influence to an appreciable extent the estimates for next year. The principal measures announced are a compromise loan for covering the deficit; a bill for applying the surplus of the Imperial taxes to the reduction of the income tax; a bill for taxing retail trade; a bill for the purchase of railways by the State and for the construction of new branches; and a bill for modifying the superior departments of the Administration, and for the extension of administrative jurisdiction. No allusion was made to foreign or political

NOT TRUE. The report of the conference here Sunday of the German Ambassadors to France, England, and Russia is not true. Prince Von Hohenlohe Ambassador to France, is not here. Gen. Schweinitz, Ambassador to Russia, only arrived here Monday.

The Emperor William opened the Prussian

Diet, and read the speech in person. POSTPONED. The Lower House postponed the election of President until Thursday. The Upper House re-elected the former officers.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESY. The Emperor to-day gave a dinner in honor the Russian Grand Dukes Alexis and Paul.

THE CONSERVATIVES. The North German Gazette appounces that the Conservative parties will henceforth form a united Conservative party. LONDON, Oct. 28.—In connection with the

conference in the Foreign Office at Berlin, Sunday last, of the German Ambassadors to France, England, and Russia, it appears that just before the meeting of the conference Bismarck's son arrived in Berlin from Varzin, where his father

CHURCH AND STATE. A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the beence of any reference to Church and State in the speech from the throne is held to indicate that the statement that the negotiations between Germany and the Vatican have failed is correct, and, moreover, that the Government does not intend to attempt to place matters on more satisfactory footing by means of treaty or legislation. THE AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The Journal des Debats con-demns Lord Salisbury's optimism touching the Austro-German alliance, and says: "The result will be European complications which will leave Austria without allies confronting all the Christian nations of Eastern Europe, whose legitimate ambitions she seeks to stiff for her own advantage."

her own advantage."

Solell reports interviews with Italian statester of various shades of opinion, all of whom

Berlin, Oct. 28.—Intelligence has been received from St. Petersburg that a division of troops numbering 40,000 men has been ordered Le So'ell reports interviews with Italian states-

advocate an understanding between the Latin and Slavonic races as counterpoise to the Aus

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE. WEEKLY REVIEW. Oct. 28 .- The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British corn trade the pas week, says: Field work has progressed satisfactorily, and, except in the latest districts, the remainder of the crops have been gathered

and something been done towards winter sowing. The condition of the later cereals is deplorable, and the loss thereon heavy. Very little of wheat is vet fit to thrash. Roots fall far short of the average crop. The supplies of English wheat at the country markets are slightly larger, and in some instances the samples were in rather better condition; but as a rule the quality indicates a desire on the part of farmers to market their inferior produce which is cleared out more easily and profitably during the exciting times. The finer qualities,

CAN BE SAFELY COUNTED UPON to realize their full market value wheneve the growers see fit to part with them.

Foreign wheat continues to reach our shores in considerable quantities. Friday's list of imports show the arrival of nearly 70,000 quarters, and with more disposition on the part of holders to realize the rapid upward movement of prices appears to have been arrested The question arises, What proportion of the one-shilling rise which has taken place can be maintained when the speculative movement ceases, and the more legitimate influence of supply and demand are once more paramount in trade?. Taking into consideration the enor mous resources of America, and the fact that the present prices of wheat at London are anflicient to attract and have attracted supplies from all the wheat-exporting countries in the world, it appears most probable that the safe basis for future operations will be reached when values have receded 5@6 shillings from the recent highest point. It would be too much to assert that prices must necessarily give way to this extent, as trade

A VERY SENSITIVE CONDITION and much will depend upon the action of Amer ica; but the opinion is nevertheless offered that the reduction indicated would bring values to a safe position. Sales of English wheat last week were 35,617

quarters at 49s. 10d., against 50,434 quarters at 39s. the corresponding week last year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending Oct. 18 were 1,384,766 cwts. wheat and 238,950 cwts. flour. teen days without food or water

FRANCE.

PLENARY AMNESTY. Paris, Oct. 28 .- The Council-General of the Department of the Seine has adopted a resolution in favor of plenary amnesty.

DON CARLOS. It is reported that Don Carlos will be requested to leave France in consequence of bis reception of, and other public interchanges of courtesies with, army officers, some of whom have been subjected to army discipline for same AN AGREEMENT.

La France says the report is confirmed that an agreement will be reached regarding Art. 7 of Ferry's Educational bill. It is certain that the discussion of the bill by the Senate will be deayed as much as possible in the hope of an un erstanding being arrived at between the Cabinet and Senatorial Committee.

THE EDUCATION BILL. LONDON, Oct. 28.—A dispatch from Rome says he Vatican is seeking an understanding with the French Government by which the operation of Clause 7 of Jules Ferry's Educational bill will be imited to the Jesuits, leaving the position of other religious corporations in France unaltered.

A COLLAPSE PERDICTED. A Paris correspondent of the Times reports that everything foreshadows a change, and indicates that the days of Waddington's Ministry are numbered. Everybody is convinced that will fall at an early date. The correspondent, without giving any particular reason, declares it to be his opinion that the majority of the adds that it is considered most probable that De Freycinet, now Minister of Public Works, will be the future Prime Minister.

THE INUNDATION. MADRID, Oct. 28 .- Official statistics of the ecent inundations in Murcis show that four fifths of the arable land is ruined and 3,000 persons drowned and missing.

A PEACE TREATY. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received copy of the treaty of peace between Spain and

Peru, ratified by the latter. THE CEREAL DUTY In consequence of the satisfactory harvest, the Spanish Government has decided not to re-

duce the duties on cereals. IMMEDIATE ABOLITION. The ministerial journal (Integridad de la Pat-ria) states that the President of the Chamber

of Deputies has come to an understanding with Senor Canovas del Castillo respecting the im mediate abolition of slavery in Cuba.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A NAVAL BATTLE. London, Oct. 28 .- The Daily Telegraph, in its financial article. says: Private telegrams re ceived in this city confirm the report of the apture of the Peruvian iron-clad Husscar. One telegram is understood to assert that the Huascar's crew were all massacred. The Huascar was captured by the Admiral Cochrane and another Chilian iron-clad, which placed the

surrender after all three vessels were seriously TURKEY.

Huascar between two fires, and compelled her

DENIED. CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28 .- The report of a conflict between the Albanians and Montenegrins on the 23d inst. between Orsch-Avutza

MONTENEGRO. The Porte has assured the Government of Montenegro that every facility for the occupa-tion of the additional territory assigned them will be afforded, consequently Montenegro has deferred action until the Porte is ready to cooperate.

> AFGHANISTAN. HARD FIGHTING.

LONDON, Oct. 28 .- A dispatch from Kushi nnounces the arrival there of a convey from Shutargardan. The officer in command states there has been hard fighting at the latter place for several days, and many of the enemy have been killed. Snow is already beginning to fall in the hilly districts.

> HUNGARY. A DEFICIT.

PESTH, Oct. 28.—The Hungarian budget shows a deficit of 18,000,000 florins, which will se met by the sale of rentes and railway bonds. DUTT ON PETROLBUM.

A bill has been presented in the Diet provid-ing for an increase of the customs duty on petro-AUSTRIA.

THE BUDGET.

VIENNA, Oct. 28.—The Austrian Budget for

1880 shows a deficit of 12,700,000 florins, to

cover which various items of taxation are to be

ROME. PAPAL LETTER.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—A telegram from Rome re orts that a letter from the Pope to the Ger Bishops will shortly be published.

RUSSIA. REINFORCEMENTS FOR CENTRAL ASIA. from the Caucasus to Central Asia, and that several officers of the general staff at St. Peterourg have also been ordered to Central Asia.

CASUALTIES.

THE TUNNEL FIRE CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 23.-The fire in the Pinkerton Tunnel, on the Pittsburg & Connellsville Division of the Baltimore & Onio Railroad, has burned out all timber timbers the tunnel, and it is supposed vein of coal in the monn. ains above the tunnel has taken fire, as smoke is issuing from the mountains at ser eral points above the tunnel. The chief eight engineer of the road and his assistants are at the tunnel, and have begun build by a tempora-ry road around the mountain, which will be ompleted in two weeks.

CUT IN TWO.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.
KBOKUK, Ia., Oct. 28.—When the west-bound reight-train on the Keokuk & Des Moines Di vision of the Rock Island Road was four miles east of Pella this evening, the fireman, William Shiller, went on top to see if the train was not cut in two. Finding that he was not on board when the train reached Pella, the crew returned and found Sailler upon the track dead. He had failen between the cars, and the train passed over him, cutting him in two. The remains were taken to Pella, and will be brought to this city, where his parents reside.

INJURED BY A FALL. Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.
VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 27.—Col. C. M. Allen,
s prominent politician of this city, and well
known throughout the State. is lying a his residence in a precarious condition, from injuries sustained in a fall at his home, Saturday night. He considered his injuries as trifling, and did not summon medical assistance until last night. His arm is broken between the elbow and shoulder, and drawn from its socket at the shoulder. Owing to his advanced age, and the neglect of promot treatment, fears are entercained for his recov-ery.

STARVED TO DEATH. NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The steamship England arrived this morning from Liverpool. When the cargo was about to be unloaded a man was found leaning against a crate, who faintly gasped out "Water." He was terribly emaciated and weak. He was asked if he had been all these days while the ship was at sea without food or drink, and he nodded once, shuddered, and died. The England left Liverpool Oct. 15, and the stowaway must have been thir-

A COLLISION. NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Oct. 23.-Two freight trains came in collision this morning near Will iamstown, on the Troy & Boston Railroad, causing a damage to cars and locomotives of \$20,000.

CURRENT OPINION.

A Clean Hit. Canton (0.) Repository (Rec.).

Ohio is first base for 1830, and the Republican are there on a clean hit by Charley Foster. An Exception

Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).

Iowa is a Republican star that never sets. Perhaps we might make the exception that when she does she sits down on the Democracy. Mississippl Democracy. Shugualak (Miss.) Solar Ray (Dem.) And give a toot for Kemper, too;

Concerning Solidity. Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution (Dem.).
The solidity of the Stalwarts seems to surpass the solidity of the South. We can give a column of arguments to show why this should not be so, but it is impossible to argue sway the

A Hoosier's Grievane Boansville (Ind.) Courier (Dem.).
Cincinnati people pronounce "Ohio" as if is
were spelt "Ohigher." They also talk, through their nose, say "cawnt" and "shawnt," and

Laid By for Repairs. New York Herald (Ind .- Dem .). "The O-hi-o I-dee" goes to the repair-sh if, perchance, it escapes the waste-hean. No ther State will care to make prominent use of

Must Get Out of the Way. New York Tribune (Ren.).
The Republican who isn't a Stalwart may as well climb a tree till a year from next November. The procession will go over him if he

Her Only Hope. Augusta (Ga.) Caronicle (Pem.).

One at least ought to be abandoned, and that is the distinctive Western alliance, which is por

proved to be a delusion and a snare. The South nust look Eastward. That is her A Query.

Detroit Post (Rev.).

To the Okolona Southern State:

From OH10? What Is the Matter ? Denver (Col.) Tribune (Rep.).

Have

You

In Ohio it was the failure to preach Democracy which defeated the party; in Colorado it was too much preaching of it that played the deuce What is the matter with the good old Jeffer ian, hickory-pole, cotton-field sun-dried Democ racy, anyhow?

Not the Ohio Idea. Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.-Ren.). We have a perfect understanding of the State rights question as it is developed in the South. It means that murder is a patriotic and legit mate means of nullifying the laws and Constitution of the United States. It further mean

that those who do not bow in submission to mur

der as a political influence are guilty of treason.

That is not the prevailing opinion in Ohio. Thurman, Okolona (Miss.) Southern States (Dem.) Whar was Thurman when the War broke out? Whar was he, and what was he about? Portsmouth (O.) Blade (Rep.).

slum, and scum, and riff-raff that wore the Bloody Blue. He wasn't stealing spoons, sir, he wasn't slitting throats,
He wasn't burning houses, or he shouldn't have our votes.

Not with the murdering and thieving pirate-crew.

Louisville Commercial (Rep.).
These elections mean that the people who adhered to the Union and maintained it do not intend that the restored Union shall be run on Confederate principles; that they believe that something more was settled by the War than that the attempt at Secession was unsu and that, until the settlements of war are frank ly acknowledged and acted on, they are unwilling to accept a party ruled by those who attempted to destroy the Government as a ministrumentality to administer its affairs.

Why Should They Scratch?

New York Evening Post (Ind. Rep.).

The independent Republicans cannot fall to

measure the magnitude of the work which they have undertaken to-day. When men like Evarts and other members of the Cabinet, and the President himself, with the strength which their eminent positions give them, despair of fixing public attention upon their grievand in the face of opinion which is running swiftly it another direction, the efforts of other me do so, who are backed by neither influence nor organization, are rather hopeless. If the Predent and his associates refuse to scratch Cornell on their own account, the Republical voters will ask themselves why they should scratch Cornell on account of the President and his

GEN. G

Preparations for F the Indianap The Chicago Rec

tees Workin Their

Form of Invitation Participate in Description of the

at the Palm

EXPEC INDIAN INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Kneffer bas been invited liver the welcoming a Gen. Grant's visit. All the State are asked to pr on the 20th of Novemb

ntal organizations. DISAPP DES MOINES, Is., Oct Gen. J. A. Williams, at here last night, says the

WASHB HE EX-MINISTER ON PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct.

shburne lectured in "Paris Under the C balf of the large audie Germans, who have not burne's services to the during the period to w As soon as the distingu ence in the city became by reporters, who re own to them to draw He was asked what he k candidacy for the Pres candidacy for the Presider politice; "he talked to a politices, and no one knowned." It was then sure had gone out that Wa Grant at Galena on month. This was asseminister, who dismiss the very comprehensing going to put him (Grant gauge next year." It down that, if Washburn believes the people are

believes the people are 1 will nominate him for Pi CHIC PREPARATIONS Two of the citizens' hand part of the detail Gen. Grant were in se Palmer House, and ma the end of their labors.

The Committee on Inv Elliott Anthony in the c Mr. Teall, from the su the following form of i

proved: proved:

zens of Chicago, by the take part in the procession ber next in honor of Gen. You will notify this Comm of your acceptance, when will be assigned you by the common of the comm tary, all the Masonic, C Pythias, Good Templars and all the civic organic ricinity, and also the tion companies, be inv

As to the reception at reported that it was de-invitation, and, in order, alighted, recommended see Gen. Grant call at The latter rec discussion, and its po

decision reached was to tion in the newspapers. The other recomm The Committee th The Committee on D.
31 Palmer House at
Klokke in the chair.
Mr. Jeffery, from
ported that they had ag

ported that they had ag erection of only two are in front of the Paimer f front of Haverly's The cost the Committee ero also agreed on the des which was made up fron R. W. Bates and Louis I high, the centre of the ling 85 feet from the group base were taken from the for the triumph of 8 first frieze represents a sition of charge bayone regiments which were a sition of charge bayonet regiments which were a reliion. There are four which will be wreathed centre of the arch is the ping from the keystone umns. The first fries topped by the coats of States, and the secone." "Chicago's Welcome." pmos, on either side, ing Peace and War, mounted by a copy of Liberty, which crow ington, standing on a g the flags of all nations the flags of all nations an eagle, with "E pluin in its beak, and holdin of Gen. Grant on a shone of the most elabor country, and cost some The Committee recountry, and cost some rection of the arches. The report was ado Mr. Palmer, Gen. Bee John B. Jeffery were rather than the committee were instrict of the committee were instrict of the committee were instrict.

Committee were ins possible dispatch. The Committee the THE CITIZENS' EXI got together in the after conference regarding fi interest to the public. ARMY OF TH

The Executive Com the Army of the Tent time in Parlor O, Palm the chair.

Secretary McAuley a sponses bad been red sent to members, and come; pressing bust sent to members, and come; pressing busin Gen. Pope said he wo Ingalis. All expresse union would be the fin officers who are eligible Society are requested before. Nov. 1, otherwing the cold Loumis stated surd stories affoat as Nothing would be don shame to any one posed to give an at Haverly's. It would rangements would be safety. He asked that thous be in their seats the representative mor tions be in their seats a the representative men would be there. The represent a day at Vick works, and the duties works, and the duties veille until taps.

The Finance Comm had collected about \$6,000,—and all the had been called in, the order that some who he on hight have an oppogen. Chetlain, of tion, sald all the work next meeting.

Gen. Stockton report to run excursion Gen. Barbum report or run excursion Gen. Barbum report all been arranged for.

Capt. Tuthill said tellar to report about was running smoothly.

IN TWO. ich to The Tribune 28.-When the west-bound Keokuk & Des Moines Diland Road was four miles ing, the fireman, William

to see if the train was not ng that he was not ain reached Pella, the crew shiller upon the track between the cars, and the cutting him in two. The cutting him in two. ? where his parents reside. BY A FALL. ondense of The Tribune. Oct. 27.—Col. C. M. Allen.

in of this city, and well the State, is lying at a precarious condition, sustained in a fall day night. He considered ng, and did not summon l last night. His arm is elbow and shoulder, and et at the shoulder. Owing and the neglect of prompt entertained for his re

The steamship England from Liverpool. When to be unloaded a man was ta crate, who faintly gasped was terribly emaciated the ship was at sea with nd he podded once, shudthe England left Liverpool waway must have been thir COLLISION. ss., Oct. 23.-Two freight

ion this morning near Will-Trov & Boston Hailroad

NT OPINION. Clean Hit. for 1880, and the Republicans

bit by Charley Foster. Exception ion star that never sets.

make the exception that its down on the Democracy ippl Democracy.

and blow a blast for old Yazoo Kemper, too; nd fall in line. stitution (Dem.). be Stalwarts seems to sur-

ossible to argue away the sier's Grievance.
Ind.) Courier (Dem.).
pronounce "Ohio" as if to er." They also talk through rut" and "snawnt," and

the South. We can give a

nts to show why this should

By for Repairs.

Herald (Ind.-Dem.).

19 goes to the repair-shop,

19 capes the waste-heap. No re to make prominent use of

who isn't a Stalwart may as ill a year from next Novem-on will go over him if he

Vestern alliance, which is now

ision and a snare. The South ard. That is her only hope

ents Post (Rep.). Southern States:

Is the Matter?

Col.) Inthune (Rep.).

e failure to preach Democracy e party; in Colorado it was with the good old Jefferson-cotton-field sun-dried Democ-

the Ohio Idea.

Commercial (Ind.-Ren.).

Lunderstanding of the State it is developed in the South, ander is a patriotic and legiti-lifying the laws and Consti-ed States. It further means not bow in submission to mur-ificence are guilty of treason.

Thurman.

1) Southern States (Dem.).

1an when the War oroke out?

4 what was he about?

Blade (Rep.).

ring and thieving pirate-crew, m, and riff-raff that wore the spoons, sir, he wasn't slitting

at They Mean.
Commercial (Rep.).
mean that the people who adand maintained it do not inpred Union shall be run on
siples; that they believe that
was settled by the War than
it Secession was unsuccessful;
settlements of war are frankind acted on, they are unwillparty ruled by those who atroy the Government as a fitadminister its affairs.

ould They Scratch?
Scining Post (Ind.-Rep.).

at Republicans cannot fall to
nitude of the work which they
to-day. When men like Evarts to-day. When men like Evarts over of the Cabinet, and the f, with the strength which sitions give them, despair of ntion upon their grievanch to a which is running swiftly in a, the efforts of other men to acked by naither influence nor acked by neither influence nor rather hopeless. If the Presk inter refuse to scratch Coroell count, the Republical voters was why they should scratch ant of the President and his

GEN. GRANT.

Preparations for His Reception by the Indianapolis People.

The Chicago Reception Committees Working Away at Their Task.

Porm of Invitation to Those Who Will Participate in the Procession.

pescription of the Grand Arch at the Palmer House

> EXPECTANT. INDIANAPOLIS.

secial Dispatch to The Tribune. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 28.—Gen. Fred Kneffer has been invited and consented to de-liver the welcoming address on the occasion of Gen. Grant's visit. All ex-soldiers throughout State are asked to participate in the reunion on the 20th of November, and to appear by regimental organizations.

DISAPPOINTED. DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 24.-A dispatch from Gen. J. A. Williams, at San Francisco, received stop at Des Moines, as intended, on his way bere last night, says that Gen. Grant will no

WASHBURNE. CO EX-MINISTER ON GRANT'S PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.

PROSPECTS.

Percal Dispatch to The Tribune.

Prinsburg, Pa., Oct. 28.—The Hon. E. B. Washburne lectured in Library Hall to-night, on "Paris Under the Commune." Fully one salf of the large audience were composed of Germans, who have not forgotten Mr. Washburne's services to their countrymen in Paris during the period to which the lecture related. As soon as the distinguished gentleman's presence in the city became known he was besieged by reporters, who resorted to every device known to them to draw him into an interview. He was asked what he knew about Gen. Grant's candidacy for the Presidency. "O, nothing," he candidacy for the Fresidency. "O, nothing," he replied; "he talked to me about everything but politics, and no one knows his position but himself." It was then suggested that the report had gone out that Washburne was to meet Grant at Galena on the 6th of next month. This was assented to by the ex-Minister, who dismissed the subject with the very comprehensive remark: "They are sense to out him (Grant) through on the broadgoing to put him (Grant) through on the broad-gauge next year." It may, threfore, be set down that, if Washburne is not a Grant man, he believes the people are for him, and that they will nominate him for President in 1880.

PREPARATIONS STILL GOING ON. Two of the citizens' committees who have in hand part of the details for the reception of Gen. Grant were in session yesterday at the Palmer House, and made several steps toward the end of their labors.

The Committee on Invitation met at 1 o'clock, Elliott Anthony in the chair.

Mr. Teall, from the sub-committee, submitted the following form of invitation, which was ap-

rens of Chicago, by the Invitation Committee to take part in the procession on the 12th of November next in honor of Gen. Grant's visit to this city. You will notify this Committee as early as possible of your acceptance, when your position in line will be assigned you by the Division Commander.

They recommended that, aside from the mili-tary, all the Masonic, Odd-Fellows, Knights of Pythias Good Templars, temperance societies, and all the civic organizations in the city and vicinity, and also the express and transportation companies, be invited to take part in the As to the reception at the Grand Pacific, they

reported that it was desirable to issue cards of invitation, and, in order that no one might feel slighted, recommended that all who wished to see Gen. Grant call at the headquarters of the Committee and get cards.

decision reached was to publish a general invita-tion in the newspapers. The date is not yet fixed.

The other recommendation was concurred in.
The Committee then adjourned until 1 o'clock o-day.

The Committee on Decorations met in Room 81 Palmer House at noon yesterday, Mr. Klokke in the chair.

Mr. Jeffery, from the sub-committee, reported that they had agreed to recommend the erection of only two arches—one on State street, in front of the Palmer House, and the other in front of Haverly's Theatre—the latter not to cost the Committee exceeding \$400. They had also agreed on the design for the main arch, which was made up from the plans furnished by R. W. Bates and Louis Kurz. It is to be 80 feet high, the centre of the lower part of the arch being 35 feet from the ground. The principals of the base were taken from the one erected in Rome for the triumph of Septimus Severus. The first frieze represents a stand of arms in the position of charge bayonets, protecting the flags of regiments which were actually used in the Retellion. There are four columns on either side, which will be wreathed in evergreen, and in the centre of the arch is the American enging dropwhich will be wreathed in evergreen, and in the centre of the arch is the American ensign dropping from the keystone to the base of the columns. The first frieze and the corners are topped by the coats of arms of the different States, and the second contains the motto: "Calcago's Welcome." Above the outer columns of the different formers and the second contains the motto: nmus, on either side, are figures represent-ing Peace and War. The whole is sur-mounted by a copy of Crawford's Goddess of Liberty, which crowns the Capitol at Washof Liberty, which crowns the Capitol at Washington, standing on a globe, and surrounded by the flags of all nations. Beneath the globe is an eagle, with "E pluribus unum" on a ribbon in its beak, and holding in its talons a likeness of Gen. Grant on a shield. This arch will be one of the most elaborate ever erected in this Country, and east complete a product of the country and east complete and east country.

one of the most elaborate ever erected in this country, and cost something under \$2,000.

The Committee recommended that a committee of three be appointed to superintend the erection of the arches.

The report was adopted, and, on motion of Mr. Palmer, Gen. Beem, Col. Otto Matz, and John B. Jeffery were ramed as the Committee.

The Chairman (Klokke) was added, and the Committee were instructed to proceed with all possible dispatch. Ossible dispatch.
The Committee then adjourned.

THE CITIZENS' EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE. The Executive Committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee met at the usual time in Parlor O, Palmer House, Col. Loomis in the chair.

the chair.

Secretary McAuley stated that over 200 responses had been received to the 330 notices sent to members, and only one had declined to come; pressing business would detain him. Gen. Pope said he would attend, as did Gen. Ingalis. All expressed the hope that the reunion would be the finest ever held. All exofficers who are eligible and intend to join the Society are requested to notify the Secretary before Nov. 1, otherwise provision cannot be made for them.

made for them.

Col. Loomis stated there were the most absurd stories afloat as to the entertainment. Nothing would be done to bring the blush of shame to any one's check. It was proposed to give an elegant entertainment at Haverly's. It would be a full-dress affair. Arrangements would be made to insure quiet and safety. He asked that all who accepted invitations be in their secta at the time specified. All

angements would be made to insure quiet and anfew. He asked that all who accepted invitations be in their seats at the time specified. All the representative men and women of Chicago would be there. The scene on the stage would represent a day at Vicksburg, showing the earthworks, and the duties of the soldiers from rewelle until taps.

The Finance Committee reported that they had collected about all they wanted,—nearly \$6,000,—and all the books, except one or two, had been called in, the latter being held open in order that some who had expressed a desire to do so might have an opportunity to subscribe.

Gen. Chetlain, of the Committee on Reception, said all the work would be done before the heat meeting.

Gen. Stockton reported that all the railroads were to run excursion trains. Gen. Barnum reported that the music had all been arranged for.

Capt. Tutbill said there was nothing in particular to report about the banquet. Everything was running smoothly.

The other Chairmen reported progress, and

riages for such aged and maimed soldiers of the Society as can not walk. the Secretary was directed to send notices to members who had been dropped from the rolls. Some discussion took place as to whether ladies should be admitted to the banquet; but the question was left open. They will, of course, be allowed to appear at Haverly's. The Committee then adjourned.

ARMY OF THE JAMES. Army of the James was held last evening in the club-rooms of the Grand Pacific Hotel. Capt. L. Goodrich was elected to the chair, and Lieut.-Col. C. M. Sampson acted as Secretary. Gen. O. L. Mann offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

adopted:

Wheneas, The Army of the James and the
Army of the Potomac were during the last years
of the War closely associated in active service;
therefore, be it

Resolved, That we invite all ex-members of the
Army of the Potomac to meet and co-operate with
us in our preparations to participate in the Grant
reception.

us in our preparations to participate in the Grant reception.
Capt. Ells, Lieut.-Col. Sampson, and Lieut. Evenden were appointed a committee to make inquiries as to permanent headquarters, badges, etc., and report at the next meeting. A roster was opened for the Armies of the James and Potomac, and it will be left in the Union Veteran Club-rooms at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Members of both armies are requested to call and register. The meeting adjourned until Thursday evening, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock, at the Grand Pacific Hotel club-rooms, when all members of both armies residing in this city and vicinity are requested to attend and assist in making the necessary final arrangements. necessary final arrangements.

THE GRAND PARADE. The Assistant Marshals of the Grant parade held an informal meeting at the Palmer House last evening and considered some proposed changes in the line of march, which will be sub-mitted to Gen. Sheridan for approval.

UNION VETERANS. The Committee on Reception of Gen. Grant reported through Gen. Martin Beem that they had nothing beyond that already published in THE TRIBUNE.

THE TRIBUNE.

Gen. Chetlain announced that \$90 had already been subscribed by members of the Club towards defraying the expenses of the Club during the reception of Gen. Grant. Upon calls for ubscriptions \$15 additional were subscribed. The Veterans decided that on the occasion of the parade in honor of Gen. Grant the Club be divided into companies with proper officers and discipline. As Gen. Chetlain will be engaged with his duties in connection with the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Col. Scribner will have command of the column.

THE YACHTS IN LINE. The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Yacht Club was held last evening in the clubroom of the Sherman House. Commodore T. M. Bradley presided. Some unimportant changes were made in the by-laws, after which the report of the Treasurer was read, showing a balance on hand of \$58. J. Prindiville, J. T. Jackson, and J. J. Wilson were appointed a committee to take charge of the decoration of committee to take charge of the decoration of yachts during the visit of Gen uniform, headed by a minature yacht dressed with flags from stem to stern. The yachts in the harbor will be decorated with bunting, and many will fire salutes. The Club adjourned for one month, after giving the Decoration Committee power to make the necessary arrange

LOCAL CRIME.

SHOPLIFTING. Yesterday afternoon two Hebrews giving the names of Selek Levy and John Davis were caught shoplifting in the wholesale department of Field & Leiter's dry-goods house. The clerks saw through their little game, and, upon seeing one of them steal a lot of silk braid valued at perhaps \$100, and secrete it about his person, he paid not a particle of attention to it, but quietly sent out for a policeman. Officer Wyman responded, and, upon searching, found the braid. Both men were placed under arrest, and were taken to the Central Station.

there has been considerable shoplifting going on of late the prisoners were closely questioned. Davis stood the test but poorly, and, soon breaking down, told the police that they were right in arresting them for shoplifting. Levy had been at it for a long time, but as to himself, he was simply a novice and so inexperienced that it was no wonder the clerk caught him at it. He also volunteered to tell the police all about Mr. Levy, and the police, not seeing through the Hebrew's little game, sat down and patiently listened to a lot of twaddle. Davis told them what a great quantity of goods Levy had been what a great quantity of goods Levy had been getting away with, and now he had sold them to F. Greenebaum, a dealer in and peddler of tailor's trimmings and such goods, and doing business at No. 340 Clark street. Capt. Steele and Officer John Riordan, of the day squad, together with a couple of Field & Leiter's clerk took the prisoner out, and started for Greenebaum's place, after first arming themselves with a search-warrant.

and started for Greenebaum's place, after first arming themselves with a search-warrant. They ransacked Greenebaum's place thoroughly, but found nothing, and while they were in the place, Greenebaum, who had been out peddling, returned home with his horse and wagon. The detectives, over-anxious to lay hands upon Greenebaum before he could be notified of what was up, left the prisoner in charge of the clerks and went down-stairs and accosted Greenebaum and began searching his wagon. In the meantime the prisoner coolly walked out of the back door, leaving the unsuspecting clerks sitting there. His escape by means of a rear stairway and adjacent alley was easy. The police were soon apprised of his departure and started in pursuit. Davis was sighted in an alley south of Harrison street, and was again and started in pursuit. Davis was sighted in an alley south of Harrison street, and was again sighted on Pacific avenue after he had emerged from a passage-way between two houses. He was at this time about a block away from his pursuers. Officer Riordan, who was in citizen's dress, threw off his hat and coat and started in pursuit, but the crowd, not seeing the man he was after, and not knowing him to be a policement for the reacon that he was not in uniform. man for the reason that he was not in uniform, became at once a target. A brother policeman made a dash at him with his baton, but was called off before doing any damage. Several persons attempted to stop him, and finally ex-Policeman Joe Cobb brought Riordan to an

effectual stand by jumping on his back while he was running. Riordan turned so angreat the annoyance that he assaulted Cobb, but he quibefore injuring him. The refugee was by this time out of sight, and the chase was abandoned. Later Cobb had several encounters with policemen about the interference, but none were worth mentioning. Davis has been doing a little business at the corner of Wabash avenue and Sixteenth street, and has some property there. The police think his recapture a cartainty.

Minor arrests: Benjamin Rusk, larceny of an overcoat from S. M. Wilbur, Room 18, No. 243 State street: Mary Curtin, larceny of small articles at L. Klein's dry-goods store, 584 Halsted street; Denis Hayes, a discharged employe of Cummings & Amberg, keepers of a livery at No. 95 Jefferson street, caught stealing a buf-falo-robe from the barn: John Meehan, the "Informer," again run in by the Central Station detectives on general principles; William Devnan, who escaped from the House Correction one week ago last Thursday, while serving out a \$25 fine imposed for stealing a bottle of whisky from a saloon in the Twenty-second street Police District.

The Officers Costello yesterday arrested a well-known professional thief named Michael Cases, who is at present under \$2,000 bonds to appear for trial in the Criminal Court, in conjunction with his "pal," James Heaney, upon a charge of burglarizing a tailor shop at No. 53 West Madison street. Casey is such an inveterate thief that he cannot remain outside prison bars without engaging in somesuch an inveterate thief that he cannot remain outside prison bars without engaging in something crooked. He is wanted in conjunction with Arthur Banyon for the burglary of A. Herzog's cirar-store and factory at No. 212 Halsted street, and so conclusive is the evidence against him that the police say they will be able to show that he was seen with a jimmy in his possession the night of the burglary, that he left it at a certain place after the burglary, and that he attempted to sell the cigars at several places. In connection with the case Looch, the keeper of the road-bouse on the old Lyons road, the place—where Bonyon secreted the stolen cigars, was yesterday arrested by a Government officer. The thieves, it appears, dumped the cigars out of the boxes into a candle or soap box. The charge against Looch is that he trafficked in and secreted unstamped cigars. He of course denies that he knew what

cigars. He of course denies that he knew what the package contained. THE JUSTICES. Yesterday Frank Eddington swore out a warrant for the arrest of John Smith, charging him with assault with a deadly weapon. Justice

The other Chairmen reported progress, and Justice Summerfield has issued an edict against five-cent cigars. The air of his Court was blue yesterday afternoon with the fumes of ville "grasshoppers," and, straightening him-

self up in his chair, he thundered forth: "These vile cigars must be put out. They are enough to drive a dog out of a tan-yard." They were put out; so were the smokers.

The assault case of Consedine vs. Leary, which was called before Justice Kaufmann yesterday was called before Justice Kaufmann vesterday morning, has been continued to Nov. 7 to enable the production of several important witnesses. J. L. Newman, the State street dentist, was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out by Windsor Leland, charging him with the larceny of a well-boring machine. The case comes up

before Justice Brayton.

Curley & Bensinger, Owen Trainor, and Hannah Reichwaldt, charged with running a concert in a licensed saloon, came up before Justice Summerfield yesterday. In the absence of Mr. Cameron the cases were continued until the 5th. The jury brought in was so palpably bad, comprising four concert singers and beer-jerkers, that the Justice was only too glad to continue the cases. pefore Justice Brayton.

The fourteen milk-dealers charged with selling adulterated milk were arraigned before Justice Summerfield yesterday for trial. Prosecuting-Attorney Cameron said that, in view of the fact that the object for which the suits had been brought had been realized by an improvement in the quality of the milk sold by these dealers, he should move for a dismissal of the cases. Justice Summerfield recognized the motion, and the milk-dealers were made happy.

J. Q. Grant, the colored Constable, came up before Justice Summerfield yesterday, charged with disorderly conduct. It was claimed that he had been very noisy and created considerable disturbance at the Second Ward primary. Grant said that Avery and other judges at the voting-place had been guilty of destroying and substituting fraudulent ballots, and that he had remonstrated with them; also that he had protested against illegal voting. Justice Summerfield discharged him on the ground that it was merely a fight between the two factions in the ward.

merely a fight between the two factions in the ward.

Justice Walsh: Scotty Tobin, larceny of some cigars from M. Low, of No. 17 Canal street, \$300 to the Criminal Court; Brommel Novez, larceny of a gun from E. C. Morris' wagon, \$300 to the 31st; Thomas Clifford, a young thief, charged with the burglary of William Tegge's residence at No. 68 Kansas street, \$300 to the 31st; James Dolan, alias McCormick, shooting Joseph Rogers in the left ankle several weeks ago, \$700 to the 7th; Joseph Bradish, bastardy, on complaint of Caroline Fox, \$1,000 to the Criminal Court. Justice Wallace: Martin Carer, larceny of a watch from F. D. Cleveland, to the 29th; Andrus Nelson and Olaf Ljunggren, charged with robbing Michael Phillips, \$15 fine each; Martin Goodenough, alias Smith, robbing H. W. Goodwin about one week ago of a gold watch and chain worth \$125, \$700 to the 9th; John Johnson, found prowling about in a La Salle street building with a nunch of skeleton. John Johnson, found prowling about in a La Salle street building with a bunch of skeleton-keys in his possession. Justice Kaufmann: Denis Leary, assault to kill W. Considine on

WASHINGTON.

The Thomas Statue Unveiling-The Nation al Fair-A Bogus Supersedeas-National Banks Called to Account,

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—The Governors of all the States have been invited to attend at the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Thomas. A second dispatch from Gen. Grant says be may be able to postpone other engagements and come to Washington on that occasion, though at first he thought it would be impossible to do so. Gen. Anson McCook, of New York, formerly of the Second Ohio, will be one of the speakers at the general meeting of the Society. The citizens nave taken hold of the matter in earnest, and a large Committee is doing all that need be done to make the meeting a grand success. The military bands from Columbus, O., and the forts about New York and Baltimore

harbors will be ordered here.
Prominent friends of Col. De Abna are again pressing him for appointment, and, now that his reports of the condition of affairs in Alaska have been verified by events, there seems to be more disposition to help him.

The Hon. James A. Wilson, of Iowa, who has been surgested as a candidate for Vice-President on the Republican ticket, is here, and says that he has no aspirations to be Vice-President.

dent.

Gen. Grant is said to contemplate spending a portion of the winter in the South, particularly in Florida.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—The opening of the National Fair to day was marked by a portional fair to day was a fair to day

grounds. An industrial procession four miles in length was formed, and, proceeding through the principal streets, reached the grounds about noon. The Presidential party, including Secretary Evarts and Secretary Schurz, Postmaster-General Key, Attorner-General Devens, and Gen. Sherman, with ladies, arrived on the grounds about 1 o'clock, where they were received by the Directors and escorted to the main building, where the President of the Fair Association made an address of welcome, to which the President briefly responded, complimenting the managers of the fair on their enterprise and energy. The races then commenced. The mile dash was won by Scotilla in a second heat, the first being a dead heat commenced. The mile dash was won by Scotilla in a second heat, the first being a dead heat between Bonham and Scotilla. Time, 1:474, 1:47. The Potomac sweeptakes, one and a half miles, was won by Pequot, Irish King second, Gabriel third. Time, 2:454, Thae hurdle race, mile heats, was won by Pomeroy, Dandy second. Time, 1:55, 1:59.

A motion was made in the United States Supreme Court yesterday in behalf of the appellees in the case of the Florida Central Railroad Company vs. J. F. Shutt et al. for an order to vacate the supersedeas bond of the railroad

road Company vs. J. F. Shutt et al. for an order to vacate the supersedeas bond of the railroad company, which was recently accepted by Justice Bradley, on the ground that it is worthless and fraudulent. It is alleged that E. M. L'Engie, President of the Florida Railroad Company, L. P. Bayne, No. 54 Broad street, and Wesley Lyon, attorney, No. 5 Beckman street, New York, conspired together to avert the threatened sale of the road in the present suit by procuring an execution of a false and fraudulent supersedeas bond for \$100,000, which was accepted by Justice Bradley in ignorance of its fraudulent character on the 24th of July last. Lyon is charged in the affidavits which accompany the motion with being a professional procurer of straw bonds, and all the signers of the present instrument are said to be worthless. Most of them, it is alleged, are professional straw-bondsmen, and one, Rodley S. Church, is a fugitive from justice, and is under indictment in the United States District Court in Brooklyn, N. Y., for forgery. The motion to vacate the bond will be argued Monday, November 17.

The Controller of the Currency has written to the National Banks in New York whose average reserve for the week ending Oct. 25, is shown by the Clearing House statement to have been below the legal requirements, to report to him the present state of their accounts, and directing them, if still deficient, to make it good, as required by law. to vacate the supersedeas bond of the railroad

required by law.

THE MILWAUKEE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 28.-The County Board of Supervisors, in regular session to-day, devoted much time to the House-of-Correction scandal, recently published in the Sentinel. Nearly every member had in his pocket a set of resolutions looking to a thorough investigation whole matter was referred to a committee of five, consisting of Supervisors Smith, Brigham, Hammond, Kitzeroco, and McKaig. This Committee, after considerable deliberation and dismittee, after considerable deliberation and discussion, agreed upon a report to be submmitted to the Board for adoption or rejection. The report embodied a resolution for the appointment of a committee of fire by the Chairman of the Board to act conjointly with the State Board of Charities and Reform in the investigation of the charges against the Inspector of the House of Correction and his predecessor in office, which Committee shall be authorized to send for persons and papers, administer oaths to witnesses, and compel the attendance of witnesses, and take all necessary steps to make a thorough investigation of all matters relating to the management, past and present, of the House of Correction, and report to the Board at the earliest time consistent with the full discharge of their dutios under the resolution. It was also recommended that any rules of the House of Correction that may interfere with the action of the Committee in examining any prisoner as a witness, be suspended, and that the Committee consult, at all times when necessary, with the District Attorney, who is requested to lend all assistance possible in the investigation, all prisoners to be guaranteed protection from ill-treatment in future for anything they may testify to in the prosecution of the investigation. This report was presented at the afternoon session of the Board, and sdopted, after which the Chairman appointed Supervisors Martin, Brigham, Wagner, Thomas, and Firgado as such Committee of Investigation. cussion, agreed upon a report to be submmitted

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 28.— The Bulletin
publishes facts showing that great activity ex-

The Chinese merchants will soon place a line of steamers between China and the Sandwich Island the Sandwich Islands, and others between the Islands and San Francisco. The corporation is said to be very wealthy, and its manager. Tong Ken Sing, is a shrewd, grasping, capable business man.

SPORTING NEWS.

DEATH OF JAMES HALLINAN. James Hallinan, one of the best-known play-ers in Chicago, died yesterday afternoon, after a short illness, of inflammation of the bowels. For the past ten years he has been before the For the past ten years he has been before the public of this city as a ball player, being for a long time the short-stop of the Ætna Club, in which position he gained such an enviable reputation that in 1876 he was secured by the Mutuals of New York. The following season he played second-base in the Cincinnati team, and last year was a member of the White Stockings. CINCINNATI'S PLANS.

OINCINNATI'S PLANS.

President Thorner, of the Star Club of Cincinnati, returned home last evening, after two days of conference with President Hulbert relative to the admission of the Stars to the League, the release of Kelly, and the question of players and their qualifications and terms. In every respect save the release of Kelly Mr. Thorner's mission was successful, and he expressed himself last evening as on the whole exceedingly well pleased with the results of his trip. He spoke in the warmest way of the genuine good will manifested by Mr. Hulbert toward the Cincinnati enterprise, and of the invaluable service he rendered in the way of advice, suggestion, and information as to the whereabouts and canabilities of players both in and out of the League, Mr. Hulbert's great familiarity with the entire field of base-ball being of particular utility to a man engaged in the effort to organize a good League nine for Cincinnati next year. It was doubtless at the suggestion of Mr. Hulbert that negotiations were entered into with John Peters, the Chicago short-stop of 1879, who will, if his terms are not too high, be secured for Cincinnati. Will White has already been engaged as pitcher, and it is not unlikely that McVey, Hotaling, and John Clapp, who are still in the market, will be members of the new nine.

THE TURE.

LONG-DISTANCE RACE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 28.—A novel horse race ook place here to-night between Jake Vanetta, proprietor of the Villas House, with his little are, and J. C. Cutler, speculator, with his black horse, the race being from Madison to Sun Prairie and return, a distance of twenty-four miles. Cutier bet \$200 to Vanetta's \$100 that he could beat him twenty minutes. The race was won by Vanetta. Cutier's time, one hour and thirty-six minutes. Vanetta's, one hour and fity-four minutes. The race cau sed much integrated

AT FORT WAYNE. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct 28.—The fall races began here to day with a light attendance. The 2.30 class was won by Munie Maxfield; Jesse Dixon second, and Belle of Fairfield third. Time, 2:35, 2:33, 2:33.

THE OAR. COURTNEY DON'T LIKE IT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 28 .- Courtney says only a lunatic would sign the "play or pay" articles for the race submitted by Hanlan, and the giver of the prize decline to place the money in the hands of Referee Blaikie. TORONTO, Oct. 28.-Hanlan and his advisers are decidedly averse to going to Washington They are determined to insist upon Blaikie as referee if another race is to be rowed.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 28 .- The fifth annual Convention of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union meets at the First Baptist Church to-morrow morning. The church is handsomely decorated with flowers and mot-toes. The Executive Committee to-day adopted a program providing for morning, afternoon, and evening sessions, closing Saturday evening. Over 200 delegates have sent in their names, and it is expected fully 300 will be in attend-ance from outside the State.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 80 clock, p.m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

days: R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stati oners. 123 Twenty-second-st. W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st. S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

JOHN P. LEE'S Drug Store, corner Halsted and TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., TH. SUNNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island.-av., corner of Twelfth-St. H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 730 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-st., between Laballe and Wells.

PERSONAL,

DERSONAL—MAGGIR: COMMUNICATE WITH me in connice in regard to the education of May, etc.: do not let child suffer for fault of parents: have no lears that I shall give you any trouble, or reveal with your present abode if you so desire; I shall keep faith with you; a friend might be usoful. 8. PERSONAL JOHN SEGAR: HAVING LOTS OF fun; leave for St. Louis to-night, F. L. McD. DAY." MONDERSONAL—A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN OF
Polish nationality desires the acquaintance of a
respectable young lady between the age of 16 and 25;
object, matrimony. Address Lock-Box 90, General
Post-Office.

TO BENT-HOUSES

West Side.

TO RENT-14-ROOM BRICK HOUSE: FURNACE, gas fixtures, range, bath-room, two water-closets, barn, etc., 499 Fulton-st., one block east of Union Park; \$40 per monch. W. TRELEAVEN, 105 Washington-st., Reaper Block. TO RENT-A VERY DESIRABLE STONE-FRONT house in good location on West Side; two-story with sub-basement and all conveniences; rent moderate; will be rented partly furnished if desired. Address C 71, Tribune office.

TO RENT-375 SUPERIOR-ST., NEAR PINE, 3To RENT-375 SUPERIOR-ST., NEAR PINE, 3To RENT-375 SUPERIOR-ST., NEAR PINE, 3To RENT-10-ROOM BRICK, GOOD LOCALITY,
Orchard-st., near Sophia, \$25; 8-room two-story
house, Grant place, \$25; modern improvements; two
lines cars. HALE & SNOW, 153 Bandolph-st. TO RENT-ON NORTH SIDE, AT \$40 PER MONTH
a good residence conveniently located. GEO
H. ROZET, 97 Washington-st.

Suburban. TO RENT-A NEATLY-FURNISHED HOUSE, with pleasant grounds, in Highland Park. REES, PEIRCE & CO., 99 Dearborn-st.

South Side. TO RENT-AT 291 AND 293 WABASH-AV., A sulte of two or three rooms, nicely furnished and pleasantly situated. Inquire at Suite S.

TO BENT\_BOOMS. South Side.
TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, CORNER JACKTO RENT-HIERLY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS
TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS
at 78 East Van Buren-st. TO RENT-TO GENTLEMEN ONLY-A WARM, pleasant furnished room, with use of bethroom, at 1067 Indiana-av.

North Side.

To RENT-NICELY-FUR MISHED ROOMS, WITH use of bath. 24 Superior-st., east of clark.

To RENT-TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GAS and well heated, with or without sourd. 304 Chesnut-st., near clark, one block north of Carcago-ay.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-THE BUILDING KNOWN AS EMPIRATED AND THE BUILDING KNOWN AS EMPIRATED AND THE SOUTHEAST COPIES OF THE MILL, or the milling machinery will be removed and the building rented with engine and boller for manufacturing purposes, for one or more years, at low rate. WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st. TO RENT\_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

WANTED-TO RENT-ONE ROOM ON FIRST floor and two rooms on second, partly furnished or unfurnished; also on same premises, small stable or good closed shed. Address Cet, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-AT ONCE, STORE OR part of store for produce commission. C 91. Tribune office. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON South Side: would board owners if agreeable. Call at or address 1727 Indiana-av. WANTED-TO RENT-A SMALL JOB PRINTING-office. C 78, Tribuse office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A NICELY-FURNISHED room by two young ladies, north of Twelfth-st. and east of State. Reference. Address L 41, Tribune. A GENTS WANTED-TO SELL TEA, COFFEE, and baking-powder to families; goods guaranteed; outfit free. People's Tea Co., Box 5001, St. Louis. PROFESSIONAL. DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSUL-tation free, personally or by letter, on chronic male and female diseases. Cures warranted. Finest illustrated book extant; 336 pages, beautifully bound; manufactured for all diseases. Price, \$1, postpaid. POR SALE—TEN ACRES ON GRAND BOULEVARD and Vincennes-av., north of Forty-fifth-st. 20 lots Kenwood, 2 blocks from station, 9750 per lot. 25x160, Wabash-av., near Forty-accond-st., 340 per 37x174, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st., \$7 per foot.
21 feet, with brick house, Oakley-st. Price, \$2,100.
180 Fourth-av., with two (2) story house.
20 acres, Seventy-first-st., near Stony Island boulevard, \$500 per acre.
26 acres, Sec. 35, 39, 13. Price \$600 per acre, river front.

J. W. FARLIN, FOR SALE — GREAT BARGAIN — TWO BRICK Istores, 53 and 55 Blue Island-sv., one and a half blocks south of Haisted and Harrison-sts., south and east fronts: lots 45x100 to alley. Apply to A. J. COOPER, Hoom 2, 152 Dearborn-st. FOR SALE-SEVERAL CHOICE PIECES OF ACRE Property, also houses and lots, around Oakland, on easy terms. CHAS. CLEAVER, Room 21, 124 Dear-born-st. FOR SALE-BARGAINS-NORTH SIDE OCTAGON marble front, first-class two-story and basement, on Observation, one Dearborn-av, cheap; paying 9 per cent net. Apply at Room 46, 92 LaSalle-st.

POR BALE-20 ACRES ON FORTY-THIRD-ST., near the Union Stock Yards, suitable for immediate subdivision. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st. FOR SALE-24X158 FEET, INDIANA-AV., NEAR Eighteenth-st., east front. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE-JUST WEST OF CITY, 40 ACRES AT A decided bargain for cash; 40 acres south of city. low price. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st. FOR SALE-400 FEET ON AN ADJOINING boulevard inside the city at \$8 per foot; worth \$20 A. H. LORD, 151 Randolph-st. A. H. LORD, 151 Randolph-st.

POR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—\$2,500—THREE,
story brick house 38 Harvard-st. \$2,200—Threestory brick 986 West Polk-st. \$2,000—Two-story
frame 1165 West Taylor-st., 10 rooms, \$1,500—Kle
gant cottage 11 Harvard-st., 6 rooms and bath-room.
\$1,600—Two-story brick 442 Irving-place. Inquire at
335 Western-av.

POR SALK—WABASH-AV., NEAR THIRTY—
eighth-st. 5/x161 feet, at \$47 per foot. LUMLEY
INGLEDEW, 142 Dearbour-st., Room 9.

POR SALK—CENTRAL UNIMPROVED BUSINESS POR SALE—CENTRAL UNIMPROVED BUSINESS
property at very low prices. J. H. KRELER, 163
Clark-st. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, EAST FRONT, ON State-st. near Thirty-eighth: price, \$1, 200, part on time. THOMAS D. SNYDER, 1185 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE-AT A GREAT BARGAIN-20 ACRES fronting south on Harrison-st., near Central Park. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free: a stract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BigUWN, 142 La Saile-et., Room 4. FOR SALE-10, 20, OR 40 ACRES, CLOSE 7 depot, 7 miles from Court-House; \$500; a gre bargain. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE-32.50 PER ACRE-1.300 ACRES ROLL-ing prairie lands in Dixon and Cedar Counties, Ne-braska; especially good for stock-raising. The recent sale of the C. C. & B. H. B. R. to the Slow City & St. Paul Railroad will insure railroad facilities at an early date to the vicinity of these lands. Address ALBERT G. PHELPS, Hotel Brunawick, Chicago.

SEAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-2 TO 5 ACRES SOUTH OF CITY, north of Sixty third-st., east of State. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st. WALLES, JR., 97 Dearborn-St.

WANTED-PARTIES OWNING IMPROVED OR
unimproved real estate, and desire to sell can find
customers by leaving description with me. I have several customers also wanting residences or good lots to
build on. J. H. EOFF, 14 Reaper Block. WANTED-I WANT TO BUY FROM 24 TO 10 acres porth of Sixtieth-st., east of Sixte, and sonth of Thirty-ninth. Oa ners only need answer. If at a bargain, will pay cash. Address D 28, Tribune. WANTED-OWNERS OF ACRE PROPERTY IN
Kenwood, Hyde Park, South Park, Woodlaw,
and south of these points, who wish to sell for cash,
please call and see me. B. A. ULRICH, basement 99
Washington-st.

Washington-st.

WANTED-A GOOD 2-STORY FRAME OR BRICK house, worth from \$4,000 to \$5,000, for all cash, on Indiana, Michigan, or Wabash-avs., between Thirty-second and Thirty-fitth-sts; must be cheap. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st. BOARDING AND LODGING.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM THE bridge—Front rooms, with board, \$4 to \$5 per week; without board, \$1 to \$3. 167 DEARBORN-AV.—A NICELY-FURNISHED front room to let, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

South Side. 443 MICHIGAN-AV. TO RENT A NICELY furnished alcove room, east front, with board F urnace heat and grate; all conveniences. 481 WABASH-AV.-FURNISHED ROOMS TO 967 INDIANA-AV.—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, suitable for gentlemen. References. Day-boarders wanted. SOUTH SIDE—TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS to rent with board on second floor, suitable for a family or two gentlemen. Beference exchanged. Ad-dress D 45. Tribune office.

Eleten. CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HAR-risen-sts., 4 blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room per day. Si.50 to \$2.00; per week, from \$3 to \$10; also, furnished rooms rented without board. HOTEL BRUNSWICK-WE HAVE TWO ELEGANT WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OP-posite the Palmer House-\$1.50 per day, \$6 to \$7 per week. Day board, \$4.

BOARD-FOR TWO ON WEST SIDE WITH suite of rooms. Good table and modern improvements expected. Address C 77, Tribune office. BOARD—AND ROOMS FOR THREE LADIES, ONE an invalid; must be on South Side and near street cars. Address, stating terms and locality, C 66, Tribune. BOARD—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND CHILD desire board and furnished rooms in a private fam-ily where home comforts may be had. Address, giving idea of accommodation and price, E 96, Tribune office. Best of references. DOARD-FOR TWO, WITH TWO PLEASANT rooms; West Side; private family; few other boarders; state terms. Address C 81, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT THE PIANO AND ORGAN HOUSE OF OF OF OF ORGAN W. W. KIMBALL.
CORNER STATE AND ADAMS-STS.
PIANOS,
UPRIGHTS,
SQUARES,
GRANDS,
Of the following well-known makers:
HALLET, DAVIS & CO.,
EMERSON PIANO COMPANY.
500 Organs in stock.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange.

OAUTION—DON'T BE DECRIVED BY ANY IMIGATION—UPPER OF ORGAN ORGAN OF ORGAN O State-st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT. AND FOR sale. Prices are low. Instruments kept in order. W.M. E. PROSSER, 215 State-st.

PARTIES WANTING TO RENT INSTRUMENTS can find 100 New Upright Planos, 100 New Square Planos, of different makes at Corner State and Adams-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS. ANY ONE WISHING TO ADOPT A NICE, healthy girl baby. 3 weeks old, dark eyes, please call at 1318 West Jackson-st.

DEDBUGS AND COCKROACHES EXTERMINATED breontract (warranted). Exterminators for sale. Callor address A. OAKLEY. 107 Clark-st., Room 8. CHICAGO RETORT AND FIRE-BRICK WORKS, 234 to 402 North Water-st.: special shapes to order TX-SOLDIERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT A PARTY

EX-SOLDIERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT A PARTY

Existence of the part of the soldiers of the sol

FURS- LADIES' FURS. -FI
UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
MARTIN'S, 265 AND 267 STATE-ST. NOTICE-1 SOLD MY INTEREST IN THE BUSI-ness at 861 State-at., six weeks ago, to D. Suher. All claims against me for above place must be present-ed within 10 days from date.—Chicago, Ill., Oct. 28, 1879. DAVID ZEMANSKY.

VANTED-LADIES WHO WISH A POSITION and good bay. Give full address, stating past and present occupation, and ago. Address C 83, Tribune.

WANTED-THE BODY OF J. J. SULLIVAN, WHO V was drowned on the secw Frankle Wilcox near Pierport, Mich. His body can be identified by his name beliag in full on his right arm. A liberal roward will be paid by notifying his wife, Mrs. J. J. SULLIVAN, Marquette, Mich.

MARTIN S. 295 AND WARDEN MARTIN S. 295 AND WARDEN MARTIN S. 295 AND WARDEN MALL-SIZE STOVE, SELF-FEEDer; will sell cheap. Address D 23, Tribune office.

I HAVE FOR SALE SOME FURNITURE, NEARLY new, including black-wainut bed-room set, uphotstered chairs, lounge, marble-top table, fron-stone dinner set, decorated, glassware, etc., which I will sell cheap for cash. Address D 48, Tribune office. W ANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND NO. 8 COOKcash. Address C 82, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

13.000 VOLUMES BOOKS FOR SALE CHEAP. 10. O'O' Appleton" Cyclopeaux, 18 vols., acs., 4 mor., 875.

Burke's Works, 8 vols., tree-eaif. only \$12.

Addison's Complete Works, 18 vols., \$10.

Rollin's History, 8 vols. in four, \$3.

Hitcheock's Analysis, full gilt, \$5.

Josephus, new. 8vo., cloth, \$1.50.

Macsullay's Essays, 3 vols., \$3.

Hall's Travels in North America. 3 vols., \$2.

Cash prices for libraries, old magazines, reports, etc.

Millak's, 96 and 102 Madison-st. WANTED-MALE HELP.

Book Recpers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-A GOOD SALESMAN
in general store. Reference. Address M, Box
77. Gliman, Ill. WANTED-A BOOKKEEPER WHO HAS HAD experience in the tron and brass manufacturing business. Address C 78, Tribune office. WANTED—A CLERK FOR A CLOTHING STORE in the country. None but a good salesman and stockkeeper, and one speaking German or Dutch, need apply. Apply at Leopold Bros. & Co., 214 Madisun-st., oetween 11 and 12 a. m. to-day. oetween 11 and 12 s. m. to-day.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE-ENTRY
bookkeeper by a jobbing house. State salary expected, and give experience and references. Address
U86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD COUNTERMEN TO
serve in a grocery store; must speak German and
knglish. Apply to W. F. JON, 216 North-ay.

Trades.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL STEAM-FITTER AT
the North western White Lead Works, corner Sixteenth and Brown-sts. WANTED-UPHOLSTERERS AT W. W. KIM-BALL'S, corner State and Adams-ata. WANTED-A TAILOR FOR REPAIRING CLOTHES and making pants. 1336 State-st., near Twenty-WANTED-A GOOD SIGN-WRITER; TO A TEM-perate man steady employment and good wages. SPENCER, 152 State-st. WANTED - FIRST-CLASS CABINET-MAKERS
and upholsterers at R. W. BATS & CO. 48 Adams. WANTED-FOUR CABINET-MAKERS: STEADY work. 46 and 48 South Clinton-st. Employment Agencies.

WANTED-100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE Chicago & Northwestern: 50 for lows, free fare; 100 for the iron mines, at \$1.50 per day; 50 for the pineries; plenty of work on band. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st. WASTED-20 BRIDGE CARPENTERS: WAGES, \$2.25 per day. Free fare to work. Apply at once to McHUGH & CO., 68 South Canal-st. WANTED-50 TRACK-LAYERS AND 25 SPIKERS: first-class wages will be paid to good men. Free fare to the work. Apply at once to MoHUGH & CO., 68 South Catal-st. 88 South Canal-st.

WANTED—50 MORE RAILROAD LABORERS
the West, in the southern part of lowafare. Apply to McHUGH & CO., 88 South Canal-st WANTED-100 RAILROAD LABORERS-WIN ter's work: 50 for sawmills and lumber yards 30 coal miners. ANGELL & CO., 10 South Canal-st. WANTED-A SEWING-MACHINE ADJUSTER, Must be good mechanic and one that is quick and had large experience on sowing-machines. Address C 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS ON LADIES' AND gents' fine sewed work. None but first-class hands need apply at 778 Wabash-av., east side of street. WANTED-A GOOD TINNER. J. H. MCCART-NEY, 164 Cottage Grove-Av. W ANTED -CABINET MAKERS. FIRST-CLASS only. J. S. BAST, 272 North Clark-st. WANTED - 200 GERMANS AND SCANDINA-vians for Wisconsin, lowa, and Michigan for C. & N. W. B. R. Co., 50 for station work, 25 quarry men. Free fare. J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph-st.

Coachmen. Teamsters. &c.
ANTED—A MAN TO DRIVE A LUMBER
wagon at southeast corner Canal and Twelfth. Miscellaneous.

MANTED-MEN OF GENTEEL APPEABANCE TO fatroduce a labor-saving invention upon a plan which brings the money every time and pays the agent \$50 to \$75 per week on \$25 to \$50 capital. Our scheme pleases all who investigate. Call or send 50 cents for \$1 amples or stamp for catalogue. Merrill Manufacturing Company, 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago. WANTED-FIFTY EXPERIENCED COAL-miners. Steady work all winter. Apply to MINER T. AMES CO.. 137 LaSalle-st. WANTED-SALESMEN, AGENTS, AND CAN-VASSES throughout the United States. C. L. FOUNG, 167 and 169 South Clark st. WANTED-GOOD, ACTIVE BOY TO WORK IN Jewelry store. Give references, salary expected, etc. Address C 72, Tribune office. WANTED—AN HONEST INTELLIGENT PEKMon, with \$200, acquainted with the boot and
she business, to take the aroney of Eastern manufacturers to sell by sample and stock on hand in Chicaco
and country; trade already established. Call at 226
btate-st. Room i, between 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. WANTED-SALESMAN-A FIRST-CLASS SALES-outside. A liberal commission. Address C 78, Trib-une office.

WANTED-LADIES AND GENTS, ENERGETIC and reliable, to sell our works. Good pay and permanent employment. The J. B. BURE PUB. CO., 194 South Clark'st. WANTED—A BOY WHO LIVES WITH HIS PA rents to make himself useful in a gental furnishing store, at 554 State-st. WANTED-SMART BOY NOT OVER 15 YEARS
of age. A. C. MATHER & CO., 174 Madison-st WANTED-AGENTS TO SELL "THE EXPLANA" tory Stock Doctor," published in English and German. Call or address G. W. BOLAND & CO., 103 State. WANTED - AGENTS FOR THE BEAUTIFUL authorship: handsomely bound and illustrated. It pleases everybody. H. C. TREAT, No. 107 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED-BY AN RASTERN CIGAR MANU-facturer one good salesman each for country and city trade on liberal commissions; fine goods and low prices. C 63, Erbune office. WANTED-BOY IN LAWOFFICE. MUST BE IN-telligent, honest, and acquainted with the city. Address in own handwriting, with references, C 64, Tribune office. WANTED-\$12 PER WEEK WILL BE PAID AN active man who will invest \$200 in a strictly legitimate business. Address, at once, C 89, Tribune, WANTED—A MAN TO PEDDLE, AND NOTIONdealers to sell, fast selling goods. American
Novelty Company, 188 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD SOLICITOR FOR ADVERtisements; good pay, Call from 9 to 11 or 1 to 3
to-day at Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED BELL-BOY AT Burke's European Hotel.

WANTED-A BOY 18 TO 17 YEARS OLD TO work about the house. Must be able to milk. Apply at Room 12, 108 Washington-st.

WANTED-A COPYIST, A YOUNG MAN AT low wages. Call at 164 Washington-st., Room 29. WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED—A GOOD ENGLISH, SCOTCH, OR colored girl for general housework. Call from 8 to 10 Wednesday morning at 1363 Indians-av.

W ANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO HELP WITH GENeral housework in family of two. 372 Chicagosv., corner of Rush-st.
WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN SECOND GIRL.
No. 41 Twenty-fifth-st., between South Parkav. and Lake. WANTED - A GOOD MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN cook at 71 Mouroe-st. WANTED—A GOOD MIDDLE-ACKD WOMAN
cook at 71 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL
leds Indians av.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 230 LOOMIS-ST.; MUST
be good cook washer, and ironer; wages, \$3;
four in family; no children. Take Van Burgn-st. cars.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, German, Swede, or Norwegian. Call for
two days at 139 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK AND
iron for a small private family. References required. Apply at 48 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—AT 804 MICHIGAN-AV. A FIRST-WANTED-AT 804 MICHIGAN-AV. A FIRST class second girl. Must have good reference. Call after 9 o'clock, side door. WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK;
four in family. 262 Ohlo-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER
in small private family. 246 East Ohlo-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SCANDINAVIAN GIRL TO
do general housework. Apply at 25 Forest-av. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED COOK IN A small private family. Apply at 279 Ontario-st. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR A FAMI-ly of three; wages \$4. 416 Wabash-av.

283 West Monroe-st.

WANTED-AT NO. 114 MARBLE-PLACE, BEtween Clark and Dearborn and Monroe and
Adams-sts., this day, 5 girls to wash dishes; salary
\$3.50 per week. Call before 12 o'clock: come ready to
work. Dr. Foster's Infirmary, up-stairs. WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.
1161 State st., corner Twenty-fifth-st.
WANTED-A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL FOR general housework in a family of four. 564 West Lake-st., opposite Union Park.

Lake-st., opposite Union Park.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN OR SWEDish girl for kitchen work. 234 Ontarlo-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO
general housework. Apply to W. F. JON, 216
North-av.

Scamstresses.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO SKW AND ONE
for housework, at 1018 Wabash-av. WANTED—A STRONG GERMAN GIRL WITH good accent to act as part nurse and teacher to a 5-year-old boy. Must be willing to assist in sewing and to make herself generally useful. A good home good treatment, and moderate wages to the right kind of person. Address C 73, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous WANTED—25 EXPERIENCED CROCHETERS
or sacques. Good and prompt pay. Apply at 1088
West Monroe-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

OST-A BROWN AND WHITE SETTER DOG.

The finder will receive a reward on returning him to the stable on the northwest corner of Rush and Onto.

NOTICE-STRAYED OR STOLEN-SUNDAY, OCT.

28, between the hours of 8 and 9p. m., from in front of Oak Park M. K. Church, a black horse with white face, and top phasion uphoistered in brown. Any information leading to their recovery will be gladly received and liberally rewarded. S. THATCHER, JR., River Forest, Oak Park P. O., or Room 50 Reaper Block, Chicago.

10 REWARD-FOR THE RETURN OF A SILE.

11 REWARD-FOR THE RETURN OF A SILE.

12 REWARD-FOR THE RETURN OF A SILE.

13 REWARD-FOR THE RETURN OF A SILE.

14 REWARD-FOR THE RETURN OF A SILE.

15 REWARD-FOR THE RETURN OF A SILE.

16 REWARD-FOR THE RETURN OF A SILE.

PARTNER WANTED—HAVING LEASED THE building, No. 38 East Randolph-st., and opened a first-class restaurant, bar, &c., I deaire a partner with a small capital. F. KURTZ, 38 East Randolph-st.

MACHINERY.

WE HAVE OVER 20 SECOND-HAND ENGINE
Wishes, second-hand engines and boilers, militing
machines, drills. All good a more, as half price. W.
A. JAMES & C.O., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

TO EXCHANGE NICE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, \$4,000: fine 10-room dwelling and 10 scres of ground, \$4,000; goods and h ouse in city of 12,000 people, less than 60 miles from Chicago; all free and clear; both go together for \$10,000. Want good farm in Illinois or city property. Goods are well assorted and in good order, T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 479 Madison-st,

SITUATIONS WANTED MALE, Bookkeepers, Cierks, &c.,
SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDvare house as sales man or bookkeeper. No objection to traveling: Has had 23 years experience in the
business. Speaks German, French, and English. Address P.-O. Drawer 24 Green Bay, Wis. CITUATION WANTED—OFFICE WORK OF ANY O kind, or as collector, by an experienced and capable man; permanency more desirable than salary. References first-class. Address D 33, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERT AC-countant, of large experience, by the day or job. Ad-dress D 43, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—IN SASH FACTORY BY A practical party accustomed to business, taking charge, estimating, soliciting, etc. Address B 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MILLER IN A CUSTOM OF or merchant mill or assistant miller. Good references given if required. Address D 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN AS cook in a restaurant; is drst-class. Good reference can be given. Address W 85, Tribune office. Conchimen, Termsters, &c.
SITUATIONS WANTED — BY A MAN AND
Wife as cook and groom. References. SF, Hyde SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man twelve years in the city; understands his business thoroughly. Best reference. C 90, Tribune other. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN (Dane) as coachman; understands the care of fine horse and carriages. Can bring first-class city refer-ence. Address C & Tibune oxice.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A German; is well acquainted in the city; has first-class references, and willing to work. Address C 80, Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coschman (single). Best reference. Address (75, Tribune office. Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG man as packer or to do any kind of work in a storer had by years' experience in the city. Can give the best of reference. Address N. J. CRONA, 270 North Franklin-st.; SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG COLUBED man, from the East, as porter in a store or waiter in private family. First-class reference. Address J.H.B., 186 Fourth-av. SITUATION WANTED—A STRANGER, OUT OF money, desires employment to keep soul and body together. Address C 88, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. SITUATIONS WANTED—BY SATURDAY, BY TWO trustworthy Canadian girs in a strictly private family, one to take kitchen work and the other second work. Call for two days at 64 McGregor-st. SITUATION WANTED - BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl to do general housework. Please call at 164 West kighteenth-st. West Eighteente-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family; fair wages. Picase
call at 20 Otis-st., North Side. No cards answered. SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINATIAN SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINATIAN SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN SITU

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO SCANDINA-vian girls to do general housework. 128 West In-GIADS - 84.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE

S woman who understands all kinds of cooking and
is not afraid of any kind of work. Can be seen for two
days at 116 North Sangamon-st. References given if
required. required.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO GEND eral housework or cooking. Call for two days at
1032 South Dearborn-st., near Twenty-first. SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE Syoung lady from the East to do up-stairs work in a private board ing-house or hotel. Best of references can be given. Call at 321 North Clark-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPRTENT COOK and laundress in a private family. Call for two days at 152 Eighteenth-st., up-stairs. SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS driet cook and one as second girl. Reference. WADDAN-AV.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL
as cook and laundress in a private family or boarding-house. Call at 500 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A NICE, TIDY, GOOD-natured Scotch girl to do general housework; very capable, 145 Twentleth-st. capable, 145 Twentleth-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A CAPABLE, TRUSTY,
Spicasant siri as cook and launcess or general
work in American family. 142 Twentleth-st.

SITUATION WANTED-AS COOK AND LAUNCITUATION WANTED-AS COOK AND LAUNtion. tion.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do second work or as nurse girl. References from last place. Call af 911 I ndiann-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as nurse, and the other to do general housework in a small private family. Call at 97 Butlerst, near corner of Twenty-sixth-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework. Best of references if required. Apply at 116 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE or its in a private family, one to do kitchen work, and the other to do second work. Good reference given. Please call at 173 Twenty-second-st. DUPLES OF THE STATE OF THE STAT CITUATION WANTED-BY A MIDDLE-AGED S competent person to take care of a child and do other light work, or general housework, for a single couple. Apply for two days at 214 Marshfield-ay.

Laundresses. SITUATION WANTED-TO WASH AND IBON BY the day. Call at 235 North-av., in the rear. MRS. MEHLANTHALER.

Employment Agencies.
CITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NERD OF
good Scandinavian or German female help can be
supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av. Miscellane Dus.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO do bronzing or other light work. Please address W.S., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A MIDDLE-AGED RE-fined woman as saleswoman, or any employment during the day. References given. C 63, Tribune. A FIRST-CLASS COUPE AND EXTENSION-TOP platform Victoria at a bargain; also jump-seata, phaetons, etc., very cheap. H. B. HILL, 394 Wabah-av. bash-av.

POR SALE-FLEGANT TRAM OF COACH HORSES
1816 hands high, bright bay, 6 and 7 years old, sound
and fhandsome. Would take in part pay cheap team.
HITCHCOUK, 600 and 701 West Lake-st. And some time drivers. at 70 South Canal-st.

HORSES KEPT IN THE BEST WINTER QUARGENTS, with dry yards, warm barns, clay floors. Gentlemen's road and carriage horses a specialty. H.

C. MIDDAUGH, Clarendon Hills. III.

HORSES WINTERED AT MY FARM, 18 MILES from city, in first-class manner; terms low; satisfaction guaranteed. Address C. B. EASTON, Decreted, III.

HORSES TO WINTER — PARTIES WISHING-their horses well fed and cared for had better apply to R. W. RATHBUSINE, 189 Washington-st. Room 8.

WANTED—THE BEST ROAD HORSE I CAN BUY for \$30 cash. J. H. OHLERKING, Room 3, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-TEAMS AT MICHIGAN-AV. AND Twenty-second-st. A. H. PERKINS. A PARTNER WANTED WITH \$3.000 CASH TO Put Into a legitimate and respectable business, where \$2,500 profits can be made by each partner annually, and the sum atvanced to be repaid out of the business. Address, giving place of business or residence, as no agent will answer advertisement, J. H. TABOR, Box 348 Post-Office, Chicago.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE —An old established liquor and eigar store on the West Side, stock about \$2,000, or will reduce stock it desired. As I am engaged in the wholesals trade on the South Side, I will sell said place cheap for each, or exchange it for real estate and assume or pay difference if any. Call astore, 12 South Clark-est.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH OR APPROVED BEALE POR CASH OR APPROVED BEALE STATE, and good-will of the Novelty Leather Works, asso lease of the premises to May 1, 1880. An excellent opportunity for the manufacturing of shawl-straps, collar-boxes, harness, and other leather goods. Apply at Novelty Leather Works, 59 Lake-8t.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED HAIR BUSI-Por Sale-a Well-established hair busi-ness with good trade. Call soon at 207 Chicago-av.

Packing house at a bargain or half interest in it to a practical man. P. L. Underwood, corner Hal-sted and Lumber-sts.

with the state of A NY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planos, without removal. 151 Randolph, Room 4.

A NY AMOUNTS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, planos, etc., without removal. Room 11, 96 Dearborn-st. A fiture, pianos, etc., without removal. Room il, 65 Dearborn-st.

NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON PIANOS, FURNI, 1074 MONEY TO LOAN AT 7 PER CENT. APPLI to BARTON & DE WOLF, Room 7, 184 Dearborn-st.

THE WALL STREET DAILY NEWS—PRICE \$2.50

per annum prepaid. It reaches every part of the country at the same time as other New York morning journals; has given points to buy since last May on every stock that has gone up; its contributors number all great stock operators; is absolutely correct and great stock operators; is absolutely correct and formulation of its timely points. Address subacriptions by check. P.-O. order, or register, "Wall Street Daily News," 49 Exchange-place, New York, N. Y.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, NOS, 78, 78 AND SO East Van Buren-8t. setablished 1875; permatent and reliable: for furniture and merchandles; advances. STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, Duggles, etc.: cheapest and best in city; advances at 10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARKY. 180 W. Monroe.

ity of the people will vote if they go to

polls. The only question now is, Will the people who are interested in the election

vote at all? It is nonsense to say that

SMITH and JOHNSON are sure to be elected, and

therefore, it is no use to vote. It is not only

of use to vote, but an actual necessity. Every

man who would vote for Moses and Guern

will be sure to vote, and hence the necessit,

of a large vote to defeat them and save the

SENATOR JOHNSON AND THE WORK

against Senstor Johnson, the Republical candidate or County Treasurer, is that h

ession of the Legislature, estensibly to pro-

perintendent, agent, foreman, or other person is charge of any laborer, miner, mechanic, or other

work depends upon his buying goods of his em-

ployer, or any other particular person, or to dis-charge any laborer, miner, mechanic, or other workman because he has not traded with, or re-fuses to trade with, his employer or any other

If the above comprised the whole of the

bill the action of his dishonest assailants

might meet with some excuse, but they have

omitted the most vital and important section

of it, on account of which Senator Johnson

voted against it and the Governor vetoed it,

and for which action the workingmen of

Chicago cannot be too grateful. Here is the

section of the bill which, under pretense of

protecting a few coal-miners at Braidwood

rom the overcharges of their employers

deliberately proposed to out off all employe

from the privilege of buying goods or getting

"It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, o

corporation to pay as wages, in lieu of lawfe

person, firm, or corporation, goods or supplies, or any order, check, scrip, or other device or consid-

eration representing goods or supplies, or charge on the books of account or pay-roll of such person,

frm, or corporation any amount on account of goods or supplies furnished in any manner to such

laborer, miner, mechanic, or other workman, against any wages due, unless such laborer, miner,

nechanic, or other workman, of his own accord, without compulsion or from fear of loss of employ-

ract with the person, firm, or corporation em

ploying him to receive as wages a given amount

hereof to be specifically described in such contract

If we could assume that workingmen are

neapables and idiots, this Democratic as-

sault might make some impression upon

sort. They will resent the imputation that

they are unable to take care of themselves,

and they have thanked and will continue to

their interests.

been something quite out of the common

kind. In the first place, he is, so far as known.

Captain he stands alone, the sole represents

tive of his class. The way in which he ac-

quired the office, too, was something singu-

duress." The facts, as narrated by him-

self, are these: He reached this country in

1852, aged 14, and settled at New Orlean

Six years later he began to study law, and

was admitted to practice in April, 1861, aged 23. On the 4th of

General Polk seized the town of Columbus

the mouth of the Ohio, and held it for

Kentucky, twenty miles below Cairo,

while as a Confederate outpost. In the

ourse of the same month Moszs made his

vay up-stream and went unto his cousing

who was in Columbus. Possibly a little more

exertion would have taken him into one of

the free States, for which he intimates tha

he all the while yearned. "I went," he

says, "as a non-combatant, and corresponde

with one of the New Orleans Rebel papers.

It would be refreshing, just at this junctur

o read the letters he wrote. He does not

state exactly what his duties were in the

samp with his cousin, but the surroundings

suggest that the non-combatant Moses may

ossibly have been employed in the literary

epartment of that branch of the service

which is not altogether unconnected with

the sale of flasks of whisky and plugs of

tobacco to such of the rank and file as

had a supply of the then highly esteemed

Confederate serip. His previous legal training would admirably fit him for keeping the

account of such sales and collecting the bills

when pay-day came round. But camp-fol-lowers of the kind indicated were not wel-

come in either army, and the Confederates,

being short of men, did not take the cours

of the Unionists and expel them, as Ger

GRANT did on a memorable oceasion, but ab-

sorbed them into the army itself. "After

while, " says Moszs, "the order came that all non-combatants should join the army; then

I was made Sergeant-Major, and later was

promoted to a Captaincy." "I think it hardly fair," continues Moses, "to assail me

for an act committed when I was a mere

boy (?), and committed under the mos

A judicial perception which dwarfs a mar

ful sort of duress" (?).

aber in that year Confederate

oney of the United States, to any laborer, miner

dvances or trust from their employers:

employers, and with characteristic di

county from disgrace and possibly loss.

# The Tribune

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAID. 

fitances may be made either by draft, expre-TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. Enly, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week Laffy, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

POSTAGE.

Donestic.

Eight and Twelve Page Paper.

Sixteen Page Paper. Eight and Twelve Page Paper.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch office for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements NEW YORK-Room 29 Tribune Building. F. T. M. PADDEN, Manager.
PABIS. France—No. 16 Bue de la Grange-Batelle
H. Manuer, Agent.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 446 Str.

BENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street. AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, between Dearborn and State. trakosch Grand Italian Opera. "Mignon."

Hooley's Theatre. ndolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. of Joseph K. Emmet. "Fritz in Irelan Haverly's Theatre.
rborn street, corner of Monroe.
Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre. Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. tertainment. Engagement of the Valjean

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

L. O. O. F.—Brothers interested in the Odd-Fellows Benevolent Society are cordially invited to strend s meeting in Odympia Lodge Hall, northeast corner Clark and Michigan-sts., Sunday afternoon at 2 Celock. Purpose discussion about last two assessments.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1879.

The threatened rupture between Chin and Japan has already attracted the attention of the British Government, and tw war vessels have been ordered to proceed at such protection to British commercial and diplomatic interests as the emergency may require.

French army officers, extending and receiving marked courtesies, and the like, rather more than is approved of by the Republican Cabinet, and it is said he will be invited to take his departure as soon as convenient the too friendly officers will be admonished and disciplined according to army

The recent registrations in England have shown decided gains by the Liberals; and in er to prevent them from getting the benefits of this increase, as the registration does not go into effect before 1880, it is be lieved that the Government will resort to strategy, and, by dissolving Parliament before the close of the present year, bring on

The Citizens' Association has been int esting itself in the matter of the suppression of the Bridgeport stench nuisance, and at the annual meeting the subject was considered at some length. It was agreed on all hands that the nuisance bad been materially modified during the past year, and that what with the vigorous prosecution of the stink-producers and the introduction of new methods designed to do away with the smell in the process of rendering there is fair prospect of continued improvement in

Senator CHANDLER made a speech at Milwankee last evening, and, from the very liberal report of his remarks given in our dispatches, it will be seen that the old treason-hater was in his best vein. There is no aker to-day who is more highly gifted than ZACH CHANDLES in the exposition of stalwart Republican doctrines, or who can better make it worth the while of an audience to listen to what he has to say. Mr. CHAND LER's appearance next Friday evening in this city will undoubtedly call out a big attend

It was stated in the cable dispatches a fev days ago that the Russian Government had sent orders to KE UPP for a large number of heavy guns, and we are able to supplement ouncement with the statement, derived from very good authority, that Russia has recently ordered 3,000 tons of lead from this country, which it is not probable will be manufactured into anything bigger than bullets. While these heavy orders may not mean immediate war, they undoubtedly indicate that the Government is getting ready for any emergency that may grow out of the present dangerous tension of its relations to

Much ado was made and many hints haz arded regarding the object of a meeting of German Ambassadors at Berlin on Sunday last. The mystery became more intense when it was announced that a son of BISMARCK had come all the way from the great Chancellor's place of retirement at Vargin, and his arrival was construed as a most significant indication that the Prince had determined to have a voice by proxy in the meeting. The value and importance of the early reports may be readily conceived when it is known that only one of the Ambassaders in question was in Berlin, and that no meeting such as was described ever took

born determination of the Health Commissioner to protect people of humble means from diseased and unwholesome meat, the butchers now contemplate a move by which they expect to evade the present rigid system of inspection. They propose to accomplish this by having all their slaughtering done outside the city limits, and the dressed meat distributed to retail dealers direct, instead of being delivered at the lculate that, under the new arm t, it would be a physical impossibil to follow every lot of meat to its destination and there inspect it, while it will be possible to put on sale diseased, tainted, or eman mest without detection. But these un

bad meat will be allowed to succeed. The Common Council has only to pass an ordinance requiring the inspection of all meat before it is brought into the city, and the butchers are once more beaten. Such a plan would involve much additional trouble and expense, but there is no trouble or expense too great that is necessary to prevent the introduction and dissemination of poison in the form of bad meat.

Gov. SMITH, of Wisconsin, has ordered at investigation into the alleged cruel treatment of prisoners at the Milwankee House o Correction, and the present and previous ad-ministrations of the prison will undergo a thorough overhauling at once. This investigation will be conducted by the State Board of Charities and Reform, which is fully em powered by the existing laws of Wisconsi to carry it on, and the well-known character of the Board is a sufficient guarantee that the work will be well and thoroughly performed. Meantime, the managers of Milwaukee Sentinel, the paper in which the alleged scandal first appeared, are kept very busy in procuring the necessary bail de manded by libel suits that are brought as fast as the attorneys can prepare the papers.

The speech from the throne at the opening of the Prussian Diet yesterday appears to have a peculiar interest for the people of Germany. It indicates that the many recent changes in the system of taxation have not worked to the advantage of the National Treasury, and that the revenue laws as at present framed are not satisfactory to the Government. The necessity for a loan to cover the annual deficit is announced, and further modifications of the revenue system are suggested, such as the taxing of the retail trade and a bill for applying the surplus of the Imperial taxes to the reduction of the income tax. The Hungarian budget also presents an unfavorable exhibit, and, as a temporary expedient, it is proposed to meet the large deficiency by the sale of rentes and

The latest aspect of the HOLBROOK-UNDERwood vendetta in Kentucky is a proclamation, not by the yellow-fever scientist, who is supposed to execute the laws of that State, ordering out the militia to assist enforcing peace and order, but by the Holbrook assasins themselves, giving notice to the widows and orphan children of the Underwoods they have murdered that they must quit that country before next Sunday or share the fate of their slaughtered fathers, husbands, and brothers. As there appears to be no protection for these helpless survivors of the UNDERWOOD race through the arm of the law, and as it may be impossible for the women and children to take their departure within the limit prescribed, we shall doubtless soon hear of some fresh prodigies of valor by the chiv-

The Republican campaign is being mar aged in a way that cannot have the approve of the whole party. It was a mistake to put so many gentlemen who were unsuccessful candidates before the Convention on the committees. Not that the loyalty of any of those gentlemen can be seriously doubted But it was too much to ask of them the sam zeal on behalf of others who had defeated them that they would have shown fo themselves. We are informed that Hyde Park has been neglected in this campaign, and that the employes of the Post-Office take little interest in the result. This is not the way to carry elections noment the Convention adjourns. there are any persons on the committee who are not there in good faith, or who fee

that they cannot do the utmost in their power to carry the whole ticket in, they should resign at once.

The City of Chicago has a right to insis that railroad companies to which it has granted valuable franchises and great privleges shall not support nuisances within the sity limits. The citizens of Chicago and the raveling public generally have a right to ilated, tumble-down shanties that some of these rich corporations continue to maintain and call passenger depots. Probably the worst and most disgraceful of the whole lot s the old rookery at the corner of Canal and Madison streets, that is used by the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, the Chicago & Alton, nd the St. Paul & Milwankee Roads. It is not nearly so tidy as a thrifty farmer's hogpen, and ought to be condemned and re noved as a common nuisance. All these corporations are among the richest entering the city, and they ought to provide as clean ommodious, and respectable a depot for Chicago as they do in cities of 10,000 inhab-

Ex-President Woolsey, of Yale College, the wasa member of the "Fifth Avenue Con erence" in 1876, and is a prominent Liberal Republican, has openly expressed his disap-He makes the point that bolting and scratching are justifiable as individual protests against party abuse, but that there should be no "scratching party." He is also of the opinion that those who are now urging the eratching of Mr. Cornell ought to have given fair warning of their intention to the party managers before the nominations were made; and that, if President HAYES is willing to see Mr. Connell elected, for the sake of the acquisition of New York and for the good effect thereof upon the National election, it is not necessary for anybody to continue the quarrel on behalf of the Administration. Such expressions as these coming from prominent and consistent Liberals like ex-President Woolsey are calculated to assist CORNELL enormously.

ng in charge the preparations for the GRANT eception begin to comprehend by this time the magnitude of the job they have under taken. The event will not only call together the largest collection of people that have congregated in Chicago since the remains of the partyred Lincoln were received here, but occasion will be one that will appeal to our pride and patriotism in a way that they have never been touched before. Gen. GRANT has been feted and honored by the crowned heads of Europe and Asia with nore ostentation than was ever bestowed be he is now about to return to his own State after a long absence. He is a citizen and voter of Itlinois, and it is proper that its great commercial emporium should welcome him back with such demonstrations of delight as become a free and independent people who are justly proud of the well-merited distinction of their most distinguished son. GRANT is not only the greatest and most suc

turn home from foreign lands ought to be signalized by a reception so grand and spon taneous that it will convince the nation beyond the water that the great General's ok friends and associates fully appreciate the high honors which they showered The people of San Francisco did their whole duty when Gen. GEANT first landed on Amer ican soil, and Illinois is under an obligation of gratitude to the Golden State that she can never repay; but those generous and princely people will freely forgive us if we shall try and eclipse their magnificent entertainmen when the conquering hero returns to the great city of the West.

A New York reporter buttonholed the Hon J. C. Burrows, Member of Congress from Michigan, while on his way to Mass to make some campaign speeches, and learned from him that (in his opinion) "the choice of the masses of the Republican party in Michigen is BLAINE." Mr. BURBOWS also thinks that BLAINE will have a decided advantage over other available candidates, because "not a week will pass from December till the Convention meets without an opporthat will arouse the popular heart." Mr. Burrows also expresses the opinion that the nomination next year is not to be made with a whoop and a hurrah"; that Mr. CHANDLER may receive a complimentary vote after the first ballot, it will be a question between GRANT and BLAINE, with CHAND LER's influence in favor of the former and the popular sentiment of his State in favor of the latter.

We have already stated in these columns the general result of the recent Prussian elections, which took place Oct. 7. Since that time the detailed returns have come to hand in the foreign mails, and present still more significant proofs of the remarkable victory of the Government, especially as compared with the general election of 1876. The summary, prepared by provinces, shows the following results, so far as Conservatives of all shades are concerned:

Or, a total of 174 in 1879 as against seventythree in 1876, a total gain of 101 in three year for the Government. In the slang of American politics, this may be called a "landslide." It s another curious feature of this election that it has resulted in unseating 205, or little less than half the old members, and filling their places with entirely new men. So far as other parties are concerned, the Centre gains seven members, the National Liberals lose seventy-nine, the Unattached Liberals gain twenty-eight, the Progressists lose sixty-six. the Poles gain three, and the Danes remain as they were. The result shows the strong hold which BISMARCK has upon the Germans and sufficiently accounts for the statemen that he left for Varzin after the elections with a very smiling countenance.

THE RECESSITY OF VOTING. There is an election to take place next Tuesday in this city and county. It is not for President, nor for Congress, but, so far as it involves direct taxation and honest government, is of even more importance to the property-holders of this city.

There is a Judge of the Superior Court to one ADOLPH Moses will be chosen.

There is a County Treasurer to be elected. an officer who during his two years' term of office will collect and disburse twelve millions of dollars of public revenue derived from taxes.

There are five members of the Board of County Commissioners to be elected. This Board, of which eight members are a majority, is a local legislature, clothed with power to levy millions of taxes and to expend the money. The difference in the character of the men elected to this Board may involve a difference of half a million of dollars annually in the current expenditures of the county.

The questions of high or low taxes, of honest or dishonest handling of the public money, and of an honest and intelligent or otherwise administration of the law, may be all dependent on the result of this election. These are matters of vital interest to every citizen who has property at stake, and whose welfare is bound up in that of the community. It is a singular thing that, with issues directly affecting the pecuniary interests of every citizen, the determination of the result of such an election depends upon whether a sufficient number of persons will give ten or twenty minutes on election-day to the business of voting. Candidates cannot be elected with out votes; the best and purest men cannot elect themselves; unless the people who are personally interested in the honest administration of government go to the polls and vote, then government, and especially local government, is certain to fall into th

worst kind of hands. There is probably no serious difference of opinion among the great body of the intelligent and reputable people of this city as to the fitness and qualifications of Mr. SMITH for the office of Judge, or as to the equally notorious unfitness and want of qualifies tions of the man. Moszs; nevertheless, the persons who will vote for Moses are prerisely those who would vote for him any circumstances whatever, and are of that class who would turn out to vote at every election even if there were three election every week. It is possible, therefore, that Moses may be elected, and it is a certainty that he will be elected unless the other and non-professional class of voters take the trouble of going to the polls on election-day. Of what avail is it that, out of the 75,000 voters of Chicago, 50,000 are cleary convinced that SMITH ought to be elected and that Moses' election would be a public disgrace, if 30,000 of the 50,000 shall omit to vote, and thus allow the 25,000 the oppor tunity to elect Moses? The votes that are polled are those only that are counted Regrets after the election will not remedy the mistake of not voting. Six years Moses on the Bench will be a grievous penalty for refusing to give ten minutes

business of voting on election-day.

It cost three years of hard labor to rethe Board of County Commissioners from the control of the PerioLar majority, which cost the public millions. The loss of four reputable members at this election will unde the work of reform, and possibly deliver the Board over again to the control of the old robbers. In the last two years the Board, by direct saving and honesty, has been able reduce expenditures one million of dollars. The defeat of reputable Commissioners now may cost the county even a greater sum.

of 23 or 24 years to "a mere boy," and at the same time magnifies the circumst of his enlistment into "the most frig

ensent force to have on the Bench for the use of people who happen to want some thing in the line of india-rubber law. Mer have been known to serve in the ranks through compulsion, but the idea of worming one's way up to a Captaincy and wearing the epsulets and sword of the service, and then, when the cause has fallen into disfavor, turning around and talking about "duress to escape the odium of the con hardly consistent with the ordinary conception of soldierly qualities. The case pre-sents an example of what civilians usually call a sneak.

In 1862 Moses found his way back to New The only charge which the Democratic ward Orleans. At this time, he says, "it was bummers thus far have been able to bring almost impossible to get a letter out of the South to any foreign country. My sister had written to our father in Germany, and I voted against a bill introduced at the last started out to post the missive. I went to Memphis to do it. There I was arrested as test workingmen from being overcharged by Confederate. I took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and came North. the following portion of the bill alone is Now, Memphis did not come into the hands of the Union forces until the 6th day of June, and so his arrival could not have been earlier than that. But New Orleans, from which he started out to "post the missive," workman, to coerce, or attempt to coerce, any such laborer, miner, mechanic, or other work-man, to buy goods or supplies of his employer. was in Federal hands in the preceding April, and in open communication by mail with every "foreign country." There is something the matter with these dates, and it i to be feared that Capt. Moses' account of his journey "to post the missive" will have to be relegated to the domain of historical doubts. In other words, his story is specially adapted to the use of the marines. It is, so to speak, slightly thin.

After groping his way from one open port on the Mississippi to another, through hundreds of miles of "duress," Capt. Moszs after a while found another cousin in Quincy in this State, "running a photograph gallery." Then Capt. Moses became a photo graphic artist and began operating on the unoffending citizens of Adams County. Whether his customers sat "under the mos frightful sort of duress" while he peered at hem through the dreadful camera, he does not say; but he was soon called upon to perform another achievement of a heroic stamp I braved a storm of indignation," says the Captain, "and voted for Gen. GRANT for the Presidency." This was in 1868, and his sisters, and his consins, and his aunts saw that he was no longer "a mere boy," but that he had the courage to walk up to the polls and vote on the winning side. If the election had gone the other way the doctrine of 'duress" could easily have been invoked to ecount for the mistaken ballot.

A WORD WITH MR. NORTH. We print elsewhere in this issue a letter

tion of the citizen in his State is a National

every man in his State"-as the text of a

thank Senator. Johnson for helping to save down in a drunken brawl and a Banyon, for them the privilege of getting advances. aided by a bribed Constable and a bribed jury Had this bill become a law, it would have cu of drunken bummers, acquits Tom, contrary them off entirely, simply because no such to both law and the evidence, the National contract can be made as is specified in the bill. Government can or ought to step in and take t would have made it a penal offense for any the place of the State Government and fine workingman to have bought fuel, groceries, Tom." Of course Mr. North knows that his clothing, or any of the necessaries of life, from his employer on trust, as thousands are doing illustration belittles the question sought to be presented by the aphorism. In a because it is more economical and they are word, he pettifogs the case. He knows better treated. Instead of meriting reprobathat the intent of the proposition tion. Senator Johnson deserves the vote of the protection of the of his political principles, for the great service he did him in defense of personal the exercise of the political rights conferred upon him both by the Nation and the State. The Republican party only demands Naliberty and right of credit in squelching this tional protection to the citizen to the extent unjust and outrageous bill. Workingmen are of the powers conferred by the Constitution too intelligent to be imposed upon by the Mr. NORTH will scarcely dispute the proposi bummer demagogs with any such stuff. If they have nothing more substantial than this to urge against Senator Johnson, they tion that the National Constitution intends the preservation of the Union. This being admitted, it follows that the citizen must be will help their own cause by persuading inprotected in the free exercise of his duties telligent workingmen to vote for him as a and rights as a citizen of the Nation estimonial of their gratitude for his services In voting for a member of Congress, for to them in helping with his vote and his ininstance, the citizen of Mississippi exercises fluence to defeat this obnoxious measure. function conferred upon him by the Na-Workingmen know where their interests lie. tional authority. Is it not a National issue and they also know who are most friendly to whether he shall be permitted to exercise this function? Suppose the Rebel mobs of Mississippi should, being unopposed, utterly The military experiences of Capt. ADOLPH Moses appear, by his own accounts, to have defeat the election for Congress in every district in that State; and suppose mobs in all the States, being unopposed should accomplish a like purpose? It is quite plain that the Government of the the only officer of the late Confederacy of a Nation would come to an end Is Mr ower rank than Colonel. As a Confederate NORTH of the opinion that the Constitution contains no power to avert this catastrophe? It may be admitted, for the purpose of the argument, that there is no statute in existence ar. It was by a process which he calls for the carrying into effect of this power. Is not this, then, a National issue: whether or not a law shall be enacted under which the power may be exercised? Has Mr NOBTH any objection to the principle involved in Mr. Stores' eleventh aphorism, to the effect that, the right of the citizen to vote for a member of Congress being opposed by an armed mob, it becomes the duty of the Government of the Nation to suppress the mob with a superior force of legally-armed men? If he says curtly, "There is no law for it," we inquire if, in his opinion, there is no warrant in the Constitution for such law? We presume Mr. North does not agree with the late JAMES BUCHANAN that there is no power in the Constitution to coerce a State And if a State can be coerced to remain in the Union, is it possible that no power resides in the Constitution to protect the citi zens of a State in the exercise of a National function, such as the election of a Congress man, in the event of the failure of the State to afford the required protection? North regards as "absurd" the proposition that the Nation should "punish the De oratic murderers of Mississippi." But would he regard as absurd a National statute providing means for preventing the would-be to the polls to vote for Congressional candidates? Mr. North does, indeed, say that he "can see no constitutional power in the Government to interfere for the execution of those State laws." But we apprehend that, in this view, he neglects to consider the implied power of self-preservation which resides in all Governments, whether constitutional or otherwise. But i there is no such power it is high time to amend the Constitution still further; for nothing is better settled than the purpose of the people to maintain the Natio ernment,-not as a mere compact betwee

> Mr. North says he was an ist." Pray how, with his strict construct

the proposition "the Constitution protect

every man in his State" becomes a

that the Nation has no power to protect a citizen in voting for a member of Congress did he propose to make the bondmen free? Mr. Norre has a good deal to say about "pettifoggers." Was he a pettifogger when he trained in the ranks with PHILLIPS, and GARRISON, and LOVEJOY?

We are not disposed to fight over again the battles of reconstruction; and we are still less disposed to enter into a controversy about the wisdom or unwisdom of Mr. Hayes policy. Mr. SUMNES is dead, and Mr. HAYES is fully in accord with certainly 99 per cent of the Republican party. It is not true that Mr. STORRS' speech contained sneers against Mr. HAYES or his policy. The Republican party is united, solid, and it appears to be well-

Mr. North says: "It will hardly do to say that Mr. G., or Mr. B., or Mr. W. must be elected President," because, he says, "with both Houses of Congress opposed to him and hampering him at every turn," neither of them "could do more than present Administration has done." Does Mr. North think that both Houses of Congress will be opposed to the next Republican President? If he does we do not agree with him. Mr. North refers to "fault-finding with Mr. HAYES." No "fault-finding" exists. Mr. Hayes endeared himself to stalwarts by his able vetoes. He is en rapport with the party, and the party with him. Public sentiment at the North sustained Mr. HAYES in his experimental policy of conciliation. But public sentiment has changed! The experiment which Mr. Haves desired to try, and which the people desired him to try, has been tried, and it has failed through the contumacy of the Rebel South, Mr. HAYES has lost faith in its efficacy. Mr. North still believe in it?

Mr. North regards the state of the South "barbaric," and suggests that "The despotism of the Sultan is nearer to their wants han a Constitutional Government." This is the extreme view of a man who has lost faith n his fellow-men, and who construes the Constitution with such strictness as to destroy its vitality. There is yet hope for the South, and that hope rests in such a liberal onstruction of the Constitution as will enable the Government to protect the rights of all classes of its citizens in States where they are now overborne by mob violence. AN EPISODE OF THE WAR.

The interview between the Hon. THURLOW VEED and a representative of the New York Herald touching the relations of France to the North during the Civil War, which was printed in our last issue, not only adds some new and very valuable information to our War history, but is peculiarly interesting as from Mr. LEVI NORTH, of Kewanee, Ill., conshowing how narrow an escape we had from taining some very severe strictures on war with France at an extremely critical 'STORES' Aphorisms," and on THE TRIBUNE period. Of the four Commissioners sent to curope by President Lincoln,-Archbishop for indorsing them. Mr. North selects two of the aphorisms-(1) "The personal protec-HUGHES, BISHOP MCILVAINE, Gen. SCOTT, and Mr. WEED, -all were confident that issue," and (2) "The Constitution protects Napoleon was friendly. The same delusion was shared by Mr. Dayron, the Minister at rather violent assault upon stalwart Repub-Paris, and Mr. BIGELOW, the Consul-General: licans. These propositions Mr. NORTH conand, had it not been for what may be called strues to mean that "when Tom knocks Jim an accident that brought the news of Na-POLEON'S hostility to the ears of Mr. Dayron, our representatives might have gone on laboring under the delusion that France would not interfere, until she had declared war against us. Every subsequent event was fortunate. Mr. Dayrov. as soon as the rumor came to him, sent to London post-haste for Mr. WEED, who left immediately. As soon as he arrived he was informed of the unpleasant news. Mr.
Ween happened to remember that he had a delivered it at once, and his apprehensions were confirmed, as M. LUBAT informed him that the danger of war was imminent. He advised him to have an andience with the Emperor at once, to which Mr. WEED ra olied that Mr. Darron would arrange one, out probably could not effect it until after the meeting of the Chambers. This would be too late, as the mischief by that time would have been done. M. LUBAT volunteered to arrange the interview, and on the very next day succeeded in procuring an audience for

> result of that interview is thus stated by Mr. "Upon my expressing the solicitude felt be linister, Mr. DAYTON, in relation to the for th oming speech of the Emperor, Dr Monny, with considerable emphasis, said that France was suf-fering so seriously from our Civil War that the Emperor would be compelled to refer to the sub-ject in his address. I inquired if all wars of comconvenience neighboring nations. He replied that our War was an exceptional one; that other nations were dependent upon us for cotton; that our blockade and the destruction of the Charlestor harbor had deprived Europe of an article essential to its interests; that France was a paternal Gov ernment, and, when it could not furnish its people with labor, was compelled to supply them with bread. When I urged that the blockade, as a war measure, found precedents in European wars, the Count replied that there was no such justification or excuse for destroying the harbor of Charleston one of the most important, if not the most im portant, cotton harbor in our country. I replic that the Count was laboring under a misapprehen sion in regard to Charleston harbor; that, instead of being demolished, it had simply been ob-stracted, and that the rocks placed there could be readily removed when there was no further occasion for such obstruction." Every objection that was offered by th Count was removed by Mr. WEED, and every alleged violation of international practices

Mr. WEED with the Count DE MORNY. The

was justified by precedents in the French and English wars. At the close of the inter view the Count said that he should meet the Emperor on the evening when the speech to the Chambers would be read first to the Cab. inet, and would present his points. The next day the Emperor made his speech, and it was amicable. The danger had blown over. Had Mr. WEED been a day later, or had he failed to procure interview, we might have had war with France on our hands and at the very time when England was mos hostile to us, and was inflamed with indignation at the arrest of Mason and SLIDELL. The escape seems almost providential in than in the fact that this delicate duty was intrusted to such an intelligent and skillful representative as Mr. WEED. He is more than ever entitled to the gratitude of the country for his eminent services, and that gratitude will not be any the less hearty because pertinent circumstances have called out the story he has so long kept to himself. In spite of the bold stand taken by som

of the anti-Conkline Republicans of New York under the leadership of George WILL-IAM CUBTIS, the latest indications in that State point to the increasing strength of CORNELL's candidacy. The position taken by President HAYES and his Cabinet has had the effect of offsetting to a large extent the inluence of the "scratchers." HAYES said that if he lived in New York he would vote for CORNELL Secretary Evants, who, saide from SQHURZ.

spoken in New York for Connect. So he retary SHERMAN, who, as Secretary of the Treasury, was prominently identified with the movement for Custom-House reform to which the removal of Coener was incidental. The overshadowing importance both in a party sense and a Natio of carrying New York for the Republica this year has brought about this frank abandonment by the Administration of the rancor which grew out of the Custom-House controversy, and the same influence is apt to operate in the same way upon the Repub lican voters of New York who sided with the Administration during that controversy "There may be shades or differences of opinion as to details and methods," said & retary SHERMAN in his speech at Cooper Institute on Monday evening, "but there is no disposition or purpose among Republicans anywhere to recede from the aparis standard of money, or abate one jot or tittle of the civil and political rights of any Ameri. can citizen." That is a sentiment which should find a hearty response from all classes of Republicans in New York, and its infinence can only be practically impressed upon the country by bringing New York into the line of Republican States for the National election of next year.

THE COST OF CITY SCRIP. The City Controller, after a careful and searching investigation of the subject, estimates that it costs the City of Chicago annually \$200,000 to issue scrip to the public creditors instead of cash. As a consequence, he argues that, if the city would use the idle cash in the Treasury instead of issuing scrip, the city would save \$200,000 now squands in the issue of depreciated and non-interest bearing paper. The Controller finds that he can buy coal, can buy any of the other sunplies for the city, or can contract for them, a a large reduction of prices when he promises to pay cash, from what he has to pay when the contractor is to be paid in non-interest bearing scrip, with no definit time for relemption. When there is \$1,500,000 of city noney in the Treasury, one-half of which is unappropriated and clearly at the use of the city, it does seem to be a scandalous proceed. ing to be paying an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent on the price of every load of coal, every ton of horse-feed, every stick of lumber and keg of nails, on every

sewer or water pipe, and on every other article of city supplies. The money is the City Treasury has been extorted from the public to pay government expenses. It is not, perhaps, extravagant to assume that the City Treasurer is drawing interest thereon. while the city is paying \$200,000 for the privilege of issuing scrip instead of this money lying idle in the Treasury. There is a quarter of a million of dollars surplus money in the City Treasury belong-

ing to the Water Fund. The Controller asked the Council for an order directing that this money be invested in 4 per cent National bonds until such time as it is needed. This interest on this sum is at the rate of \$10.000 a year. It is not understood that this some of money is not, in fact, earning that much money. The interest, however, is not paid in to the Public Treasury, while the order asked by the Controller would transfer the \$10,000 a year to the Water Fund. The Conneil. however, have buried this order in a co mittee, and the Committee have carefully protected it from any resurrection. It is mere question whether the Water Fund shall be invested in Government bonds for the benefit of the city, or whether it shall be hired out for the benefit of the City Treasurer. Of course, private interest and mong the corrupt members of a City Council when it is opposed only by the pub lic welfare. The sacrifice of \$200,000 a year to keep up

the system of issuing scrip possibly explains the energy with which the abandonment of scrip and resort to cash payments is opposed. The money is wasted, thrown away, and squandered. To perpetuate the use of scrip when the money is in the Treasury is as scandalous as taking that much money and giving it away. The \$200,-000 saved by resorting to cash payments would of itself be no insignificant sum in the process of a permanent re-establishment of cash payments. The Controller declares his, purpose to use this money for public purposes in lieu of scrip so long as he is not prohibited by law. Will the Council prohibit his action? Will it refuse to give him all the authority he may need? When this matter comes to a vote, on the direct ques-tion of using money in the Treasury instead of serip, the public will strongly scrutinize the votes, in order to distinguish those who insist that the City Treasury is to be run for the benefit of the officers and not for the benefit of the public.

The Okolona States man has been permanently engaged on THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

So you don't like to see the States' Democratic talk copied into Northern newspapers. part of the doctrines taught by the States do you reject? Don't you and your read ers generally believe in "State-sovereignty" Do you not deny that this is a Nation? Don't you teach that the Union is simply a Government of sovereign, confederate States! Did you not support the Demo-Confed. bills of the extra session which the President vetoed? Are you not in favor of repealing all the Congressional acts passed by the Republicans for the protection of Congressional elections and the voters thereat? Are you in favor of full, free, fair voting in all the Southern States, v Mississippi, South Carolina, and Louisiana included,—and, if so, why have you not denounced the buildoxing terrorism, bailot-box stuffing, and other violent and fraudulent devices of your party in the South, which have defeated the will of the majority and instituted minority rule? The Ozoloni States boldly defends and justifies the acts, and practices, and principles of the so-called Demo-cratic party in the South, and especially in Mississippi. If you were honest, if you were not a hypocrit, you would do likewise, unless you condemned them, and in that case you would denounce them. But you do neither, but con ceal, evade, deny, apologize, equivocate, mis-represent, and falsify. The Trisums quotes the States for the purpose of giving Northern people a correct insignt into the actual senti ments and principles of those who are now con trolling the politics of the South.

written communication from a colored man on the so-called negro exodus, with a sharp adverse eriticism upon the strange opposition that FRED ERICK DOUGLASS has always manifested to it. But the writer did not make the strongest poit against the position assumed by Mr. Douglass that can be cited, probably for the reason that noted colored orator. Mr. Douglass was bors a Maryland slave and held in bondage until he was 21 years of age. Slavery in Maryland was always of a very mild type, and was mere bollday pastime compared with the crueities pred-ticed by the Cotton-State overseers and the excessive demands made upon slaves that wort corton and sugar plantations farther South. But, as easy a life as young DoueLass led under

other words, he found lives. It is certainly LASS should now advis-zens to stay in a section olitical rights are t heir rights as human trampled upon. The old regime and the cou there to-day is more in . -more in name than i thought at one time to the War, but practically now then he had before. Is gone that used to manacret, and now the bussasin can kill him at pi ing any pecuniary loss brother. Apart from the complained of, there is a colored man should not tion by migration as "Capt." Moses atten charge of obtaining a n position by unworthy weak and disingenuous. cause he cannot, that he packed delegations, and

nal parrative he

He says that his prayers

answered "until he p

fore the Convention that his nomination wa toes not deny that he rass in saloons, though that there are some sal visited de a judicial Moses to keep to the p e speaks on this charges which have been others in their place and ( of his own fancy. On the score of experi Bench, compare the t years, and, as EMERY A would make out a list of

Cook County without ning a photograph gr SMITH was at the head practice as compared always been limited and at the Bar has been very On any principles of B entitled to the nominal missioner after BRIGGS has had 60 votes in the Conone. If the fight had t

LUMAX would undout nated. The Convention pectfully by the County The most that "Capt." did not seek the nomina honorable means." But lon whether the doggery INV. AS SIDNEY SMITH

"Capt." Moses cannot the nomination for Judg naciously. Mr. Sidney deny that he sought it difference between the t the record, we do not a lawyer can hesitate to ve

honorable or dishonor

Three Republican bus spoken to about the e. "Oh, you don't need thing, anyhow." But anyhow. We haven'tany men of this character cas out themselves, and let t

"Capt." Moses bring particular groggery as a c But the question is no ited any slums as a ren

Democratic County Centring LUMAX as a candidate appointing in his place received no votes, and w

Watlace, Martin R. 162 N. Clark and 6, 91 Deington Heights.—City Dire Washington Heights is missioner's District. J Washington Heights and The Democratic Cent make a pretty decent the

and go out of the courty t ton Heights to get a c Commissioner. Why modest LUMAX overload

Moses to come forwarding, and he cannot he hat there was. The Republican ticket the confidence of the percent of over-e

Does "Capt." Moss of his own nomination

the party don't need the be beaten from top to bo Does "Capt." Mosk "honorably" use mor

The Avenue Republic a good year to be beate The folly of stay-at-

yet defeat the ticket. Every Republican vote Bragging has ki'led m

Nobody can be elected A stay-at-home vote PERSO

The White Stock roke championship. The very sensible s Gov. Foster's first rece

The report of th Schouvaloff is not true, an before the old man concimortal coll.

Mrs. Martha Gibson appy father has christens licks, and Refarm. The scientific skepti you cannot make something Boston Post wonders wheth a sewing-circle scandal.

Senator David Davis

ublican States for the next year. OF CITY SCRIP. oller, after a careful and the City of Chicago anissue scrip to the public ash. As a consequer e city would use the idle instead of issuing scrip, \$200,000 now squander reciated and non-interest. my any of the other supcan contract for them, at prices when he promises be paid in non-interestao definit time for rehere is \$1,500,000 of city sury, one-half of which is elearly at the use of the be a scandalous proceed. advance of from 10 to 15 price of every load of harse-feed, every stick eg of nails, on every be, and on every other as been extorted from the nment expenses. It is vagant to assume that the

paying \$200,000 for the g scrip instead of this the Treasury. er of a million of dollars he City Treasury belong-und. The Controller has for an order directing that sted in 4 per cent National me as it is needed. This a is at the rate of \$10,000 inderstood that this sum n fact, earning that much st, however, is not paid inury, while the order asked rould transfer the \$10,000 ter Fund. The Council, ried this order in a comnmittee have carefully any resurrection. It is a hether the Water Fund a Government bonds for city, or whether it shall the benefit of the City rse, private interest and l always find protection pt members of a City opposed only by the pub-

ng scrip possibly explains thich the abandonment of to cash payments is op-To perpetuate the use the money is in the candalous as taking that iving it away. The \$200,orting to cash payments no insignificant sum in rmanent re-establishment The Controller declares e this money for public scrip so long as he is not . Will the Council pro-Will it refuse to give him e may need? When this a vote, on the direct ques ey in the Treasury instea e will strongly scrutinize to distinguish those who Treasury is to be run for

200,000 a year to keep up

man has been permanently of Tribuns. —Atlanta (6a.)

officers and not for the

o see the States' Democratic rthern newspapers. What taught by the Okoloni Don't you and your read t this is a Nation? Don' Inion is simply a Govern confederate States! Did Demo-Confed, bitls of the the President vetoed? Are repealing all the Congresby the Republicans for ional elections and the tre you in favor of full, all the Southern States, \* rolina, and Louisiana why have you not deviolent and fraudulen party in the South, the will of the majority pority rule? The Oxolona a and justifies the acts, and ples of the so-called Demo-south, and especially in Mise honest, if you were not a do likewise, unless you and in that case you we at you do neither, but conologize, equivocate, mis ify. THE TRIBUNE quotes urpose of giving Northern sight into the actual senti-s of those who are now con-

inted the other day a welltion from a colored man on exodus, with a sharp adverse as always manifested to it. assumed by Mr. DougLass obably for the reason that with the early history of the . Mr. Douglass was born Slavery in Maryland was ld type, and was mere boll ed with the crue State overseers and the ex-ade upon slaves that wore as in the rice-swamps and plantations farther South young Douglass led under Blue Ridge, he was not con-ayed for liberty, and in his

onal narrative he tells us how he prayed. He says that his prayers for freedom were never answered "until he prayed with his lege." In other words, he found out the truth of the old stage that the Lord helps those who help them-It is certainly singular that Mr. Doug-LASS should now advise his colored fellow-cutigens to stay in a section of country where their political rights are utterly disregarded and their rights as human beings are violated and trampled upon. The difference between the ition of a slave in Mississippi under the nid regime and the condition of a colored mar there to-day is more in form than in substance. more in name than in the reality. He is free to-day, according to the theory of the las three constitutional amendments that were thought at one time to crystallize the results of the War, but practically he has no more right now than he had before. Even his money value is gone that used to make his life somewhat acred, and pow the bulldozer and midnight ing any pecuniary loss upon a White League brother. Apart from the tyranny and abuse complained of, there is no good reason why a complained of, there is no good reason why a colored man should not seek to better his conion by migration as well as his white brother

"Capt." Moses attempts to clear himself of the charge of obtaining a nomination for a judicial esition by unworthy means. His defense is resk and disingenuous. He does not deny, be use he cannot, that he manipulated primarie packed delegations, and spent money freely be fore the Convention met. He does not deny that his nomination was secured by shameless jickering and trading in the Convention. He joes not deny that he has carried on his canrass in saloons, though he does artfully allege that there are some saloons which he has not risited in a judicial capacity. We want Mr. Moszs to keep to the point, and the next time he speaks on this subject to answer the charges which have been made, not to imagine others in their place and demolish the creatures of his own fancy.

On the score of experience and fitness for the Bench, compare the two candidates. SIDNET SMITH has practiced in Chicago for twenty-three years, and, as EMERY A. STORES says, " No man would make out a list of the first ten lawyers in Cook County without including his name." ADOLPH Moses, on the other hand, was runping a photograph gallery in Quincy when was at the head of his profession; his practice as compared with that of SMITH has always been limited and special, and his success at the Bar has been very moderate, to say the

On any principles of Democracy LUMAX was entitled to the nomination for County Commissioner after BRIGGS had drawn out. LUMAX votes in the Convention; Wallace had one. If the fight had been between these two LUNAX would undoubtedly have been nomi-The Convention that nominated SUBRIN and a MosEs ought to be treated repectfully by the County Central Committee.

The most that "Capt." Moses can say is: " did not seek the nomination for Judge by disnemorable means." But it is a matter of opinlon whether the dorrery means he used were bonorable or otherwise. A lawyer who can my, as Sidney Smith can, "I used no means honorable or dishonorable, to obtain my nom mation," is in a much better position.

"Capt." Moses cannot deny that he sought the nomination for Judge, and sought it pertinacionaly. Mr. SIDNEY SMITH can and does deny that he sought it at all, or that one cent difference between the two candidates; and, on the record, we do not see how any honorabl lawyer can hesitate to vote for SMITH.

Three Republican business-men out of four spoken to about the election yesterday, said: Oh, you don't need my vote; we've a sure anybow." But we haven't a sure thing, anyhow. We haven't any hope of a success unless men of this character can be induced to come out themselves, and let their employes go to the

"Capt." Moses brings a certificate from a saloonkeeper to show that he has not visited a particular groggery as a candidate for the Bench. But the question is not whether he has visited a specified slum, but whether he has vis cial dignity which he seeks to uphold.

What principle of Democracy justifies the Democratic County Central Committee in shelving Lumax as a candidate for County Commis sioner, who received 69 votes in Convention, and appointing in his place Judge WALLACE, who received no votes, and who does not reside in the district?

WALLACE, MARTIN R. M. county attorney, 10, 62 N. Clark and 6, 91 Dearborn. House, Washington Heights.—City Directory.

Washington Heights is not in the First Comper's District. Judge WALLACE lives in Washington Heights and votes there.

The Democratic Central Committee might nake a pretty decent ticket if it could put off all the candidates nominated by the Convention and go out of the county to get substitutes.

The Central Committee had to go to Washington Heights to get a candidate for South-Side Commissioner. Why were the claims of the modest Lumax overlooked?

There was no public demand for "Capt."

Moses to come forward as a candidate for Judge, and he cannot have the hardihood to say that there was. The Republican ticket is stronger than ever in

the confidence of the people, but weaker than ever, by reason of over-confidence, in votes.

Does "Capt." Moses think it is "honor-

able" for a lawyer to pack primaries in favor of his own nomination as Judge? If 5,000 Republicans individually resolve that

the party don't need their votes, the ticket will be beaten from top to bottom. Does "Capt." Moses think a lawyer can

norably" use money to elevate himself The Avenue Republicans seem to think this is sood year to be beaten three times hand run-

The folly of stay-at-home Republicans may Jet defeat the ticket.

Every Republican vote will be needed election-Bragging has ki'led many a good ticket.

The confidence game has been overdone Nobody can be elected without votes.

A stay-at-home vote elects nobody. PERSONALS.

The White Stockings have won the dead-

The very sensible suggestion is made that ov. Foster's first reception should be a calico

The report of the illness of Count Schouvaloff is not true, and it may be some time before the old man concludes to schouvaloff this

Mrs. Martha Gibson, of Wolf County, Ky., atly gave birth to three male infants, and the by father has christened them Tilden, Hents, and Reform.

The scientific skeptics having said that you cannot make something out of nothing, the Boston Post wonders whether they ever analyzed

its way, but what Mr. Davis really needs is a comfortable little room, all by itself, wi ceive his dear friends the reporters.

The Galveston News gives some interesting marriage statistics. It states that Shakspeare was married at 18, Dante at 23, and Brigham Young at 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, etc. Paul Boyton is the possessor of forty-two medals and decorations, and wears them all every time he gives an exhibition. This fact leads to the

hope that some day he may get enough on to sink

Prince Leopold, the youngest son of Queen Victoria, has recovered from his recent illness, and is being actively used in opening expositions, county fairs, etc.; places where the presence of Royalty is considered essential.

Grace Greenwood's daughter Annie, who went abroad with her mother to cultivate her voice for the operatic stage, has renounced that project. She says the European plan for cultivating the voice is entirely too harrowing for her.

Congress will be asked to vote \$5,000 to mark the grave of Daniel Morgan, the hero of the Cowpens. If Dr. De Wolf will only break up the traffic in diseased meat and become the hero of the Chicago cow-pens, he can have a monument too. An exchange says that "there is a decided

reaction in favor of small bennets, but they are of the quaint and picturesque order." About as quaint and picturesque a bonnet as could be manu-factured would be one that did not cost over \$20. In noticing the fact that midsumme weather in October has resulted in the growth of second crops of various kinds of fruit, au Eastern paper remarks that an unprecedented outgrowth of tropical verse of rank luxuriance is noticeable in the upper corners of the Western press.

"What brought Grant home?" mysteriously demands a Missouri contemporary. We didn't follow the game close, but he might have got in on a hard hit to centre field, or a hot liner to third, badly muffed, or a daisy cutter out to left field; it is easy enough to get home when you are on third and have a lively hitter at the bat.—Ex-

The Princess Louise took home with her a birch-park cance and a set of deer-horns. Al-though the fact is not mentioned by the Canadian papers, it is fair to presume that H. R. H. also carried along some Indian maple-sugar, in which case a protracted spell of colle may confidently be expected to reign among the younger members of the Guelph family.

"Mabel Mullethead."-The plaintive senimental song which you refer to is, "Somebody's Coming When the Dewdrops Fall," and no "Somebody's Going When the Gumdrops Fall." The fact that you were without a program, and that the "lyrical balladist," as he is styled by that publication, failed to enunciate distinctly ecounts for your error.

The London Times says: "Parnell, the Irish Home-Ruler, has a slim and almost effemi-nate exterior, but an iron will. He has a harsh, monotonous voice, and his manner is stiff, calm, cool, bloodless.—he is a man nothing can more." Perhaps the Times is right, but we should like to see Mr. Parnell playing second base when some man with an average of . 476, or thereabouts, came to bat. He might not move, but the chances are

In spite of the fact that his time has been mostly occupied of late in detailing to reporter the names of famous persons with whom he is acquainted, Mr. G. Washington Childs occasionally constructs a little gem in the obituary line, his latest effort being called forth by the untimely decease of one of the most promising young third-pasemen in Philadelphia. It reads as follow:

Whereabouts is little Tommy? He is in the deep, blue sky, Where he went immediately after Falling to catch a red-hot fly.

Mr. Hanbury, a member of the British Parliament, has been cautioning his constituents at Newcastle-under-Lyne against reading too much. Mr. Hanbury is right. The masses in Newcastle and other English manufacturing towns have become a set of enervated literati, and ninetenths of them work only about sixteen hours a day, and even that brief period is put in at dragging coal out of the bowels of the earth, or some similar employment that can hardly be dignified by the title of labor.

Mr. John Roach, the veteran shipbuilder, is described as a man who never wastes a minute. During his railway traveling he reads, plans, and sleeps; and he is oftenest to be found in his shipfigures, semetimes on paper and as often on pieces often poses for a minute even the many expert men about the yard. For instance, in walking in the street with his naval architect he may suddenly change the subject, no matter what it is, and ask how big a ship must be to carry so many bales of cotton, accommodate a certain number of passengers, and make so many knots per hour. He expects an answer instantly, and generally gets it. The only question Mr. Roach can answer is much subsidy will be required to establish a line

of steamers from any given point to another? Four Scotchmen, one of whom was Lord Dunmore, have been indulging in real heroism. A pleasure yacht was wrecked in the Hebrides, ing four men, three women, and two children on desolate, storm-swept rook, eleven miles fro he coast. They clang there, with nothing to eat, and suffering intensely from cold, for a day and a half. No boat would attempt the perilous voyage necessary for their rescue until Dunmore and his companions put out in an open fishing smack. The lives of all the nearly-exhausted party were saved. The only sad feature of the occasion was after the rescued party had been landed, when a member of the rican Paragraphers' Association remarked, in speaking of the nobleman's heroism and success, that "Nobody could have Dunmore." The sad eature was the fact that by the time this remark had nenetrated the intellects of the canny gentlemen who heard it, the reckless perpetrator was on his way to America, and all chance for lynching

## was gone.

CUTTING AFFRAY. A Bartender and Peanut-Vender At an early hour yesterday morning Officer Keegan responded to cries of murder at the corper of Michigan and Market streets, and found there a young man named Arthur Cauley, living at No. 236 Chicago avenue, and employed as a bartender by J. Brown, a saloon-keeper at No. 19 Kinzie street. He was bleeding rathe freely from a couple of stabs which he said were inflicted by a party of Italians whom he met on the street corner. They were drunk and quar reiing, and assaulted him without provocation. He was taken by the officer to the Chicago Avenue Station, where Dr. G. P. Cunnitgham dressed in wounds. One wound in the chest penetrated the pleural cavity of the lung, and though serious will hardly prove fatal. The other wound was on the flesby part lung, and though serious will hardly prove fatal. The other wound was on the flesby part of the left arm and was not at all serious. The young man was then taken to his home. He was resting easily last night, and his recovery laprobable. The police were of the opinion that Cauley knew more about the affair than he cared to divulge, and they did not believe his statement that he was on his way home from the saloon when he was assaulted. They were more than ever convinced when at noon Detectives Whelan and Finan succeeded in finding in the second story of a dwelling at No. 43 North Market street, an Italian peanut vender, who runs a stand at the corner of Michigan and Clark streets, lying in bed badly used up with a knife. His name is Valentine Cuppeo. He had a stab in the eye which will probably cause him to lose that organ, another in the back, and several smaller curs on the hands. Dr. Cunningham, who also dressed his wounds, thinks they will not prove serious. Cuppeo had in his possession a pocket-knife, the blade of which was stained with blood. This, he said, was from whittling a wheel-spoke covered with red paint. He is quite a free-spoken fellow, and says he was stabbed by another Italian hailing from Lombardy who bore him a grudge because he was from Piedmont. Cuppeo says he was drunk and in a saloon at the corner of Michigan and Market streets, and wanted after the manner of drunken men, to sing. He refused to stop when ordered to do so, and the bartender struck him with a beer-glass. This is improbable, however, for his wounds were made with a knife. Cauley does not think he will be able to identify Cuppeo rany one else as his assailant, and from this the police think the two of them had an encounter, and are unwilling to prosecute for fear of being prosecuted.

MORTUARY.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 27.—The funeral of Michael Jones, an old resident of Macon County, who died suddenly last evening of heart dis-Senator David Davis has written to the case, took place this afternoon. His daughter case, took place this afternoon. His daughter is the made for his occupation in the case Chamber. An armchair is very well in CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Holbrook Outlaws in Kentucky Make a New Move,

Warning the Underwoods' Widows and Children to Flee or Be Murdered.

The Hayden Poisoning Case, at New Haven, Still Attracting Attention.

THE HAYDEN TRIAL

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28.—Prof. Dans, o Yale Coilege, was on the witness-stand all day, in the Hayden trial, and was subjected to a very searching cross-examination as to the possible inaccuracies in theories, rather than facts in this expert testimony. The defense made an earnest effort to give the impression that his testimony might be unjustly favorable to the prosecution because he had pursued his investigations at the expense of the State. Dana resented this promptly, and asserted that he had no motive in pursuing the investigation into the manufacture of arsenic or microscopic researches as to its marked characteristics other than for the benefit of science. On the occasion of his visit to the arsenic manufactories of England, he received nothing more than necessary traveling expenses. One of the most damaging points expenses. One of the most damaging points made by the defense was on Dana's admission that, while thousands of tons of arsenic are annually manufactured in Europe, the samples examined microscopically in this case aggregated only ten grains. The inference pressed upon the jury, therefore, was that Dana's investigations were of extreme unimportance, in that he covered so little ground. Dana's identification of the several notable lots of arsenic in this case depended upon their dissimilarity in the proportions, respectively, of crystals and broken fragments. When requested to state the absolute ratio between crystals and fragments in any one sample, he said that he was unable, because he had never counted them in any specimen microscopple, he said that he was unable, because he had never counted them in any specimen microscopically examined, but had merely estimated from those appearing in the field of the microscope, a circle having a diameter of but one twenty-fifth of an inch. On the redirect examination to-morrow Dana will produce a microscope magnifying 200 diameters, which he used in his investigation, and will display to the jury the differences in the arsenic which he has described. While the force of his testimony is somewhat weakened by cross-examination, the general effect is favorable to the prosecution, and it constitutes one of the most important elements in the case. Dana stated to-day that he was the first who has attempted to apply the science of crystalography and the use of the microscope to the identification of arsenic by its combined crystalline and fragmentary particles.

THE KENTUCKY VENDETTA.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 23.—The latest news from the Underwood country is, that the Hol-brooks have issued notices to the widows and children of their dead antagonists to leave the county by Sunday next, or suffer the fate of their husbands and fathers. As the chivairous Holbrooks have slain all of the Underwood name, except the women and children, and, as their shot guns are now the supreme law of the upper Tygart country, the rowdies will probably act upon the warning and go. The Grand Jury of Carter County, being go. The Grand Jury of Carter County, being now in session at Grayson, the Holbrook assassins have stuck up notices on the trees throughout that region, advising everybody who cares for his future happiness to keep mum about recent occurrences. The people of that portion of Carter County are completely terrorized and helpless. The Governor of Kentucky is apparently too busy pardoning convicts out of the Penitentiary to give attention to the master.

SAVED HIS NECK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 28.—At a meeting of the Board of Pardons to-night John O'Neil, who was to be hanged at Sunbury on Nov. 6, had for life. O'Neil was to have been executed with Peter McManus on the 9th of October, but the Governor granted him a respite of four weeks at the instance of his attorners and others, who expressed a belief that McManus would make a dying statement declaring O'Neil innocent. But the commutation was asked for and recommended on the ground that the pri-oner is of unsound mind. It is probable that other arrests will soon be made of parties ted of having participated in the murder of which McManus and O'Neil were convicted

PROBABLY FATAL QUARREL. \* Special Correspondence of The Tribune. VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 27.—Lute Wile, a prominent young merchant of this city, last Thursday evening became involved in a quarrel with Franklin Decker. The cause of the quarrel was trifling, but in the heat of words blows were given, and it is alleged that Wile kicked Decker in the stomach, causing internal injuries from which recovery now seems doubtfu was arrested and placed under \$1,000 bail, but,

CHARGED WITH MURDER. BUFFALO, Oct. 28.-A man named Richard Kuehn, a resident of this city, who recently returned from Germany, was arrested here to-day. on suspicion of baving murdered his father, brother, and sister at Eckertsburg. Prussia, Sept. 24. Kuehn's father had disposed of large property, and it is supposed the crime was com-mitted to obtain possession of the proceeds of

BURGLARY. CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 28 .- Jeremiah Worley, formerly bookkeeper for James Mack, steamboat builder, was to-day arrested on a charge of burglary and the destruction of Mack's accounts. The missing papers were found at the residence of John Barth, saloonkeeper. Accounts to the amount of \$20,000 had been torn from the book.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 28.—The dead body o white man was found floating in the river this norning. The deceased was about 30 years old, had a piece of rope tied about his legs, and was very much decomposed. The body had been in the water six weeks or longer. The Coroner's verdict was "Murdered."

THE SWAYNE TRIAL.

FORT WAYNE, Oct. 28 .- In the trial of Jack wayne for the murder of John Sheehy on the 4th of July. Emma Zink to-day swore that Swayne confessed the stabbing to her immediately after it occurred, and after Sheeby's death begged her to keep mum. The trial is attended by an immense crowd.

CLUBBED BY HER DAUGHTER. CINCINNATI, Oct. 28 .- The Gazette's special from Batavia, O., says: Mrs. Willie, an old lady, had her skull fractured by a club in the hands of her daughter, and is lying in a critical con-dinon. The attack was made in the course of a quarrel about hauling wood over Mrs. Willie's

CLUBBING. New York, Oct. 28 .- The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions has ordered an in-dictment to be drawn against Police-Captain Williams and Officer Fleming for brutally club-bing Charles W. Smith on the occasion of the review by Gov. Robinson, in Madison Square Park, a short time ago.

KILLED IN A BAGNIO. CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 28.—At Harmar, O., last uight, Isaac Muney, colored, was shet through the heart by a man named Snodgrass, at a house of ill-fame. Both men were intoxicated, and began quarreling over a trifling matter, with the result stated.

JEWELRY HOUSE BOBBED. CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—The jewelry store of W. J. McMinimy, at Harrodsburg, Ky., was Sunday night of \$2,000 in cash and about worth of watches and jewelry.

SUICIDE.

Apected Disputed to The Tribuna

Milwauker, Oct. 28.—Early this afternoon
one William Klauder, aged 28 years, who had

William Frankfurth, committed suicide at the Frankfurth family mansion, corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, by putting three bullets through his heart with a revolver. The suicidal

come to this city on a visit to the family of

through his heart with a revolver. The suicidal act is ascribed to insanity. Klander's family reside in Dakota. He was unmarried.

Just before noon a man named McKaig, aged Si years, attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a razor in an alley near the residence of a married son on Fifth street. McKaig was removed to Passavant Hospital for treatment, but his case is considered almost hopeless. Family trouble is supposed to have led to the act. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 28.-F. Pierce Har-

EVANSVILLE, Ind., 1986. S. P. Pierce Harbach, a paper-hanger employed at the store of F. Hopkins & Co., committed suicide at 7 o'clock this evening, and fired two shots before accomplishing his purpose. He was a native of Philadelphia and had resided here nine years. He was connected with the Hopkins store durated with the Hopkins w He was connected with the Hopkins store of ing the entire time, and was 28 years old.

cause assigned.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 28.—Robert Goodpartor, of Bath County, who was charged with
obtaining money under false pretenses, said:

"I will prove my innocence and die." As soon
as he was acquitted he took a dose of strychnine, and died instantly.

AMUSEMENTS.

NORMA. Norma Valerge
Adalgras Valerge
Pollione Petrovitch
Castelmary The ninth performance of the opera seas was that of the stately, old-fashioned opera of 'Norma," which only a few years ago was as standard in every repertoire as "Faust" is now, but which every year finds fewer and fewer representations, partly from the difficulty of finding dramatic sopranos possessed of the grand style necessary to its representation, and partly because the drift of modern music is leading us away from the conventional mannerism, which is at its hight in this work. We have had many great artists in the title role of "Norma," but their names would be almost unknown to the present generation of operagoers, if we except Parepa's. Palmieri was the last really dramatic singer who assumed it here, and with great success, as will be remembered. In the long list of Normas, Mile. Singer is In the long list of Normas, Mile. Singer is worthy to take an honorable position, with the exception that she has not the commanding hight and tragic cast of features we are accustomed to associate with Norma. She brings to its personation the very qualities which it demands. Her earnestness and dignity, the intensity of power and fervor with which she throws herself into her part, the breadth and volume of her voice, its remarkable flexibility for a voice of such timbre, and the emotional for a voice of such timbre, and the emotional power with which she so easily invests it, as well as her perfect control of it and her remarkable facility in adapting it to the various phases of emotion, not only by natural means but vocal artiflees, all fit her to the various phases of emotion, of Normal and the property of Normal and the prop natural means but vocal artifices, all fit her to give an impressive personation of Norma, and such it was. It was a well-sustained performance throughout, but perhaps its most effective points were in the "Casta Diva" scene, which secured her a double recall, amid a display of enthusiasm that amounted to an ovation, and in the great trio of the second act, in which her furious demunication of Pollions was one of the finest displays of passionate acting ever seen on the lyric stage. It came nearer to the "sacred fire" which is the essence of art and which by the way does not warm many singers nowadays, than is often youchsafed to us in these latter days. The support was in the main creditable. Petrovich was not a very magnetic Polions, but he performed his work without serious offense. The new mezzo, Valerga, an American singer, from the life well was to

formed his work without serious offense. The new mezzo, Valerga, an American singer, from Californis, we believe, evidently knows how to sing, but unfortunately has a very dry and thin voice to sing with, and could hardly make her work very interesting. Castelmary as Ororeso was impressive, and sang the music allotted to him with great dignity and satisfactory volume. The chorus did better work than usual, but that is not saving much.

This evening "Migaon" will be given.

"The Boy Detective" is the title of a "thrilled and thrilling" three-act drama now being presented at Hamlin's, in which the boy actor, N. S. Wood, personates a detective, a ootblack, a sailor, a telegraph messenger, a Hudson River boatman, an aged Irishwoman, and a Dutchman, with bewildering rapidity and considerable skill. Those three-act sensations are constructed out of pretty much the same to make virtue triumphant and bring the vengeance of the gods upon the villainy of the play. That of Mr. Wood is not much better, and certainly no worse than its class in the methods employed to secure the consummation. In the cast the entire stock company appear, and two of the most merit-orious assumptions are by Mr. Fred. Wren and Mr. W. H. Crompton. They personate two "rounders." Miss Eliza O'Connor, Miss Eugenie Blair, Miss Henrietta Irving, and Mr.

J. D. Murray make as much out of their parts as the author allows, and that is not a great

OLYMPIC. Among the new faces at this house during the present week are Watson and Ellis, in their sketch, "Dutch Deception." They are clever n their way. Miss Lillie Ellis, a young woman with a cast-iron voice, who, we are informed by the bill, is "the dashing empress of song," is another new arrival. The Valjean Brothers, the another new arrival. The Vallean Brothers, are extraordinary jugglers and balancers, are still at this house, and, since Monday evening, have appeared in an act somewhat different from that of last week, and quite as wonderful. Curry and Hall, to whose performences we have already alluded, are in the second week of their engagement. Their acrobatic feats evoke applause. Besides those we have named there are Mile. Baretta, Sam Dearin, Miss Carrie Lavarnie, Ben Gilfoil, and Billy and Nellie Hasson.

WILHELMJ'S CONCERT. We call attention of the public to the concert to be given to-morrow at 8 o'clock p. m. at McCormick's Hall, by Wilhelmj and some renowned artists of our city, for the benefit of the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. The program is a select one, and there is no doubt that the con-cert will artistically be a success. It is desira-ble, on account of the charitable purpose, that it should be a pecuniary success. To persons disliking to go to evening concerts, it may be of aterest to know that there will be a public re-

THEODORE THOMAS. CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 28 .- The sale of seats for Thomas' orchestral concerts began yes-terday. Over \$4,000 has been realized thus

DRAMATIC NOTES. Miss Florence Davenport has left Daly's. Harry Josephs is now a member of Lotta's

The Williamsons have again "Struck Oil" in Australia. "Dundreary" will begin Sothern's engagein Boston on Monday. Boucleault has a version of "L'Assommoir

which be calls "Drink." Palmer, of the Union Square, has accepted a new play by Edgar Fawcett. Clara Morris is reported very sick, and a rumo s current that she will never play again.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons is to abandon her readings and resume dramatic performances shortly. Charley Andrews, of this city, is now manager of Haverly's Brooklyn Theatre, vice Hart Jack-

The trouble between John Gourley and John Webster, of the Salsbury Troubadours, has been settled. Mr. T. W. Keene will be the Company in forthcoming production of Charles Rese "Drink" in Boston.

A Cincinnati paper spoke of Frazer Coultand Al Lipman playing the "Antipodes" in The Comedy of Errors." Messrs. Herne and Belasco, of California, in town. 'Iney intend presenting some of the plays at Hamlin's shortly.

George Honey, the clever comedian, of Lon-don, has had a paralytic attack, and will proba-bly never again be seen on the stage. Alexander Headerson says his wife (Lydia Thompson) will act no more, being well enough off to retire, and, besides that, he wants her at

Billy Rice, of Haverly's Mastodons, left for New York last night, having been called East by a telegram announcing the dangerous lilness of his mother.

"Hyde and Seeque," "Kauvar," and "Tom's Devot

As predicted, "The Children of Capt. Grant was a dead failure in San Francisco. It is preably one of the worst dramas ever penned b Ennery. Jules Verne was a colaborateur. On the 1st of this month Edward Carroll, for many years prompter at the Haymarket Theatre, London, and more recently at the Princess' Theatre, Bradford, Eng., died of lung disease, aged 37 years.

J. M. Neilson, one of the sudience at a recep-performance in the Front Street Theatre, Balti more, was killed by a sullet from a stage gun F. F. Post, property-man of the theatre, has been held for the manslaughter.

Charles Coghian, now in London, recently refused to play with the lovely protege of a weathy the stree backer, because she had made herself fideulous by her incompetence at her debut the previous evening.

They say that Julian Young, who plays Lord Cairngorm with the Florences in the "Mighty Dollar," is really Julian Magnus, the journalist and dramatic author, who has concluded to adopt the stage as a profession.

FIRES.

COTTON BURNED. RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 28.—Intelligence is re-ceived here to-night that a fire is raging at West Point on the cotton platform of the Richmond, York River & Chesapeake Railroad, upon which were 2,000 bales of cotton awaiting transportation northward. The fire origina ton, and the flames spread to the extensive wharves adjoining the platform. One of the Baltimore steamers being at the wharf, the dummy numps were put to work, and kept the fire in check for a time, but at last accounts a stiff wind was blowing, and the total destruc-tion of the wharves was threatened. A steam fire-engine from this city has been sent down.
When the fire first broke out a heavy force at When the fire first broke out a heavy force at once set to work removing the cotton, but last reports state that 1,000 bales were then burning.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 28.—About 2 p. m. to-day a fire broke out in a large lot of cotton at Little Rock & fort Smith and Iron Mountain Railroad crossing, opposit the city, from an unknown cause, and almost instantly 350 bales were enveloped in flames. The cotton had been brought there by the former road for transhipment by the latter. A steam fire-engine was sent over, and being supplied from the Fort Smith tanks, the fire was confined to the lot where it originated. Half the lot is saved in a damaged condition. There were about 3,500 bales at the Junction saved by good management.

AT TECUMSEH, MICH.

ADRIAN, Mich., Oct. 28.—A large wareh on Railroad street in Tecumseh, this county, used as a storehouse for Hayden's Globe Mills, the largest flouring establishment in this part of Michigan, was destroyed by fire about 1 o'clock this morning, with 150 barrels of flour and 300 tons of feed. The loss is placed at \$8,000. The fire commenced in an adjoining barn, and is at-tributed to incendiarism.

AT LOCKLAND, O.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 28 .- The extensive sho factory, grocery and supply-store of C. S. Wood-ruff & Co., at Lockland Station, on the Cincin-nati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, burned at an early hour this morning. Loss about \$30,000; insumed for \$30,000, in Union. Mutual, Fidelity, and Miami Valley. From fifty to seventy-five hands, mostly poor girls, will be thrown out of

AT EAST SAGINAW, MICH.

East Saginaw, Mich., Oct. 28.—The large arn of Estebrook & Gebhart was destroyed by fire this morning, burning eight horses. A mule and a quantity of grain, hay, oats, and other property were destroyed. The loss is \$2,000; no insurance.

IN CHICAGO A still alarm to Engine Company No. 3, at 7:30 yesterday morning, was caused by a fire in the frame shanty at No. 38 George street, owned and occupied by John Hutstski. The fire was caused by Minnie Hutstski attempting to light a fire in a stove with kerosene. Damto light a fire in a stove with kerosene. Damage to the house and contents, \$50. The girl escaped uninjured. AT COLFAX, CAL.

story, and always, of course, manage fax this morning destroyed the Chinese quarter, and burned a block in the business portion of the town. One Chinese woman was burned to death. A number of families are destitute. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$7,500.

NEAR PARKERSBURG, W. VA. CINCINNATI, Oct. 28 .- The residence of William Bell, near Parkersburg, W. Va., was burned by an incendiary this morning. Insurance, \$2,000.

LAKE NEWS.

Arrivals and Clearances at Port Huron-

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 28.—Passed up-Propellers City of Toledo, India, Burlington and consort, H. Howard and consort; steamer Flora; schooners Lottie Wolf, J. W. Donne, George C. Finney, H. H. Hine, City of Chicago, F. L. Danforth, Owasco. Arrived-Niagara.

Down-Propellers Potomac, John N. Glidden and consort, D. M. Wilson and consort; schooners James Platt, S. B. Pomerov, Allegheny, Flying Cloud, John M. Hutchinson.

Wind-West, fresh; weather cloudy. PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 28-10 p. m .-Passed up-Prop Arabia; schrs Oneonta, Frank

Crawford, Laura.
Down-Props Milwaukee, Badger State, Philadelphia, St. Albans, Zealand, W. L. Wetmore and consort, Athens and barges, Sparta and consort; stmrs Marine City; schrs Gallatin, Nellie Redington, Kate Kelly and consort, S. L. Watson, C. S. Grover, L. Hanna, L. J. Clark, L. Hamilton, Falmouth, D. P. Dobbins, Constitution, Mongaugon, Vampire, Jessie Hoyt, Nabob, Champion, W. S. Cros-

sie Hoyt, Nabob, Champion, W. S. Crosthwaite.

The schr Nisgara, which sunk the schr Porter at the mouth of the Detroit River, arrived up at 1 p. m. Statements of the collision are freely made by the crew of the Nisgara, who claim to have done all in their power to avoid a collision. At the time they were coming abreast of Belie Isle, and they met the Wilcox with two schooners, and had the foresail, mainsail, and jib set. The wind was abeam, blowing fresh. The wheel was hard astarboard, and, when they found they were going into the Wilcox's tow, the Second Mate, who had charge of the deck, ordered the mainsail eased off, which was done, and that the Niagara was obeying her helm when she struck the Porter. After striking her she turned the Porter around, and the Kelderhouse ran into the Porter forward of the mizzen rigging. The Kelderhouse loses her head gear, the Niagara her bowsprit, head-gear, and stern. Damages about \$500. Repairs will be made here, and she will leave to-morrow.

Later reports say the Porter's after cabin is eight feet under water, and her bow out of water aground on the island bank. The crew of the tug Merrick say they were 300 or 400 feet abreast of the Wilcox's tow when the Niagara sheered and struck the Porter. They blew short blasts of the whistle as a warning when they saw the Niagara was sheering, and sung out to her to keep her way. Capt. Hoover has entered a protest here, and was not on deck when the collision occurred.

sung out to her to keep her way. Capt. Hoover has entered a protest here, and was not on deck when the collision occurred. The Canadian schooner Antelope is reported ashore above Goderich with a cargo of lumber.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, Oct. 28.-Arrived, steamship Devonia, from Glasgow, and the England and European, from Liverpool. rox. Oct. 28.—Arrived, steamship Istrian,

from Liverpo LONDON, Oct. 28 .- Steamship State of Indians, which returned to Clyde on the 16th with her machinery disabled, has been repaired, and sailed for New York LONDON, Oct. 28.—Steamships Indiana, from hiladelphia; Rotterdam, New York, Indus, dontreal, and Marathon, from Boston, arrived

YELLOW FEVER. MEMPHIS, Oct. 28.—No new cases reported within the past twenty-four hours. The citizens continue to return in large numbers. The nerchants report a marked improvement in

MEMPHIS, Oct. 28—Evening.—Camp Father Mathew was broken up this afternoon. The people in the camp formed a procession and marched to St. Bridget's Catholic Church, where

services were held, and a benediction pronounced. Fathers Kelly, Quinn, and Walsh officiated.

The undertakers report one interment, Henry Green, who died last uignt.

The Howards have had no calls for nurses to-

day.

Dr. M. E. Rogers, nurse, leaves to morrow for Harrison Station, Miss., in response to an appeal received by the Howards this afternoon, the sick person being T. A. Crow. The telegram does not state if the sickness was yellow-fever.

The thermometer ranged between 49 and 70.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 28.—The Louisville train arrived to-night at 8 o'clock with 700 absentees.

signed. The cargo consisted mostly of provis-lons for the army, including wines, brandy, rum, and petroleum, with a large quantity of arms and ammunition. There were on board, in ad dition to the officers and crew, four mercha all of whom are supposed to be lost, and thir cen soldiers, only one of whom was saved. Of the officers of the vessel Capt. Diaz and the first and second mates were rescued, and only hirteen of a crew of forty-two were saved. The total of those who were aboard the ill-fated steamer was fifty-nine souls. At the time of he disaster-4 o'clock on the morning of the 18th of October-the watch was just being changed, and the Captain, with some of his fficers, were taking their coffee on the quarterdeck, the horizon being clear all around.

GIVING THE ALARM.

There was some light talk and jesting going on at the moment, when suddenly a cry of.
"Fire!" came from one of the officers of the "Fre!" came from one of the officers of the steamer then in charge. An examination was immediately made of the lower deck. In an instant a flame of fire shot up high into the air, just between the boiler and the main batch. The pumos were manned at once, and ever, exertion that men could make was made to subdue the flames. Every moment, however, they seemed to get more intensely hot. The heat of the fire was extreme. In order to avoid, if possible, the smoke which seemed to envelop and stifle the men working at the pumps, the command was passed to "Veer ship."

ENGINEERS STIFLED TO DEATH AT THEIR POSTS. This gave no relief, however, for the engineers were stifled to death at the engines, and the steamer still moved on. This fauned the fre, which now seemed to take almost entire possession of the doomed vessel, into the wildest fury. As the fire reached the petroleum and other inflammable material of which the cargo consisted, a tremor seemed to go through the entire length of the main deck, as if the vessel was horsely as any according to the second to vessel was bursting asunder from some terrible pressure. The fire bad now increased to such an extent that the men were dreadfully burned as they stood at the pumps, and now all abandoned them in the wildest terror. In the confusion that ensued the voices of the officers were no longer heard or obeyed, and the utmost disorder and insubordination followed. An atwere no longer heard or obeyed, and the utmost disorder and insubordination followed. An attempt was now made to prevent the lowering of the boats in the mad manner in which it was being endeavored, as it was understood that the moment they would touch the water they must fill, and all hope of safety in that direction would be lost forever. As the officers endeavored to effect this they were hurled forward by the crew, now crazed with terror, and only intent on saving themselves.

BOATS LOWERED AND UPSET.

The boat on the starboard side forward was lowered and immediately swamped, passing directly under the wheel of the steamer, which was still moving on. The Captain, while endeavoring to prevent a like disaster to the boat on the larboard side, was hurled headforemost into the water. This boat was also dashed to pieces. If any one was saved by the boats the Captain thinks it must have been those astern, as they were the best on the steamer. Everybody who was able to do so now sprang into the water, preparing to meet death thus rather than endure the pitliess embraces of the raging BOATS LOWERED AND UPSET. fames. For a while the sea was black with human beings, clinging desperately to little pieces of wood,—anything, in fact, that they could catch,—boxing it might save them. The steamer soon burned to the water's edge and

STRUGGLING IN THE WAVES. The situation of those who had jumped overboard was distressing in the extreme. The slightest motion of the waves as they clung desperately to the little pleces of planks threatened to engulf them. Some were bold enough to attempt to better their situation, but met a watery grave. Capt. Diaz.at one time was near a young man, when they saw the lifeboat at a distance. The Captain, seeing a chance to save distance. The Captain, seeing a chance to save meny lives, told his companions to swim to the boat, and directed the other men in their movements. The young man started boldly forward, but that was the last seen of him. The suffering of the men as they clung to vicees of plank, now made into a temporary raft, was intense. Many were almost devoid of clothing and others entirely naked. The Captain had a ring on one of his fingers, and that was all the property he saved. He had no clothing. The second officer fared but little better. He saved only his cap, and was almost as naked as the Captain when he was rescued, his head only

Captain when he was rescued, his head only CLINGING TO A FRAIL BAFE. With every roll of the sea those clinging to the raft of frail material were in constant danger of being swept off into the water. The exhaustion which followed this constant strain on body and which followed this constant strain on body and mind wore down the strongest and bravest. When the light of the rescuing steamer was discovered Capt. Diaz was found to be almost lifeless, and had to be borne aboard the Louisa H. in the arms of his second officer, whose attention to bim had never ceased for one instant. Capt. Diaz informs me that when he was taken aboard the Louisa H. he was delirious, and has no recollection beyond his last look at the raft, when he saw one after another of his comrades sink into the waves as the last of their little sink into the waves as, the last of their little

strength failed. STORY OF THE RESCUE. Simon Rivalta, the second officer of the steamer, completed the parrative. He said: "At 7 or 8 o'clock on the evening we were rescued ! thought I saw a light in the herizon, and seemed to be coming directly toward us. My opinion was confirmed by seeing a part green light, and I then was satisfied that the steamer, for such it was, was coming full on to us. I for such it was, was coming full on to us. I then called upon the men to gather together all the little power of strength they had left and shout as loud as they were able. It was this weak cry of almost dying men that saves us. When we were discovered Capt. Yosa did all that humanity could do to rescue and relieve us, and we owe him a debt of gratitude that we never can repay. I think I owe my safety to the fact that I waited until our unfortunate steamer from some cause stopped, and then I took to the water."

Senor Pedro Pablo Barreras, one of the pasengers saved, says he was in the cabin when he heard the alarm, and at the time was asleep.

heard the alarm, and at the time was asleep.

On reaching the deck he saw at once the perate condition of affairs, sprang at one b into the water and sustained himself on a

THE ATTENTION OF PROPERTY-OWNERS is called to the Abbott Aspaalt Pavement, now being laid on Michigan avenue, between Kineteenth and Twentieth atreets.

Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer

THE NUEVA PAJARO.

Destruction of the Spanish Steamship—Thirty-three Persons Missing—Capt. Diaz Recites the Tragic Scenes on Board.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 24.—Your correspondent visited Capt. Diaz, of the unfortunate steamer Nuevo Pajaro del Oceano, to-day, and found him still confined to his bed at the Restaurant de la Reforma Espanol, and suffering from the severe injuries he endured during the terrible disaster which overtook his ill-fated vessel.

House.

Destruction of Camele in Asia.

Expeditions into Central Asia during the present year seem likely to have one serious and unlooked-for effect at all events; they will little short of ambilitate the means of transport in the region between the Indus and the Caspian for some time to come. Such a loss of camels as that entailed by the British advance into Afghaoistan—amounting, it is said, to some 30,000—is quite unheard of; and now the Russians are contributing their share toward the destruction of those useful beasts of burden. The owners of these animals are entitled to a compensation of 100 roubles for every animal that gives way. It therefore pays them better to d-fve weak camels to death than to proceed cautionsly with them. The correspondent of the London Daily News at Tchikissar speaks of the "pitiable" spectacle presented by the abandoned camels. As a result of this wholesale destruction on one side and the other, the trade with Central Asia is in danger of being brought to a stand-still.

Get the Genuine Article.—The great popularity of "Withor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oit and Lime" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from coughs, colds, or consumption should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no puffing. The results of its are are its best recommendations; and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its extraordinary success in pulmonary complaints. The paoaphate of lime possesses a most marveloms heating power, as combined with the pure cod-liver oil by Dr. Wilsor. It is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Sold by A. B. Wilson, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

Arend's Kumyss has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsis, gastritis, nauses, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a pleasant wine-like bevarage (a food); made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing else make a feet and blood and strength so fast. It can be safely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary nutrition fail. Send for circular. Beware of imitations, Arend's Kumyss is not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, 179 Madison street, Chicago.

No other Company in the World has produced an automatic or no-tension sewing-machine or anything approaching it in value or real merit willoat & Gibbs S. M. Co., New York. 200 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

If the sufferers from prematers balds but knew it, the tonic qualities of Quinine s specific. In no shape can it be used more agree than in J. & E. Atkinson's Quinine Hair Lotic

VEGETINE.

VEGETINE. Female Weaknesses.

No better remedy in the whole maieria-medica, has yet been compounded for the relief and cure. Of Female Complaints, of the ordinary kind, than VEOETINE. It seems to act in these cases with unwonted certainty, and never fails to give a new and healthful tone to the female organs, to remove relaxed debtility and unnealthy secretions, and restore a healthful vigor and elasticity. One of the most common of these complaints is Leucorthea or Whites, which are brought on either by the presence of Scrofuls in the system or by some affection of the womb, or even by general debility. For all these complaints, and when danger begins to threaten woman at the turn of life, Vegetine can be commended without qualification. The great prevalence of these disorders, and their care by Vegetine, has amply shown that the sure alleviating agent remains not yet to be discovered, but is already known, and is a favorite with American ladies. Too long has it been the custom to prescribe nauscating and uncertain remedies in place of what is pleasant, efficacious, and cheap. Try Vegetine, and do not doubt its power to carry you safely through danger and disease.

endid Me

Disease, Female Weakness. DISCASE, Female Weakness.

GRIGOSVILLE, III., July 25, 1878.

H. R. Stevens, Boston—Dear Sir: I was afficted with Heart and Kidney Disease, and other Female Weaknesses, and doctored with several physicians, and received no benefit, until I tried your Vegatine, and, after taking two bottles, I was completely cured, and have been a healthy woman ever since, although I am in my sixty-sixth year. I do heartily recommend it as a splendid medicine, and although I am in my sixty-sixth year. I do heartily recommend it as a splendid medicine to all afficted as I have been, and I bless the day that it fell into my hands.

MBS. MARIA HOBSON.

For all Ladies Who are Sufferers CINCINNATI. O., March 28, 1877.

Mr. Stevens—Dear Sir: I have taken several bothes of your Veretine for Female Weakness; and n justice to the medicine, and to all ladnes who are afferers from such complaints, I will recommend be Vegetine. I must say it has helped me very such; indeed, it is invaluable for such complaints.

MARY E. MEREDITH, 180 Eastern—av.

It is What is Needed.—Female Weakness H. R. Stevens, Boston—Dear Sir: For a long, time I have been tronoled with Female Weskness, and a weak, sinking feeling at the Stomach, and, through the advice of a friend, I tried your Vegetine, and find it just what is needed. I can recommend it to all suffering from these complaints.

Mrs. ANNABELLA HARWOOD, 312 Fourth-st. Scrofula, Liver Camplaint, Dyspepsia,
Rheumatism, Weakness,
H. R. Stevens, Boston: I have been practicing
medicine for 25 years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism,
Weakness, and all diseases of the blood I have
never found its equal. I have sold Veretime for
seven years, and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in
need of a blood purifier.
Dn. W. ROSS, Druggist,
Sept. 18, 1878.

Sept. 18, 1878. VERPTINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses and cures ulceration, cures constipation, regulates the bowels, headachs and pains in the back, cease; in fact, there is no disease nor complaint where the Vezetine gives as quick relief, and is so effective in its cure, as in what is termed Fennale Weakness. It has never failed in one instance.

VEGETINE

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

MRS. WINSLOW'S OWS SOUTH 680 THE

ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS

MRS. WINSLOW'S For all Diseases of Children, such as Teeth-ing, Wind Colic, Diarrhæa, &c., is a safe-reliable, and harmless remedy. It soften the gums, reduces all inflammation, and no only relieves the child from pain, but regu

lates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it; on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations.

Directions scompanying each Bottle.

BY GUARD AGAINST counterfeit, poor, worthless and unprincipled imitations, which are sometimes thrust upon the unwary by reason of their large profits.

SY None genuine unless the fac-simile None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on e outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE. 25c-WORLD-FAMED REMEDIES -25c.

FOR

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hourseness BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, for Relieving all Pain, Internal and Exters BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMPITS, for Eradicating Worms in Children, (Unfails BROWN'S CAMPHORATED DENTIFRICE, for Whitening and Preserving the Te

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

### THE RAILROADS.

Canadians Taking Hold of the Proposed Minneapolis-Montreal Scheme.

Meeting of Prominent Capitalists in Montreal Yesterday.

A Rearrangement of the Iowa Pool Made Necessary by Gould's Operations.

MINNEAPOLIS TO MONTREAL. MONTREAL, Oct. 29.—A special meeting of Moutreal Board of Trade was held this afternoon in the Corn Exchange. In addition to the regular members, a number of influential citizens, including the Mayor, members for the city in the House Commons and Senate, were also present by invitation. The President, Henry Lyman, ocled the chair. The object of the mee further consider the proposition of the Board of Trade at Minneapolis, Minn., for an air-line of railway between that city Montreal. Some routine business be-transacted, the Chairman read a letter from General-Manager Hickson, of the Grand Trunk Railroad to the Secretary of the will be found that the distance by way of Lake ssing and Sault Ste. Marie to Paul is more than 997 miles. istance from Montreal to Sault Ste. Marie by any practicable line is probably 590 miles, and from Sault Ste. Marie to St. Paul am aware, from inquiries already made, the distance by any practicable route will not be less than 450 miles. These figures make a total of 1,040 miles. It is not, however, for the purpose of calling your attention to the disances by the Sault Ste. Marie route that write, but with a view to point out hat a route now exists between St. Paul and Montreal by which the distance is only 1,100 miles. I refer to the route by Manitowoc or that a route now exists between St. Paul and Montreal by which the distance is only 1,100 miles. I refer to the route by Manitowce or Sheboygan, Ludington, Flint, and Port Huron. The control of the railway running from Port Huron towards Chicago enables the Grand Trunk Company to reach Lake Michigan at Ludington by way of the Flint and P. G. & Pere Marquette Line, and the distance, as I have already stated, by this route to St. Paul is only about 1,100 miles. Lake Michigan is navigable all the year round, and the grossing between Manitowoc and Sheboygan in the northwest side of the lake and Ludington is quite as good as that between milwankee and Grand Haven. The distance from St. Paul to New York, through Chicago, is, as pointed out in your letter, about 1,378 miles, or 273 miles further than to Montreal by the route I have mentioned. J. Hickson. A reply to Mr. Hickson's letter, drawn up by the Secretary of the Board, was submitted to the meeting. It showed that the difference between Mr. Hickson's estimate and that already published by the Board of Trade from Montreal to Sault St. Marie was only 18 miles, but it dwelt upon the break in the line at Lake Michigan of 50 of 60 miles of water stretch on the Grand Trunk line, which would be avoided by the new route by Sault Ste Marie.

The Chairman spoke strongly and carnestly

would be avoided by the new route by Sault Ste Marie.

The Chairman spoke strongly and carnestly on the great advantage that would result to Mobitreal and our Northwest by the early carrying out of this important railway scheme. He did not consider that it would become a rival to the Grand Truns, which would have all the traffic it could possibly attend to on its completion of its line to Chicago.

A long conversation ensued, in which the Hon. Senator Ryan, Thomas White, M. P., W. H. Gault, M. P., the Mayor, and Mr. Watsor took part. All seemed impressed with the supreme importance of she project, and promised to give it their active support.

It was arranged to send a deputation to the Government to urge the scheme upon their attention, and, if possible, to have them adopt the line as part of the Pacific Railway.

The matter was finally left in the hands of the Council of the Board to take such steps as it may deem expedient.

THE IOWA POOL Mr. H. C. Wicker, of the Northwestern, Mr. J. T. Santord, of the Rock Island, and Mr. Paul Morton, of the Burlington & Quincy, held western Kallway Association at the Grand Pacific Hotel, to consider what action is neces-sary to stop any disastrous competition between the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific and the Iowa cently extended its line to Omaha, and is in a position to inflict serious. lamage upon the Iowa lines, as far as the business from the Union Pacific is con-Louis & Pacific, is controlled by Jay Gould, who will no doubt discriminate in favor of his swn line against the Iowa-pool lines, unless some amicable arrangement is made by the latter. It is claimed that Jay Gould does not in; tend to wage war against the Chicago roads, but he demands that his Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Line gets the lion-share of the Pacific business. The Iowa roads are not in a position to fight Gculd as long as he controls the only line to the Pacific, and they therefore realize the necessity of making concessions in order to keep up the rates. No definit action was taken at yesterday's meeting, but a disposition was shown to meet Mr. Gould half way. Nothing definit will probably be decided upon until Mr. J. C. Gault, the new General Manager of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, has been duly installed into the duties of his office. After that a meeting is to be held of all the lines merested in the Omaha business to see on what basis an amicable arrangement can be effected. At all events it is certain that the days of the Iowa pool from this city are numbered, and that some new arrangement that lets in the Wabash line will have to be made, if another gigantic railroad war between the Western roads is not to result.

A SENSIBLE CORPORATION.

It is worthy of public commendation when a great railroad corporation is found whose management is so wise and renerous towards it patrons as to almost disprove the old adage that "a corporation has no soul." Now that so many roads are manifesting their greed and rapacity by increasing their rates on freights, and thus levying heavy contributions upon the producing classes, which they are ill able to bear, it is a pleasure to record the fact that the Chiproducing classes, which they are ill able to bear, it is a pleasure to record the fact that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company have been reducing their rates in order that the farmers along their lines may be benefited by the good times. This looks as if the management of that road intended to live on good terms with those upon whom it must ever chiefly depend for support, that it is not disposed to pluck the goose that lays the golden eggs. This action on the part of the St. Paul Company is important, because its lines penetrate some of the best wheat-growing districts in the United States. The road carries more wheat during the year than any other line in the Union. An increase of its rates, therefore, would signify either a loss to the producers or an advance in the price of bread to millions of consumers. Mr. Mitchell has shown his wisdom in refusing to join the other corporations in their crusade against labor, and, in the long run, the generous act must redound to the credit and popularity of his company.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO. St. Louis, Oct. 28.—Judge Baker, Vice President has just returned from New York, says that the preliminary arrangements are now being made for the completion of the above-named road from Viniti, Indian Ter., its present terminus, to the Pacific Ocean; also that \$20,000,000 of German capital at 5 per cent is offered to construct the road. If this arrangement is completed, the road will be built under the land-grant orig-inally given by Congress to the Atlantic & Pa-nific Railway.

Mr. Edward Dobbin has been appointed agent of the Illinois Central Railroad at Spring Creek Station, the appointment to take effect Nov. 1,

rect. The writer of the comm

The regular monthly meeting of the General Freight Agents of the roads interested in the fast-freight lines running over the Northern routes to the East will be held at the Grand Pacific thotel, in this city, to-day and to-morrow. The auditing of accounts is the only thing to be transacted.

At a meeting of representatives of the Iowa pool lines, held yesterday, it was decided to advance the rates on lumber from Chicago to Kearney Junction to 40 cents per 100 pounds. A dispatch was sent to Mr. E. P. Vining, General Freight Agent of the Union Pacific, informing him of the action taken.

A petition has been filed at Des Moines in the foreclosure sale of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern by a Mr. Tappan, who claims \$400,000 as the value of the coupons held by him, and not represented in the sale. This claim, if established, will aeriously disturb the lease of that road by the Rock Island.

The officials of the Baltimore & Ohio Railros in the city say they are unable to take any new business at this point, because all the elevators and store rooms at Baltimore are crowded up to their full capacity. The prices of grain at the point are so high that foreign shippers refuse the buy, and hence the freight that has accumulate there cannot be shipped off.

It is the impression that the Cincinnati, Wa-bash & Michigan Railroad, which extends from Anderson, Ind., to Elkhart, 121 mlies, at the coming foreclosure sale, will be bid in by the Cleveland Rolling-Mill, the largest creditor of the property. Ultimately it will, perhaps, come under the control of the Bee Line, to which it has become a valuable feeder.

The next meeting of the Western Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents will be held at the Pacific Hotel, St. Joseph, Mo., Tuesday, Nov. 11. The members of the Association are earnestly requested to be present, as it is expected that several matters of importance, discussed at the recent meetings of the National and Central Associations, will be

The Lafayette, ind., correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat has received the following information regarding the sale of the Cincinnat, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad:

ing information regarding the sale of the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Raiiroad:

It was understood that Mr. Ingalls accomplished his object by purchasing the controlling interest in the second-mortgage bonds of the short-line, which carries with it the stock and the control of the road. The second-mortgage bonds alluded to were owned by Adams Earl, President of the road, who some time since gave Mr. Ingalls, of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette, the "ootion" for their purchase. This he accepted Friday, and on the 1st of next month the transfer will probably be made. It is understood that the L., B. & M. folks made an advance on the option held by Mr. Ingalls, which, of course, could not be accepted by Mr. Earl. It is believed that the officers of the road will remain in the city. One week from next Wednesday at the annual election the old Board will be returned, and Mr. Earl will retire from the Presidency. Mr. Ingalls succeeding him. No consolidation of the Cincinnati, Lafayette can be made because of the fact that the latter is in the hands of a Receiver, and, also, only roads may consolidate when their lines connect, and the Central Lafayette & Chicago proper begins at Templeton, eighteen miles west of this city, using that distance of the track of the Lafayette, Bioomington & Muncle. The employes will be pleased to learn that Mr. Ingalls will, during the present week, furnish the money to pay them their back salaries in full.

FOR THE CORONER. Mysterious Death of a Female Drunkard A Prospective Case—Floaters. Coroner Mann has a number of cases on hand to-day which will give him considerable trouble in the way of investigation. The first case re-ported was that of Mrs. Mollie or Mary Paimer, who died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning at the County Hospital from unknown Mrs. Palmer kept a house of in this city for some years past, first in Conly's patch before the fire, then at No. 14 Union street, and recently at No. 118 Pacific avenue. The great fire burned ber out of the first place; the second she lost by being sent to the House of Correction in default of a heavy fine inflicted by Justice Morrison for long and continued drunkenness, which fine she was unble to pay. She was all broken up financially when she came out of that institution but a few months ago she managed in some way to get money enough to start once again in a hovel on Pacific avenue. Last Thursday evening she was arrested by Officer Heidelmeier, who found her in an awfully besotted condition. The next morning she was brought say a word in her own behalf, or even to stand without being supported on both sides by policemen. Justice Wallace inflicted a fine of \$100, intending that she should

of \$100, intending that she should be sent out to the House of Correction once again, in order to get the whisky out of her. But later in the day it was ascertained that Mrs. Palmer, unlike drunken people, did not get sober, and her condition being so serious, she was placed in a wagon and taken to the County Hospital by Officer James Kerwin. Dr. Clausen, who attended her there, states that she was unconscious when brought in, and remained so all that night. The next morning her condition was slightly improved, but she was conscious fully enough to speak plainly or connectedly enough to be understood. That night she again relapsed into a comatose condition and fits of an epileptic character, of which it is said she had several while locked up at the Armory, again ensued. She lingered along in the same condition until yesterday morning. Dr. Clansen further states that both her eyes were badly blackened and her face scratched. There appeared to be no other marks of violence, and she was too unconscious to tell where she suffered the most paib. The doctor thought she acted like one suffering from a fracture of the base of the brain, but says the same symptoms might be shown through chronic alcoholism. A post-mortem examination, which is to be held to-day at the hospital, will probably reveal the true cause of the death. If the woman died of a fracture of the skull, it is quite probable that the police will be called upon to investigate. The deceased was a woman upwards of 40 years of age-Mr. Palmer had not lived with her for some time, and is respectably employed by J. Wilkes Ford, a roofer. She left a son by a former husband, who has also been arrested frequently by the police.

There are several things in connection with the case that make it somewhat of a mystery.

band, who has also been arrested frequently by
the police.

There are several things in connection with
the case that make it somewhat of a mystery.
It is not known where or how Mrs. Palmer received the beating to which her face
gave evidence. When brought to the
Hospital, her husband accompanied the
policeman, but both concealed his
identity. And, finally, the son was yesterday
engaged in trying to find trace of \$200 cash,
which he said his mother must have had upon
her person when arrested.

which he said his mother must have had upon her person when arrested.

A PROSPECTIVE CASE

for the Coroner is that of Mrs. Nellie Davis, who lies in a dying condition in one of the wards at the County Hospital. She was brought there July 20, suffering from a fracture of the spine and severe internal injuries, together with a fracture of both bones of the left leg. She was under the influence of liquor at the time. For a time she improved, but recently her case took a change, and Dr. Bergen, who is now caring for her. says she cannot possibly live the week out. Her condition becoming known at Central Station, together with some rumors of foul play, set the detectives at work, and, during the day, Detective Keating arrested Thomas Schaefer, a colored man living at No. 517½ Clark street with his wife and family. He told all he knew about the case, and there being nothing at all against him he was set at liberty. The rumors of foul play are probably groundless. Mrs. Davis was addicted to the use of liquor, and her condition is owing directly to that and nothing else. She was employed on the 20th of July in scrubbing out the house at No. 517½ Clark street, preparatory to the Schaefer family moving in, and had got several small sums of money at different times during the day for her work, all of which she spent for liquor. At nightfall she was gloriously firunk, and the people fearing she would be arrested locked her up to get sober in a front room on the second floor. Along about midnight the windows, and landed on the sidewalk below. A crowd gathered about her, and the sidewalk giving way, she fell another distance, some of the crowd failing upon her. One or two persons had bones broken or were injured otherwise by the fall. Some attorney who has interested himself in the case yesterday visited Mrs. Davis to get her atasement of the affair, but she would have nothing to say, most probably because she does not know how she was injured. She thinks she will recover, and will not say otherwise, and this belief, of cour her person when arres ted. A PROSPECTIVE CASE

it was removed to the Morgue. The deceased was about 22 to 24 years of age, slenderly built, full flesh, rather under stature, smooth face, and small, soft, white hands. He was clad in a and small, soft, white hands. He was ciad in a suit of dark clothing, with a red thread running through the goods, gaiters of cloth and leather, and red merino socks. In his pockets were found an old Confederate bill of the State of Georgis, some small change, a memorandum-book containing some trivial entries together with a list of law-books, and a guide to Chicago. From these articles the story of his career might be surnised as follows: He was a stranger in the city, and a young law student. His money, either from his own profiligacy or from other causes, was about ended, and being maccustomed to "roughing it." he ended his life troubles in the waters of the lake. Up to a late hour last night the body had not been identified.

ANOTHER.

ANOTHER.

The body of the man who accidentally walked off the eastern abutment of Adams street bridge on the night of the 20th, full particulars of which appeared in The Tribune at the time, was found floating at 7 o'clock yesterday morning in the river near the Polk street bridge. It was fished out and taken by Officer Kerwin to the Morgue, where it awaits the Coroner's inquest, and also identification. The deceased was about 40 years of age, low stature, stoutly built, very full and broad face, heavy light-brown mustache, and curly hair, and was clad in jean pantaloons, with a strap about the waist, and white cotton shirt. There was contusion about the right hand and as calp ANOTHER. about the waist, and white cotton shirt. There was contusion about the right hand and a scalp wound on the back of the head. He was apparently a laboring man. The injuries visible about the body were probably caused by the tall on the abutment. The night was very dark, and Michael Gorman, the bridge-tender, had just opened the structure to allow a propeller to pass through. The splash was heard by several persons besides Gorman, and some efforts were made to receive the man. The police did were made to rescue the man. The police did nothing in the matter until several days after, and then because they dragged unsuccessfully in the draw of the bridge for the body, they reported that the story was probably false.

## "CRUSADERS."

The Female Assault Upon the Liquorloons at Fredericktown, O.

Dimutch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

FREDERICKTOWN, O., Oct. 25.—For days past

rumors have been in circulation that certain ies wers prepared to tear down all the drinking saloons in this place. This morning early the Baptist Church bell tolled, and there assem bled about fifteen women, all armed with hatchets. An organization was soon effected, and they proceeded directly to Kelly's saloon.

Ed Randail, the bartender, had heard of their coming in advance, locked the saloon, and retired a short distance. Without waiting a mo-ment after their arrival, the mob battered in the windows; the door soon yielded, and in poured the women, and in an instant the heads of whisky, wine, and gin barrels were knocked in and the contents poured upon the floor. De-canters and bottles were emptied and broken, and in less than ten minutes the whole and in less than ten minutes the whole establishment was completely gutted. The counters were chopped down, beer cases mashed, and a total wreck was made of everything.

O'Connor's saloon, immediately across the street, was next visited. O'Connor had locked up and stood before his door. The women demanded that his whisky, etc., be brought to the salout destroyed threatening to serve his

out and destroyed, threatening to serve his windows and doors as they had Kelly's if he did not open the place. O'Commer refused to do this, but offered to take his goods to the do this, but offered to take his goods to the depot and ship them away if they would not molest them. This was agreed to, and two barrels were removed, which O'Conner claimed was all that he had, but the women thought differently, and went and destroyed every bottle, decanter, cask, and jug in the building. No damage was, however, done to the building, and but little to the furniture here. The drug store of C. Hosack and Wicker & Vincent, and Wells' bakery, where beer is sold, were next visited, and the proprietors were warned that if their liquors were not out of town by Monday morning, they would tear them out.

There has been a tremendous feeling aroused. Both sides nave friends. Kelly has sworn out warrants for the arrest of the women, which will be served on Monday. The end is not yet.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. PETERSBURG, Oct. 28.-Recent heavy rains have enabled the flour and cotton mills on the Appomattox to run on full time.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

SIOUX CITY, In., Oct. 28.—A suit was commenced yesterday in Lyon County, Iowa, by E. E. Carpenter against the Pembina Railway Comand work in building the road.

ATLANTA, Oct. 23.—The Rex pageant to-night was the most brilliant ever witnessed. It is estimated that over 30,000 people were present.

timated that over 30,000 people were present.

Becial Dissatch to The Tribune.

Toledo, O., Oct. 28.—The prosecution of charges against Euright, Republican Clerk of this county, was suspended to-day by the failure of the Grand Jury to find a bill. The case had been urged by the Demograts and Nationais as a political measure.

Dubuque, Is., Oct. 28.—Judge Noble, District Judge of the McGregor District, has sent his resignation to the Governor, to take effect Jan. 1. He takes the Attorneyship of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway for lowa.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 28.—A Gazette special from Columbus, Ind., says a tramp, about 40 years old, unknown, was gored to death to-day by a bull while sleeping in a straw-stack.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 28.—The wife of the Rev T. H. Tibbles, who is now lecturing East with Standing Bear and a party of Ponca Indians, died here yesterday morning. Owing to some changes of route of which friends here are uninformed, it has been found impossible to in-

informed, it has been found impossible to inform Mr. Tiobles of his bereavement.

\*\*Recial Dissaich to The Tribune.\*\*

MENDOTA, Ill., Oct. 28.—Theodore Leetter, aged about 45. a resident of Sublette, hitched up his horse and bugry this afternoon to bring Maj. A. M. Cox, of Chicago, from Sublette to Mendota. While going from the buggy to his house for an overcoat he began to spit blood. Sitting on the stoop blood began to flow in a stream from his mouth, and he was a corpse in less than three minutes. Before expiring he took off his ring and placed it on the finger of his little daughter, who stood by. It is supposed that the bursting of a blood-vessel caused the death.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 28.—The coke trade is beginning to respond to the business revival. The price to-day advanced with a bound from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per ton. A short time since the best quality of the article could have been ob-tained for \$1 per ton. Over 600 new ovens will be started in the Connellsville coke region between now and next spring. A short time ago the workmen, miners, and oven-tenders made a demand for an advance of 10 per cent on wages, which was refused. They will now repeat the demand, which will no doubt be conceded.

SUDDEN DEATH. Mrs. Levy, a woman who has been earning a living by renting out furnished rooms at No. 245 Randolph street, was last evening found dead in her bed. Among her effects in the

room were found \$249 cash, which was handed over to Undertaker. Wright for safe keeping. The deceased had been under the care of Dr. ST. Louis, Oct. 28.—The remains of George Burr, the unfortunate companion of Prof. Wise

in the late disastrous balloon ascension: from this city, arrived here this morning, and were followed to the grave this afternoon by a large number of friends. Dubuque, Ia., Oct. 28.—Mayor Bush's daughter was married this evening to Benjamin W. Blanchard, Jr., city editor of the *Telegraph*. Mr. Bush is one of the wealthlest men in Dubuque.

Why His Song Stopped.

Peter Bain, of Bourgeval, France, gained the consent of his sweetheart to marry, and started for home, singing joyously as he went. The girl listened to his voice as he crossed the field, and noted that it stopped suddenly in the middle of the song. This odd breaking off excited her wonder. She went to learn the cause, and found her lover murdered. A rival had overheard him, followed him, and struck him down from behind.

Gilbert and Sullivan.

London, Oct. 26.—Messra Gilbert and Sullivan, the authors of "Pinafore," sailed from Liverpool for New York yesterday.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Syrup are sold and used with never-failing It has stood the test of years. 25 cents.

GORY CARVING.

John Canty Horribly Cut in Saloon Row by Frank Brodie.

Beer, Bragging, and a Wrest ling Challenge Almost Result in a Tragedy.

Capture of the "Knifer" --- He Denies All Knowledge of the Affair.

In consequence of a bloodt hirsty encounter at

the corner of Thirty-second and State streets at about 7:30 last evening, John Canty, a plumber, doing business at No. 149 State street is lying at his home, No. 1634 La Salle street, in a precarious condition, the result of four serious cuts. His supposed as sallant, Frank Brodie, is locked up at the Twenty-second Street Station. The story of the encounter is best told by George Nurnberger, proprietor of a saloon at the southwest corner of Thirty-second and State streets, was done. He states that at about 6:45 in the evening the prisoner, Frank Brodie, entered the saloon in company with Billie Hopps and Billie Tabor, a son of County Commissioner Tabor. They had a drink at the bar, Brodie drinking whisky. Then they sat down at a table. Shortly thereafter Capty came in with two friends, and while they were drinking at the bar they sighted Tabor and his company, and appeared to recognize them. When through drinking Cauty and his companions sat down at the table, and Canty ordered a drink. Brodie appeared to feel the effects of the liquor he had drank, and after taking whisky twice drank seltzer water. While they were seated at the table, Canty was very aggressive in all that he said or than Tabor, and wanted to bet him that he could jump further than he. Tabor asked the saloon-keeper to lend him \$5, but was refused. The talk continued that he was a better man physically that any one else in the company. he wanted to bet Tabor \$2 Then he could throw him wrestling, about this juncture Brodle chipped in, called Canty several names indicating that he was a coward and could not do what he pre-tended. He challenged him to beat him wrest-ling, and he did not pretend to excel Tabor. It was time enough for a man to blow about his accomplishments when he was able and willing to exhibit them. Canty accepted the proffer, and the two started for the backyard

Nuraberger at once recognized the fact that a fisticust and not a wrestle was required to settle the dispute between two such men, and he at once told them that they could do no fighting either in his back yard or elsewhere on the premises. The two then started for the front, and the others prepared to follow them, but at the door Canty said that he wanted no one to come out, and that he interference of friends on either side. It is believed, however, that Tabor disregarded his wish. The others obeyed. Very shortly thereafter cries of "watch" were heard, and those on the inside rushed to the TO SETTLE THE DISPUTE. shortly thereafter cries of "watch" were heard, and those on the inside rushed to the door. One of them, George Marzell, of No. 1484 Dearborn avenue, arrived in time to see Tabor separating Canty and Brodie. The former was covered with blood, and was scarcely able to stand. Brodie went away while the bystanders were crowding about the injured man and helping to stay the went away while the bystanders were crowding about the injured man and helping to stay the blood. It is thought that Tabor held Brodie's coat during the assault, as he was putting it on when he was taken into custody by Leonard Heinz, a private watchman, who knows him well. Heinz knowing his character so well, and seeing blood on his face, hands, and clothing, concluded that he had been in mischief, and when he met him on the corner threw his arms about him and, calling him by name, asked him what the matter was. Heinz did not know at this time that a man had been nearly murdered, and so he let Brodie go, after first inquiring of Tabor, whose hands were also covered with blood, if Brodie had done anything to him.

Brodie had done anything to bim.

The injured man was taken first to the corner of State and Thirty-third streets, and thence to his home, where he was attended by Dr. C. R. Simons, of No. 284 Thirty-second street. He found a stab in the left breast, which penetrated to the lung, and may perhaps cause death; a second cut five inches in length under the left arm, another on the face reaching from the left are to the mouth face, reaching from the left eye to the mouth, and a fourth on the neck and through the left ear. The three latter wounds, though serious enough, are as nothing compared to the gaping wound in the chest. The Doctor at first pronounced the injuries probably fatal, but upon considering that his patient is of a powerful constitution, thought he would be able

Canty is about 28 years of age, is married, but has no children, and lives in a comfortably-furnished hause at the number above mentioned.

The Twenty-second Street police were notified at once, and Lieuz Buckley promptly dispatched Sergt. Miller and Officer D. Mahoney to arrest Beedle. Sergt. Miller and Officer D. Mahoney to arrest Brodie. They found him about a half block away from the home of his parents, No. 1440 Portland avenue, and placed him under arrest. He denied having been implicated in any such row, and told Miller that he ought not to think him a desperado capable of committing a murder. He claimed that he had been working all day at his employment as hog and cattle drivar for the Chicago Packing and Provision Company at the Stock Yards, and that yesterday being pay day, he had perbaps drank a little more than he ought. He denied having been in any fight with Canty or any one having been in any fight with Canty or any one else, and denied having been in Wurnberger's saloon. The blood was washed from his face and hands, but there were great spots of it upon his shirt, and upon removing a rag from the little finger of his left hand there were found two small cuts, caused by the knife closing down upon the fiesh. These he claimed to have received by the premature discharge of a gun while out shooting superseveral days before. Upon being locked up at the station he was visited by a number of records from the category all of whom the dentified. up at the station he was visited by a number of people from the saloon, all of whom identified him. To the reporters who visited him, he denied all knowledge of the affair or anything connected with it, and begged them not to believe all that the police stated, for, said he, "They are always willing to make a perfect outlaw of a poor devil like me." When confronted by Heinz, who told the story of his arresting him, Brodie simply laughed, and said that had got to be proved. The police certainly do give him a hard reputation, and say that one night, about four years ago he was caught in the act of burgiarizing a liquor-store at the corner of Archer avenue and Butterneld street.

at Officer Quinlan before being captured. This escapade cost his father \$1,100 to get him out without a Joliet sentence. He is about 26 veers of age, stoutly built, and has what may readily be termed a murderer's face.

The knife was found at midnight by George Wrenn, who at once turned it over to Supt. Miller. It is of the ordinary pocket size, five-bladed, and has tortoise-shell handles. There were blood-stains upon the larger blade, which was stamped "I. X. L.," and the tip of the blade was freshly broken off. When found, the large blade was open. It was lying in the roadway, about eight paces east of State, on Thirty-second street. When shown to Brodie he denied that it was his, and it certainly is a much better knife, and a different kind, than such a fellow as he would be act to carry. The question arises, Does it belong to Tabor, and did he do the cutting, or not? An effort was made by both the police and the reporters to find him at his home at the corner of Wabash avenue and Thirty-fourth street, but a voice from an upper window announced that they were all asleep, and did not want to be disturbed. HE FIRED SEVERAL SHOTS

nibalistically inclined, and would weather the hard times by swallowing each other.

In the big case in the snake-house are twenty-six boas, the largest of which is fourteen feat in length and twenty-six inches in circumference. The business of a captain boa is simply to load his stomach to repletion, and then the himself up in a graceful knot and doze calmly for several weakers which the treathers grace on him.

eral weeks, while the spectators gaze on him and speculate on his easy job, and what they would do if they were to encounter him alone in a jungle, with nothing but a Barlow knife as a weapon of defense.

Though not particular to a shade as to what

Though not particular to a shade as to what their diet shall be, yet our Zoological boa is something of an epicure in his way. Nature has provided blm, and other members of the reptile tribe, with an accommodating head, the reptile tribe, with an accommodating head, the reptile tribe, with an accommodating head, the repoil of which, in a manner, hits off and allows the introduction of toothsome morsels that would crowd a quarter-peck measure to hold. Up to the present time these monster-boas have been fed upon rabbits and rats, and just now rabbits and rats are becoming scarce. They have been tempted with sportire and innocent little kittens; and an occasional pup has been placed at their disposal, and at times spring chicken and pigeon; but the boa cannot stomach a cat, has little appetite for the dog, and goes chicken and pigeon; but the boa cannot stomach a cat, has little appetite for the dog, and goes square back on the feathery tribe. Hence it is that their diet is reduced right down to rats, with now and then a rabbit to regulate his liver. Every Zoological garden grows immense crops of rats, and rabbits are popped into the world in amazing numbers. But the appetite of the snakes at the Zoo have been telling on both families, and the prospect is that the supply will shortly have to be obtained from the outside. Each of the twenty-six boas consumes from three to four a month, and in the course of a year they manage to absorb about four tons of a year they manage to absorb about four tons of these little animals. Not long since a prairie dog was forced into the cage, but the big snake only winked at him and allowed him the liberty of the juclosure without molestation.

Having coiled its body about its little victim,

and squeezed the life out of it, the snake proceeds to swallow it leisurely. Having got it back of its jaw, it coils up gracefully, drops into a torpid state and remains oblivious to the pea-nut munchers and nervous old ladies who peer at it through the glass from day to day.

### A MIDNIGHT CAPTURE.

The Possible Occasion of Distrust by Mr. Lincoln of Gen, Harney.

To the Editor of The Trib ARCOLA, ill., Oct. 25 .- The letters of the late Edwin M. Stanton to ex-President Buchanan, published in Tuesday's, TRIBUNE, illustrates very well the "immortal J. N.'s" theory of the 'standpoint" from which you see things. In many regards these fetters are misleading. Writing to Mr. Buchanan, under date June 12, 1861, he says: "I had a letter this week from your friend Gen. Harney. He feels very badly treated by the Administration. Last month he was ordered to Washington without any reason but suspicion of his loyalty. Being satisfied on that point he was restored to his command; and is now again superseded without any explanation, and is disgraced by being left without any command."

As I read this letter of Mr. Stanton, it occurs to me that, by the narration of an incident, possibly not generally known, I may throw some light on the distrust in which Gen. Harney seems to have been held by the Administratio during those doubtful days of '61.

Henry A. Wise, the most infamous politician Virginia has had the misfortune to produce,a brilliant but unscrupulous man,-had pre vailed upon Gov. Letcher, an essentially pliable man, to violate decency and good faith, by ordering into actual service every volunteer organizapolls of the Ordinance of Secession. With a sagacity worthy a better cause, this demagog and traitor, this professional duelist and class ai ruffian, who was a bravo in peace and a dastard in war,—this conscienceless political schemer, whose existence was a calamity and whose death was a benefaction,—had used to the utmost the excitement of the Brown raid to stimulate the military spirit of the State, with the effect of completely arming and equipping the younger men of the Commonwealth in preparation for the War which the fire-eaters were then planning. It is one of the gratifying recollections which belongs to my memory of that unbappy time that I expressed publicly this opinion of Wise, surrounded by his armed allies and tools; and that, in less than thirty days from the time of which I write, I was hunted upon the mountains of, and driven with indignity from, my nstive State because I dared to be true to the Government which had offerred an asylum and home to my ancestors. But, as a youth of 17, I had itary spirit of the State, with the effect of comto my ancestors. But, as a youth of 17, I had caught the Brown craze, and helped as a volcaught the Brown craze, and helped, as a volunteer, to vindicate, as I supposed, the laws of my State by assisting in the sacrifice of the Kansas fanatic. But when, upon that panicky 19th of April, the day of the Baltimore riot, and two days after the secret passage by the Virginia Convention of an Ordinance of Secession, the order came from Letcher, Wise's tool, to march to Harper's Ferry and report to Gen. J. E. Johnston, we began to conclude that soldiering might possibly be more serious business than a summer pastime. We met in council and concluded not to go. John Bell Gilkison, a trimmer, a professed Unionist, but an arrant sneak, who still lives, I believe, to repent in his broken fortunes the errors of his life, went to Harper's Ferry, in our interest, as we supposed, as our commanding officer, to report went to Harper's Ferry, in our interest, as we supposed, as our commanding officer, to report our determination. He brought back the stimulating news from Johnston that if we did not report in the Armory yard at dress-parade, on Sunday evening. April 21, he should take an early occasion to bring us there in irons; that Virginia had seceded; that the orders were imperative. We met on Sunday morning, and, under the spur of this news, concluded to go. That evening, as the last rays of the sun were gilding the Blue Ridge, we stood in line with several thousand troops and listened to the music of the flowing Potomac as it swept on in its ceaseless way to the ocean. It is not to the purpose of this paper that I describe at length this soldiery. They were the very flower of the Virginia youth, and for long years, whose bitterness has not evanished yet, they stood as a wall of flame and fire between the pressing Army of the Potomac and Richmond. On this Sunday evening of which I write, they were decked in all the flaunt of holiday attire. Their uniforms were new and gorgeous. Poor fellows! they were in tatters when I saw some of them two years later when passing, as a prisoner of war, through their ranks, on my way to Rich-

them two years later when passing, as a prisoner of war, through their ranks, on my way to Rich-mond.

lows! they were in tatters when I saw some of them two years later when passing, as a prisoner of war, through their ranks, on my way to Richmond.

It was in the early days of May that one night it fell to my lot to be on guard on the road running parallel with the Potomac into Bolivar Hights. I was stationed at a point opposit the extreme western limit of the old Armory yard. Somewhere about 2 o'clock a rocket thrown from the Virginia Hights arrested my attention. In a few minutes I heard Morgan Pultz's drum sounding the long roll and Ed Goshen's fife, ringing out with startling distinctness upon the siumbering Potomac and Shenandoah, and dying away in indescribable sweetness in the mountain fastnesses, which frowned, dark and mysterious, on the Maryland side. Goshen and Pultz were fifer and drummer to our company,—had been rather,—for they had been promoted at once to fifs and drum majors of the army,—positions which they respectively filled afterward with credit in the Army of the Potomac. Goshen was the most remarkable fifer I have ever heard, excelling, it was said, the ceiebrated Cunningham of Mexican fame. Soon I could hear the indescribable noise of an army in commotion at the dead of night. Presently there came up the road from the Ferry the steady tramp of quite a body of men, whom, when I halted, I found to be the Second Virginia Regiment, under Maj. Harmon, I believe. I asked this careless soldier what was in the wind. "O, nothing of moment; three trains of Yankee soldiers are to pass through, and we thought we would give them some fun. What do you think about it?" "I think they are everlasting fools to run their necks into such a trap as this." He laughed and passed on at the head of the column. And yet, with such sham pretenses as this did they seek to try the nerve of the raw soldiery and prepare them for the sterner alarms which were so soon to come. How ridiculous the alarm was, as Maj. Harmon reported it to me, may be judged by a moment's consideration of the position. Here was the Baltimore & for the Boss.

Intitudelphia Record.

As a feeder the snake is mighty irregular, and his appetite is always about four times too large for his organs of digestion. They have long since found this out at the Zoo, and Mr. Brown, the Saperintendent, is just now in a dilema to know how he will be able to find the proper food for the serpent family under his care. The small species of land-snakes feed on care. The small species of land-snakes feed on care. The small species of land-snakes feed on care its very difficult to supply the demands of these insatiate "varmints." The king and calico-snakes belong to this same class, but if a famine should occur these two species are can
"Attention! shoulder arms; right face;

march," and I again balted this returning

regiment. "It seems we were mistaken." said Harmon, as he gave me the countersigo. "It seems so," I dryly replied; and these unsty fellows passed on into the darkness also.

In the morning I learned the occasion of the slarm. The boys told a good many isughable stories on themselves. Newt Sheppard, our Orderly Sergeant, a rabid Fire-Eater, who had seen service in Mexico, and who carries still, if living, a most horrible and disfixuring wound as the price of his disloyalty, strengthened his toourage at the start by a vigorous assault on a living, a most horrible and disfiguring wound as the price of his disloyalty, strengthened his courage at the start by a vigorous assault on a long-necked bottle, and was very nervous or cold, according to his own statement, when dressing the line in the final halt at the denot. It so happened that our company was stationed just at the platform, and a detail of six men from it entered the cars and brought from them, as the result of all this confusion and alarm, a hoary-headed old man, who proved to be Gen. Harney. I saw Gen. Harney several times during that day, a detail from our company guarding headquarters, and I looked with much boyish admiration upon this grim veteran who had proved his courage upon a good many fields. After a detention of some eighteen hours, in which there was apparently free conference and the best of feeling, he was permitted to resume his journey to Washington.

When we remember the circumstances which surrounded Mr. Lincoln in the early days of his Administration, the perlious nature of which we can appreciate better in the light which Mr. Stanton's letters throw upon that time, we can understand why Gen. Harney was ordered from the frontier where Twigzs had already betrayed his trust and how on the way he was stopped

understand why Gen. Harney was ordered from the frontier where Twiggs had already betrayed his trust, and how on the way he was stopped by armed enemies of the Union in possession of Government property, and, after full conference, allowed to proceed. The presumption was, since war had absolutely been declared by the firing on Sumter, and Virginia had been overrun by foreign troops, and by her own,—since she was in a condition of actual war,—that hiarney would have been held if his sentiments had not been in some sense friendly to the South. Mr. Lincoln simply acted with his characteristic prudence in not giving an important position to a man he did not know.—who was, indeed, a friend to Buchanan, whom he had reason to distrust. And chapan, whom he had reason to distrust. And it is a curious commentary upon Mr. Stanton's letter that, as Secretary of War afterwards, he should have forgotten entirely Gen. Harney's discontent, the indignities from which he suffered, by permitting him to remain in compara-tive obscurity. The fact is, that Mr. Stanton himself, had Jeff Davis fulfilled his prediction himself, had Jeff Davis fulfilled his prediction and "turned the whole lot out in sixty days," would have been as violent a partisan of the Confederacy as he was later of the Union. Accident made him a Unionist, as it might have made him a Secessionist, and in Mr. Lincoln he found simply the master who used the despotic will and want of sensibility which characterized the Secretary to complete the great work in which Mr. Stanton was merely a coincidence and a factor. Mr. Stanton's was not the only haughty will which this master of men bent so his ourpose.

his purpose.

Af for the company of which I was a member, it disbanded for lack, through desertion, of the requisite number to be sworn into service under the Condederacy. Our First Lieutenant, Carlton Hughes, became a clerk in the Post-Office Department at Washington, where he still remains; and Robert Lamon, our Second Lieutenant, was Assistant Marshal of Ward H. Nearly all of our fellows were Union men; quite a number of them enlisted in the Union army, and, although they were in the thick of the battle for four long years, they escaped to become useful citizens under the Government for whose maintenance and intentional territories and intentional territories. tegrity they were willing in the hour of peril to risk their lives. John Morgan McKown.

## RIENZI II.

Rome Honors the Memory of Cleernacchi

the Tribune of the People-A Strange and Never since Lars Porsena's host occupied the Janiculan has that historic hill of Rome beheld vaster multitude than that which witnessed on Sunday, the 19th inst., the final interment of the bones of Ciceruacchio and his friends of 1849. Who was Ciceruschio? Rather more than forty years ago, says the London Daily News, when Bulwer's "Rienzi" was still the rage, English residents in Rome were familiar with a burly, broad-shouldered, kindly-looking bourgeois of their quarter, who supplied them with wood in winter, with carriage horses in spring, and with wine all through the season. He was of the pure Ro type, this man, strong as a buffalo and as good-patured till roused; always ready to share his earnings, which were large, with the humbiest pauper; genial even to joviality, and never legion, suspected that this stalwart purveyor for their daily wants and occasional luxuries would in ten years' time develop into a pepular leader of far nobler stamp than the vain enthusiast whose theatrical career found a congenial narrator in the most artificial of novelists,—that is, in fact, the true "last of the tribunes" was not Cola di Rienzi, but Angelo Brunetti, named Ciceruschio. The representative of the people was born—appropriately—in the Rione del Popolo on the 27th September, tive of the people was born—appropriately—in the Rione del Popolo on the 27th September, 1800, in the outskirts of that English quarter known jocularly as the Gnetto Inglese. As a child he was noted for his well-rounded, not to say plump, proportions, whereon his fond mother gave him the pet name which stuck to him through life, "Cleeruacchio." A good-natured pugnacity was his chief characteristic, more often displayed in protecting his weaker brethren, and, as he grew up, in taming the insolence of the Papal gendarmerie to the poor. At 20 he married a handsome, bright-witted girl of his Rione, and his whole nature became at once ennobled. He was a model of industry, integrity, and shrewdness. From baving been a carter of wine he came to deal in wine himself, and from that he rose to be a purveyor of draft-cattle, of jaunting-cars, and of all the articles and commodities supplied from country to town. He gave employment to hundreds of laborers, and encouraged the more intelligent of them to begin, like himself, on their own account. With all this he was the most public-spirited of citizens, and throughout the despotic reign of Gregory XVI. he strove by word and deed to keep alive their self-respect and independence, lowered and coerced as it seemed to be. By the time of Gregory's death (1846) Ciceruacchio was one of the most substantial and revered of Romans, admired and looked up to on all occa-

XVI. he strove by word and deed to keep alive their self-respect and independence, lowered and coerced as it seemed to be. By the time of Gregory's death (1846) Ciceruacchio was one of the most substantial and revered of Romans, admired and looked up to on all occasions, from the popular merrymaking to the political demonstration. With the hurried election of Pio Nono a new era seemed to dawn. The incoming Pontiff reversed the whole policy of his predecessor. He opened the prisons, setting at liberty all but the worst malefactors. He put a stop to all political trials. He was large in charity. He gave audience every Thursday to the poorest of the people. This was a man after Ciceruacchio's own heart, and already the honest citizen was persuading groups of listeners throughout his Rione that the bad times had gone. "God," he said, "has at last sent us our benefactor. Now you see what Pio Nono is capable of."

The gratitude of the Roman people for the first installments of liberty conceded them by Pio Nono was unbounded, and foremost in giving it expression was Ciceruacchio,—now erecting triumphal arches (chiefly at his own cost, and even with his personal labor), now holding banquets at which he harangued the guests with his manily, glowing eloquence, always going about everywhere, backing up the Pope as the savior of society. Yet, with all this, he was still the industrious, punctual negociante, and the constant friend of the poor. At the close of the year 1846 the charity of Pio Nono was put to a severe test,—a terrible inundation of the Tiber had laid the Rione del Popolo and much of the neighborhood under water. At daybreak Ciceruacchio was out in a boat, accompanied by the eldest of his two sons, carrying bread and wine and fuel to the despairing inmates of the pear 1846 the charity of Pio Nono was put to a severe test,—a terrible involved the proper seem plying the oars, and, bringing his little ark of its results and the proper service in the sort of the pear of the pear of the pear is a service of the pe

and orphans by the French shot, and, while he and his two sons were fighting before the walls his wife Annetta was preparing bandages and lint for the wounded at home. At last the Constituent Assembly capitulated. Ciceruschle wept, and was for some time almost insane with grief; but, when Garibaldi reviewed his little army in the plazza of St. Peter's before marching out of kome to avoid the disgrace of submitting to the French, Ciceruschlo and his two sons were the first to respond to the General's words, to the French, Ciceroacchio and his two sons were the first to respond to the General's words. "I have nothing to give you but hunger, privation, and battle; the bare ground for a bed, and the sun's heat for refreshment on the weary march. Let all who still have faith in litaly follow me!" Thus, among the 4,000 defenders of Rome who marched out through the Ports di San Giovanni were Ciceruacchio and his sons, leaving for the last time the Rome they had never quitted before, and the wife and mother Annesta, their dearest tie on earth. The fate of the little army is soon told. It fought its way through hostile Tuscany till it entered the Republic of San Marino, where Garibaidi, with a memorable speech, disbanded it. The majority thereafter capitulated to the Austrians, but Garibaidi and about 200 followers cluded ther blockade, and on the 1st of August reached Cesenatico.

Garloaid and about 220 lollowers cluded their blockade, and on the 1st of August reached Cesenatico.

Thirteen barks were procured, and Garbald with his wife and Ciceruacchio with his sons were soon on the high seas. They were sighted by the Austrian cruisers and all taken except the craft in which Garibaid and Ciceruacchio were on board. On regaining the shore at Mesola the now reduced band separated,—Garibaid with his fever-stricken wife to Ravenna Ciceruacchio, with his son Luigi and five comrades, toward Chioggia. At first a faithful guide conducted the latter to Press Veniera, and did not desert them till be had shown them at what point they might safely cross the P3. They next fell in with a traitor called Chieriphia, who, having advised them to take a certain route, stole off to inform the Austrians. But Ciceruacchio suspected him and made for Boseo Mora. There they stopped to take some food at the house of the brothers Giollo, one of whom, however, also played the spy and informed against them at the Austrain station of Ca-Tiepolo. Again Ciceruacchio and his party got clear away, and bribed a passing compatrict with 100 scudi to conduct them across the P0, toward Chioggia or Venice. The money was accepted, but the false guide left them in the lurch, again to inform the Austrians. Wandering in what they conceived to be the right direction they reached Donzelia, and on entering an inn the suburbs they were shortly after arrested.

The commandant of the Austrian detachment

The commandant of the Austrian detachment at Ca-Tiepolo.one Luca Rokavina, a stolid brute of a man, gave orders that they should be shot without parley. In vain the other officers pieaded for the lives of the patriots; in vain did Rokavina's own brother and the communal agent Marchesi plead that at least the poor Rokavina's own brother and the communal agent Marchesi plead that at least the poor boy Luigi Ciceruschlo should be spared. Rokavina was inexorable, and ordered eight graves to be dug immediately. At midnight of the 10th of August Ciceruschio and his son Luigi (the other son, Lorenzo, was killed in a skirmish with the Austrians in Tuscany); Ramonino, a priest of Genoa; Landallo, of Narm; Parodi, of Genoa; Fraternali, of Rome; Bossi, of Terni; and Baccigaiuol, of Rome, were shot, and their corpses flung into the hastily dug graves. Their clothes and knapsacks were distributed among the soldiery, while Rokavina appropriated their money, which amounted to a considerable sum. Their bones were afterward decently reinterred in the neighboring cemetery of Ca-Vsnier, from which in 1886 they were again taken and deposited in the church of that town. A marble tablet over them records the fact that "the thirst for gold impelled the Austrian commander Rokavina to butcher them unarmed at midnight of the 10th of August, 1849, on the soil of Ca-Tiepolo," and that "this monument attests the glory of Italy's martyrs and the shame of their cowaadly assasin."

CANADA NEWS. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

QUEBEC, Oct. 28.—The Legislative Assemb met here this afternoon. Mr. Joly moved, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Langelier, a series of resolutions declaring that the Legislative Council in delaying the adoption of the Supply bill has encroached upon the rights and preroga-tives of the Electoral branch of the Legislature, and has usorped authority which it does not possess; that, to give more effect to its protest and to practically affirm its rights, this House confirms its vote of supplies, and

undertakes to indemuify the Government for all the expenses which they may incur to the amount of the supply bill roted on the 27th of August last. Mr. Lynch moved, seconded by Mr. Flynn, resolutions affirming that it is the duty of all-members of this House who have at heart the

true interests of their country to unite all their efforts to form, in lieu of the present Government, a strong and efficient Administration composed of men who will be able to command the confidence of the country, and a good working majority of the people's representatives.

Mesers. Joly, premier, Chapleau, leader of the opposition, Lynch, and Flynn took part in the debate which followed, and it was, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, at half-past adjourned till to-morrow.

There is the wildest excitement throughout the wildest excitement throughout the course of the debate, the spectator during Mr. Joly's speech showing their approval in loud and continued applause.

A Tremendous War-Ship.

London Times, Oct. 13.

It has for some time been asserted without contradiction that a firm of shipbuilders on the Clyde has received an order from the Russian Government for a monster iron-clad, which is to be practically invulnerable, and the subject is attracting considerable interest in official circles. It is said that the vessel is to have an armored deck, in shape like the back of a tortoise, with sharp edges all round, on which an iron ram may expend its force only to its own injury, or, at most, cut through a mere fringe into one of numberless water-tight compartments. The surfaces above and below the water being of the same slope, would offer no mark for an opponent's shot, which would glance off without doing the slightest injury, and only vertical fire, which is always unreliable, or battering from above at close quarters, which the monitor's own heavy guns might repel, could be used against such a foe. The old system of boarding might avail, but as the ship is to be 500 feet in length by 100 broad, she would probably convey a great number of men, and boarding might not be easy. The torpedo alone she would have to dread, and against the torpedo she would have to take her chances with the rest. Her armament, according to conjecture, will consist of four or more 100-ton guns, mounted on the disappearing principle, together with appliances for projecting torpedoes; and it is intended to make her for attack as well as defense at least the equal of any other ship affoat. It is criculated that a vessel of such a build, though provided with 10,000-horse-power engines, cannot be of great speed; but this is regarded as of secondary consequence in a ship which is described as massailable. The circular iron-clads which the Russians already possess are regarded as failures because their perpendicular sides offer a ready target to the enemy, and Admiral Popolif, who has designed the new cyclad, is understood to have adopted the new cyclad, is understood to have adopted the seas. Such a s

Joe Pentz took a rifle to his wedding, at Mark's Gap, Tex. The sexton tried to persuade him to leave it at the door on entering the church, but he persisted in carrying it across his aboulder as he walked with the bride up the aisle to the altar rail. His explanation was, that a rival suitor had threatened to shoot him on this occasion, and he meant to be prepared for defense.

Keeping Grapes.

The Chinese keep grapes a long time fresh, by cutting a hole in a pumpkin, cleaning it out, and, atter filling with ripe grapes, replacing the

LOCAL P Republican Over-Bete Noir of

Astounding Indiffer Classes of the

Deplorable Ignoran Election of Con Col Thompson Suppo publican

REPUBLICAN IN

resterday was a busy of circles, yet so far as activere is comparatively be preliminary skirmishing to Democratic change of two armies now meet in his short, sharp, am will be short, sharp, and present indications afford tion, the chances are all it tion, the chances are at their lican nominees. But their danger resulting from only foe the Republican the election is Gen. Stay-Areporter of THE TREE number of prominent by s number as citized as citized government of Cook Comprofessional politicians at the headquarters. Ever the same thing was pain election was assured; th do anything special; in walk-away. No greater i Republicans of Cook Cou inevitably follow if the ke business men is to prevail. This is true for this reas occurred last Saturday have practically been ann curred on Monday they within 15,000 votes of sue a change to note. It is danger that "non-comb unknown mediocrity who for Treasurer on the I possibly be elected. It that the smaller Trum Johnny itealy. But the if not three, of the Coun may fall to the lot of reason of this fear is well ing brief reports of intermen. no political disaster so

Men.
A prominent dry-goods as to estional politics, but in local elections, was the He said, "Why, of conticket will be elected by a

ticket will be elected by a I never saw anything like are all one way, and I down wast to star things. Democrats to work."

"Are you going to cle election-day, and give you whother the county fur handled the next two year "Way, I don't believe to slon for us bothering about the county of the county for the county fur handled the next two year "Way, I don't believe to slon for us bothering about the county fur have got a sore thing on is no danger that any maticket will be elected."

The next victim of the The next victim of the South Water street commerced a term in the Cowas equally confident and apparently equal deing anything to a dozen more merchants, and manufacturers we and with one accord all at ain of the success of I It did not appear that any special reasons for them, but they claimed that it was in the air.

The truth is, and if the County, leaving profess The truth is, and if the County, leaving profess alleged "managers" out gether, fail to realize this mer element will carry a ticket. For at least a par that perhaps the most is allowed to go by defension a better show did Monday morning nominations of Wallac strengthened what was p ticket, and it the Democr tee would only turn their making the tail the head, ent epathetical condition business men, carry the business men are "too 5 minutes of their value head minutes of their valuable ance of their highest dury ing to grant their emple either. It need scarcely Democratic vote within r The representatives of t time to vote—sometimes

UNION VET
The Union Veteran Cli
meeting last evening in th
Grand Pacific Hotel. T present, with Geo. A. L. C.
The regular business
over, and the President
Johnson, the candidate for
The speaker announced speak but briefly, as fidence in addressing of veteran soldiers, gone to the front. He 

D. V. Purington and Lo or County Commissioner luced, showed themsely peeches

duced, showed themselv speeches, col. Scribner made a source of which he said the bominating for Judge a so ate army had insulted the challenged them to enter all the members of the battles over again and at that the Northern soldiers in the command of the committee on Polithrough Command of the said of the organiza distins in command of the said of the committee of the said of the sa

First—The purpose is to purpose is to purpose in the Republican party, by stitutivity the soldiers residing the strong the strong the soldiers of the strong the strong the strong the soldiers are soldiers the respective wards.

Third—Under no circum accuration anisonize any wards but, on the confragration was but on the confragration of the strong th

re procured, and Garibalda ceruacchio with his sons in sons in sons in sons in seas. They were sighted disers and all taken except Garibaldi and Ciceruacchiosgaining the shore at Mesola and separated,—Garibaldi en wife to Ravenna, Ciceruaction wife to Ravenna, Ciceruaction in season in ribed a passing compariot luct them across the Po, Venice. The money was a guide left them in the a the Austrians. Wander-elved to be the right directions of the control o

are Rokavins, a stolid brate is that they should be shot a vain the other officers of the patriots; in vain did other and the communal nd that at least the poor ebrio should be spared, wable, and ordered eight nechately. At midnight of Austrians in Tuscany); of Genoa; Landalio, of enoa; Fraternali, of Rome; and Saccigaturd, of Rome; is corpses flung into the Their clothes and knappropriated their money, considerable sum. Their were again taken and de-the of that town. A marble records the fact that "the pelled the Austrian com-butcher them unarmed at h of August, 1849, on the and that "this monument" Italy's martyrs and the

ADA NEWS.

The Legislative Assembly on. Mr. Joly moved that the Legislative Cour n the rights and prerogs tically affirm its rights, uify the Government which they may incur to

se who have at heart the lieu of the present Govern-fficient Administration com-rill be able to command the country, and a good working fr. Chauveau, at half-past L

dest excitement throughout-illeries were jammed during of the debate, the spectators peech showing their approval

ndous War-Ship.

a Times, Oct. 13.
time been asserted without
firm of shipbuilders on the
d an order from the Rusfor a monster ironto be practically invule subject is attracting t in official circles. It is is to have an armored deck, ck of a tortoise, with sharp ck of a tortoise, with sharp which an iron ram may exvito its own injury, or, at mere fringe into one of cright compartments.

ove and below the he same slope, would re an opponent's shot, off without doing the slightwetteal fire, which is always ag from above at close quarvertical fire, which is a unit from above at close quar-nositor's own heavy guns as used against such a foc-boarding might avail, but be 500 feet in length by d probably convey a great and boarding might not be sione she would have to the torpedo she would have with the rest. Her arma-conjecture, will consist of or guns, mounted on the ile together with appliances pedoes; and it is intended attack as well as defense usl of any other ship ulated that a vessel of igh provided with 10,000-s, cannot be of great speed; ot be of great speed;

s, cannot be of great speed; d as of secondary conseich is described as unassail-irpn-clads which the Russ are regarded as failures andicular sides offer a ready emy, and Admiral Popisigned the new cyclad, have adopted the idea than ten years since the firm to whom the tk is flow intrusted. The putiding for the British newhat similar in having a armor, but she will be a and fight only with her a, being-unprovided with ormed quarters the conting all the world at dene, except in her breadth of
ught that the proposed
ught any other, the tortoisesered by a temporary or huring the officers' and men's
partments, which would be
oims into action, and might
without injury to the vital.
The Clyde shipbuilders are
der from Russia for a numof various sizes, chiefly for
ad gun-boats.

o Be Prepared. The sexton tried to persuade the door on entering the sisted in carrying it across taked with the bride up the l. His explanation was, that hreatened to shoot him on emeant to be prepared for

ping Grapes.

grapes a long time fresh, by
a pumpkin, cleaning it out,
th ripe grapes, replacing the

Republican Over-Confidence the Bete Noir of the Campaign.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Astounding Indifference of the Better Classes of the Taxpayers.

Deplerable Ignorance Relating to the Election of Commissioners.

Col Thompson Supports the Entire Republican Ticket.

PEPUBLICAN INDIFFERENCE. Yesterday was a busy day all round in political circles, yet so far as actual news is concerned there is comparatively little to record. The preliminary skirmishing which accompained the Democratic change of front is over, and the two armies now meet in battle array. The fight vill be short, sharp, and decisive. So far as indications afford a clew to the elecpresent indications and a crew to the elec-tion, the chances are all in favor of the Republican nominees. But there is danger ahead,danger resulting from overconfidence. The foe the Republican party has to fear in his election is Gen. Stay-at-home.

orter of THE TRIBUNE yesterday visited sumber of prominent business men,—men in-terested largely as citizens and taxpayers in the government of Cook County. He left out the bendquarters. Everywhere that he called the same thing was painfully manifested. The election was assured; there was no occasion to lo anything special; in effect, it was to be a walk-away. No greater mistake was ever made: no political disaster so great ever struck the epublicans of Cook-County as that which will

Republicans of Cook-County as that which will inevitably follow if the laisser-faire policy of the business men is to prevail next Tuesday.

This is true for this reason: Had the election occurred last Saturday the Democrats would have practically been annihilated. Had it occurred on Monday they would not have come within 15,000 votes of success. To-day there is a change to note. It is not that there is any danger that "non-combatant" Moses or the unknown mediocrity who has been nominated for Treasurer on the Democratic tleket can possibly be elected. There is no fear either that the smaller Trumbull will crowd out Johnsy itealy. But there is danger that two, if not three, of the County Commissionerships may fall to the lot of Democrats. And the reason of this fear is well shown by the following brief reports of interviews with businessmen.

ing pref reports of interviews with businessmen.

A prominent dry-goods merchant, Republican
a to astional politics, but given to eclecticism
in local elections, was the first man called on.
He said, "Why, of course, the Republican
ticket will be elected by a tremendous majority.
I never saw anything like it in my life. People
are all one way, and I don't see what you fellows wast to stir things up for and put the
Democrats to work."

"Are you going to close up your store on
election-day, and give your men a chance to say
whether the county funds shall be honestly
handled the next two years?"

"Way, I don't believe that there is any occasion for us bothering about this election. We
have got a sure thing on it anyhow, and there
is no danger that any man on the Democratic
ticket will be elected."

The next victim of the interviewer was a

ticket will be elected."

The next victim of the interviewer was a South Water street commission merchant, who served a term in the Common Council. He was equally confident of a sweeping victory and appearantly acquain acquain consideration. was equally confident of a sweeping victory and apparently equally careless about doing anything to assure it. Half a dozen more merchants, real-estate men, and manufrecturers were called upon, and with one accord all said that they felt certain of the success of the Republican ticket. It did not appear that any of them possessed any special reasons for the faith that was in them, but they claimed that it was a boom,—that it was in the air.

that it was in the air.

The truth is, and if the Republicans of Cook County, leaving professional politicians and alleged "managers" out of the question altogether, fail to realize this truth, that the bummer element will carry at least a part of their ticket. For at least a part of the election, and that perhaps the most important part, will be that perhaps the most important part, will be allowed to go by default. The Democrate stand a better show to-day than they did Monday morning by long odds. The nominations of Wallace and Casselmann nominations of Wallace and Casselmann strengthened what was previously a very weak ticket, and if the Democratic Central Committee would only turn their ticket upside down, making the tail the bead, they could, in the present apathetical condition of the Republican business men, carry the day. Merchants and business men are "too busy" to devote thirty minutes of their valuable time to the performance of their valuable time to the performance of their valuable time to ance of their bighest duty, and they are unwill-ing to grant their employes a chance to vote either. It need scarcely be said that every Democratic vote within reach will be polled. The representatives of that party always find

UNION VETERANS. The Union Veteran Club held an adjourned meeting last evening in their club rooms at the Grand Pacific Hotel. There were about 175 present, with Gen. A. L. Chetlain in the chair.
The regular business was temporarily laid over, and the President introduced Senator Johnson, the candidate for County Treasurer. The speaker announced that he intended to speak but briefly, as he had some difficence in addressing an organization of veteran soldiers, as he had not come to the front. He was free to confess, however, that he had some right to address ex-solders, as he had sent a substitute on to the field of battle, and had himself belonged to the Home Guards.

Home Guards.
Sidey Smith, on being introduced, said that without flattering be could say that he had the highest regard for the veterans of the late War. It seemed but a short time to him since Lee's surrender, but certain things had happened since to bring back the old scenes windly. He did not propose to make a political speech, as he was not a canculdate for a political office. He, however, did not believe that to extol the action of brave soldiers was making a political speech. It was due to the soldiers to say that but for their efforts and courage there would be no local government under which to hold office. He closed by saying that he had but one sentiment, and that was one of profound reverence for the saviors of the country.

Gen. Wright, an old member of the Club, socke of old reminiscences and memories frought up by the presence of so many old

About forty applications for membership were laid over, and Messrs. S. B. Stiles, C. G. Trusdell, and W. S. Kaufman elected members of the Chab.

on motion of Maj. Bolton, it was decided that the Club should turn out in a body and exort Senator Zach Chandler to McCormick Hall, where he is to speak Friday evening. The Club will meet Friday evening at the club rooms pravious to escorting Senator Chandler to the D. V. Parington and Louis Hutt, candidates for County Commissioners, were then intro-duced, showed themselves, and made brief

Col. Scribber made a flery speech, in the tourse of which he said that the Democrate by nominating for Judge a soldier of the Confederate army had insulted the loyal veterans and challenged them to enter the fight. He urged all the members of the Club to fight the old battles over again and show their old enemies

all the members of the Club to fight the old battles over again and show their old enemies that the Northern soldiers proposed to see that the Northern soldiers on Political Action reported through Comrade Hawks that they had completed the arrangements for ballot-box guards in each of the voting-precincts. They will be granized with Lieutenants in the precincts and Captains in command of the wards. They have seed the following statement of the object and plans for the organization of veteran associations in the different wards:

In order to have a uniform system and undermanding among the associations of veterans in the different wards of the city, the Chicago Union Veteran Club have recommended the following as the object and plans of these auxiliary organizations:

The transport of these author, the interest of the Republican party, by stimulating to increased clivity the soldiers residing in the different wards. Steed Every horborably discharged soldier heads to join in a body to be known as "Lee Veteran Association of the Ward," and also could themselves with the Republican clubs in a respective wards. Third—Under no circumstances should these associations amagenize any Republican club in any state of the contrary, co-operate so as to be the success and welfare of the Republican club.

Secretary of the Committee on Political Action, at the Veteran Club-room, at the earliest moment, a complete list of their officers and a roster of their members, and any additional names which may thereafter be added to the original roster.

Comrace Brooks announced that the new stand of colors for the Club was nearly finished, and at some early date would be presented to the Club by Mrs. Senator Logan. The ovening has not yet been decided upon.

After the usual demand from a member in the back of the hall-for a secret session, which was promptly squeiched, the meeting adjourned until Friday evening.

WARD MEETINGS.

The Republicans of the Sixteenth Ward held a large and enthusiastic meeting last evening at No. 527 North Halsted street. Mr. Ernst Hummel occupied the chair. Stirring speeches were made by Theodore Stemming, Elliott Anthony, L. H. Bisbee, August Arnold, and W. T. Johnson, Republican candidate for County Treas-

The Auxiliary Republican Club of the Eighth Ward held a meeting in the church corner of Sangamon and Halsted streets last evening. Dr. Barnes in the chair. About thirty members were present, and, after some routine business was out of the way, listened to apeeches by J. C. Barker, Col. Roberts, Samuel Barker, John Mayer, and others.

Meyer, and others.

The Republican Club of the Fifth Ward held an enthusiastic meeting last evening at John Raber's Hall, No. 139 Archer avenue. Speeches were made in the interest of the Republican county ticket by Messre. Purington and Hutt, candidates for County Commissioners; Irus Coy, Col. Waterman, R. H. White, and Gen.

con, Col. Waterman, R. H. White, and Gen. Mann.

Mr. White said the eyes of the South were watching with intense interest the result of the election in this county, to see if the ex-Confederate put up for the office of Judge would be elected in loyal Chicago. He thought it was presumptuous in Moses to flaunt his Rebel record in the faces of the Union soldiers who fought to preserve the liberties of this great country. If the Republican ticket is beaten in this county it will make Illinois a doubtful State, and the Republicans should see to it that this State wheels into line alongside of Maine, Iowa. Ohio, and the other States that have lately gone Republican by such large majorities.

Gen. Mann followed in the same strain, and paid his respects to Moses. He said the gentleman had a great many followers simply because he was a Democrat, and the Republicans must not mistake the strength of the opposition, and think the election would be a walkneway for the Republicans. Earnest work was needed, and it behooved them to be up and doing. He was loudly applauded.

The following Committee on Notaries Public was appointed: J. G. Stephens, J. Raber, and F. Leibrant.

The Cub adjourned to next Friday evening at No. 1006 Halsted street.

A well-attended Republican meeting was held has evening at No. 359 Blue Island avenue, in the Seventh Precinct of the Seventh Ward. G. R. Gardner presided over the fifty present. Speches were made by E. R. Bliss, "Carl Pretzel," L. L. Mills, Richard Tuthill, and others.

The Central Committee of the National

Pretzel," L. L. Mills, Richard Tuthill, and others.

The Central Committee of the National Greenback Labor party met last evening in the Sentinel, the party organ, No. 203 State street. The object of the meeting was to receive reports from the ward committees and to draw up a schedule of meetings to be held previous to election-day. Committees were appointed to distribute the Greenback ticket, and to arouse the members of the party to a sense of their duty.

The Greenback candidates met at the Grand Pacific Hotei last evening and appointed the following Campaign Committee: W. E. Mcfadden, Robert Hitt, D. J. Sheidon, William Hayne, John Gilder, C. L. Hegg, and Dr. T. P. Shanahen. An animated discussion was indulged in on the subject of assessments, which ended by all present recognizing the fact that no man would be foolish enough to pay an assessment for such a candidacy. The Campaign Committee will meet at the Grand Pacific to-morrow morning. o-morrow morning.

TO ALL REPUBLICANS. The Republican Campaign Committee yester

The Republican Campaign Committee yesterday adopted the following:

WHENEAS, The Campaign Committee of the Republican party realizes the danger to the ticket from overconfidence on the part of certain Republican voters and from indifference on the part of others; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge upon the Republicans of this county the importance of this election in its bearing on the great National contest next year, and that we hereby appeal to every voter in the party to do his fall duty on the day of election and help redoem this city and county from Democratic government.

Resolved, That we hereby again request the business-men of the city to close their places of business on the forencon of she day of election for the purpose of giving their employes an opportunity to vote.

The same Committee instructed the commit-

the purpose of giving their employes an opportunity to vote.

The same Committee instructed the committeeman from each ward and district to select a
Notary and a challenger for every precinct in
their ward or district, the names to be reported
to the Campaign Gommittee.

The following were added to the Campaign
Committee: Second Ward, Isaac Rivers and C.
L. Foy. Fourth Ward, D. W. Jackson, M. C.
Hickey, and J. W. Stewart. Seventh Ward, W.
S. Powell and Miles Kehos. Eighth Ward,
John Stephens and John A. Beil. Fifteenth
Ward, Henry Englehardt and Ed Scharenberg.
Sixteenth Ward, Philip Letterer. Second Commissioners' District, Washington Van Horn.
Fifth Commissioners' District, August Aulech,
Christ Hofleman, Jacob Bower, Dr. A. J. Sparks,
Archie Campbell, Peter Borse, George De Young,
C. Messmaker, G. S. Harten, Godfrey Baisiger,
C. Neidow.

There is no point about which so many mis-constructions prevail as that with regard to the election of County Commissioners. Men supposed to know something of the laws under posed to know something of the laws under which they live say, "Oh, our man is all right. He will get — hundred majority in hisown and the two next wards and we can carry the whole West Side"—or South Side, or North Side, as the case may be. These people must understand that the four Commissioners in the First District are voted for all over the city, and that it will benefit them mighty little to carry their own division and nighty little to carry their own division and

mighty little to carry their own division and slip up on the others.

The Hon. H. C. Senne will unquestionably carry his district (the Third) by an increased majority over his last election. Reinwold and Hutt will poll so large a vote among the Germans in all sections that their election may be gambled upon. But it must be remembered that the four highest names on the list will be the four chosen, and there is danger that Casleman and Wallace may be among the quartet.

THE MAN MOSES.
So far as Mr. Moses is concerned "the jig is up." His glorification of his treason went wel enough with the thugs and strikers of the Mc Cormick Hall gathering, but it has utterly disgusted thousands of decent Democratic voters and has lent intensity to the oft-expressed de-mand that he, willing or unwilling, shall be unceremoniously removed from the ticket. The citizens of his own race, proverbially strong Union men, are more opposed to him than any other people, and will cut him unmercifully. It is people, and will cut him unmercifully. It is noticeable that the only morning paper which has hitherto supported Moses yesterday gave no single word of editorial comment on the election, and it is currently reported that the "old man" intimated on the preceding evening that he could no longer carry Moses, much as he was opposed to Mr. Sidney Smith. The Socialists, too, have declared that they will have nothing to do with Moses. Some of them will vote for their own man, but three-fourths at least of the party will vote for Smith.

COL. THOMPSON. Under the heading "Out of Harmony," the Times asserted yesterday that Col. W. H. Thompson was kicking against the Republica ticket and intended to bolt it. These reports coming to his attention, he promptly addressed a note of contradiction to that paper, of which

a note of contradiction to that paper, of which the following is a cony:

CHICAGO, Oct. 28, 1879.—To the Editor of the Times: I notice in your paper this moraing the following heading: "Col. W. H. Thompson also Or, anizes a Republican Revolt," and comments made thereon. In reply I would state that nothing is more foreign to my intentions, as I have the interests of the Republican party thoroughly at heart and desire its entire success, and will do all in my power to achieve the same. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, Ww. H. Thompson.

THE BOURBONS. The Democratic Campaign and Executive Committees met and arranged for some meetings, notably one to be held in Aurora Turner-Hall to-night, at which it is said that Mayor Harrison and the Hon. Lyman Trumbull will speak. The latter will no doubt be on hand to introduce his boy, but it is grievously doubted whether the Eagle bird will plume its feathers

Fourth—They are to hold themselves in readithe, like true soldiers, to act as ballot-box guards, the conference was held yesterday aftersoon arizentles of the cameaign might require.

The Chairmen of the different ward associations to send to Comrade John T. Pratt, the

Committee, and Messrs. J. A. Kirk, C. H. Willett, and L. D. Bisbee, of the Republican Committee. The object was to arrange for the printing of tickets so far as referred to the questions of consolidation of the towns and the issuance of bonds. All the gentlemen who participated in the conference agreed that it would be best to print the tickets "For" and "Against" these measures, but when the matter came before the Republican Executive Committee some objections were made, and the matter was laid over temporarily.

REGISTRATION. The registration has been soundaloubly neg-lected by the incompetent and careless alleged "leaders" of the Republican party, and yesterday the Democratic organizers had it all their own way. Three thousand Ropublican votes, which might have been assured, were left out by this neglect, and probably 2,000 fraudulent names got on the register, placed there by the shrewder directors of the Democratic organization.

QUESTIONS FOR MOSES. To the Editor of The Tribuna.
CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—It is asserted in one or more daily papers, advocating the election of

one Adolph Moses as Judge of the Superior Court, that he was the means of purifying the Bar of Chicago by his great and manifold efforts in disbarring A. Goodrich, the divorce "shyster," and for that reason he, Moses, should be elected Judge.

The writer desires to ask Mr. A. Moses the following questions, and requests him to answer the same over his own signature:

1. Did you not, Mr. Moses, procure a list, as Chairman of a certain committee of the Bar Association of Chicago, of the law-ers practicing in Chicago duly admitted to practice in the Courts of record in Cook Quunty?

2. Did you not immediately thereafter send notices to a large number of attorneys then practicing, whose names were not found on said list?

3. Did you not write certain letters and

3. Did you not write certain letters and 3. Did you not write certain letters and make verbal proposals to certain persons appearing not to be admitted, that "for a reasonable compensation in cash" you would procure the enrollment of their names upon the roll as attorney at Ottawa, in the Supreme Court?

4. Did you not procure the enrollment of at least one attorney then practicing without a license for a compensation of the sum of \$15?

5. Did you not afterwards by letter to such attorney, as well as verbally, demand the payment of said sum of \$15, and was not the same paid to you?

paid to you?

6. Did you not receive from divers other persons compensation for procuring their enrollment as attorneys when you knew they had received an examination? ment as attorneys when you knew they had never passed an examination?

7. Did you not, as Chairman of said Committee, use your position to make money? And if you received any such compensation, did you report the same to said Bar Association, or to the other members of your Committee?

By answering the foregoing fully and truthfully the publication of certain letters may be avoided.

T. J. R.

## CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

nousl Meeting-Election of an Executive Committee-The Bridgeport Rendering

Establishments.
The Citizens' Association held its annual neeting yesterday afternoon in its room in the Merchants' Building, corner of LaSalie and Washington streets. Murry Nelson called the to order in the absence of the President, and announced that the special object of the gathering was the election of an Executive Committee. Messrs. Hayden, Selz, Oakley, Silverman, Boice, Peck, Woodbridge, Brown, Woodward, Grant, Appleton, Critcheil, Bauman, Meyer, Collins, Culver, and G. C. Clark were present, and Secretary Amberg kept the

On motion of Mr. Grant, a nominating committee was appointed, of which Mr. Hayden was Chairman, and reported the following named rentlemen as an Executive Committee, and they were elected by the Association: Edson Keith, L. Thompson, R. T. Crane, A. A. Carpenter, Edwin A. Brown, and Murry Nelson.

The Chair stated that the election of the Ex-ecutive Committee comprised the business before the meeting, and said that the annual refore the meeting, and said that the annual report had been printed, and he presumed the members of the Association had read it.

W. C. Grant arose and inquired what had been done in the way of doing away with the Bridgeport odors, which were so bad at times that he felt like going around among his neighbors and enrolling them in a rifle club and go
The marked religious character that he stone estate to build at Nashville, and Nashville, and the present object of the Association had read it.

In the progress of God's Kingdom in the world—if indeed He had such a Kingdom—results might be expected which would startle us.

In the language of an eminent philosopher, we might not see the Divine interposition in the drop of water, but we might see it in the phenomena of the mighty waters when standing at the vessel's head.

Every casheer that hez stole the money uv his corporashen, and got away with the plunder, will be charged up to the Republican party, and being the might be expected which would startle us.

In the language of an eminent philosopher, we might see it in the phenomena of the mighty waters when standing at the vessel's head.

Trustees' Sale of Railroad Property of the students it is urged as essential to every not the the progress of God's Kingdom in the world—if indeed He had such a Kingdom—results might be expected which would startle us.

In the language of an eminent philosopher, we might see it in the phenomena of the mighty waters when standing at the vessel's head. ing out to the stink-factories and shooting the first man they met.

Chairman of the Committee a year ago, when the subject was before the Executive Committee, and Messrs. Nelson and Withrow were members of the Committee. The Health Commissioner was an enthusiast in the cause, and with his aid they had accomplished a great deal. The rendering establishments had put in improved apparatus, and greater care had been exercised. He was of the opinion that as long as the Stock-Yards are in existence the nuisance would never be suppressed, but fully 75 per cent of the stench had been done away with, and the Health Commissioner was still continuing his efforts to abate the nuisance, and continuing his efforts to abate the nuisance, and they (the Committee) were aiding him when necessary. Citizens had given time nights and days to obtain testimony, and the prosecutions had been successful. The matter had not been given up, and the Committee would give it time and attention when occasion required. But few of the gentlemen present had an idea of the rendering establishments, and the speaker referred to the escape of the foul gases from the tanks. He was satisfied, however, that they would have less of the nuisance in future. sance in future.

Mr. Grant said it seemed to be worse than

Mr. Grant said it seemed to be worse than ever.

The Chairman remarked that he thought there was less of the unisance than before, but when it was bad it was as bad as ever before. The rendering business was an immense thing, and there was a large amount of money invested in it, and after a hard fight they had succeeded in indicting and convicting the offead og persons. He was of the opinion that the Health Commissioner was getting help from the City Administration, and would continue the work of abating the nuisance, which had come back with increased nustiness and ought to be done away with. It was held out that the rendering business was a great commercial necessity, but it was not true, and ought to be done away with, if carried on as it had been. Large packers and others in the rendering business had aided them in doing away with the stenches, but it had been difficult to get witnesses. If the prosecutions were kept up the whole thing would be abolished. They had a fund for the purpose, and the only thing necessary was to get evidence. In some cases they had been unable to trace the stenches to their sources, but they had been growing less and less, and, if they all did their duty, the nuisance would soon be wiped out.

Lazarus Silverman said he could see no good reason why all the rendering establishments could not be removed, as one had been, to indians.

Mr. Peck stated that the Health Commissioner had one or more men at the Stock-Yards, looking after the rendering-houses.

Yards, looking after the rendering-houses.

The Chairman asked how many convictions had been made, and the Secretary said twenty-

had been made, and the Secretary said twentyseven.

Mr. Peck said the first convictions were the
first check that had been placed on the naisance, and the ordinance requiring the rendering
and fertilizing houses to have licenses gave the
Mayor power to revoke the same if the law was
not complied with. There had been a number
of arrests and indictments, and it worked well.
He thought it would be well for the Association
to go back to the prosecutions, and if Mr.
Grant would go out on a crusade at any time
at night he would be glad to have him do so.
The Health-Commissioner should also be urged
to renewed efforts.

Mr. Oakley referred to the new Adams process
of rendering, by benzine vapor, and said it was
a very successful invention. He had accompanied Dr. De Woif to Philadelphia to investigate it, and the latter was thoroughly convinced that it was successful. Under his advice that the invention was a successful one, the speaker, with others,
was about to locate in the south
part of the city a rendering establishment to
introduce the new process; and as to stench,
Dr. De Woif could satisfy them. In the speaker's opinion there was no reason for any stench.
They got the smell when the material came out
of the tank and was dried. By the new process
the material was run into the boilers and treated with beazine vapor. It was going to be a
long time before a revolution in the rendering
business could be brought about. The last
company at the Stock-Yards was about to dissolve, and he thought a revolution would be
brought about eli right in time.

The Association subsequently adjourned.

Blemishes and diseases of the skin and shearmate rains removed the Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

AMERICAN MISSIONS

Thirty-third Annual Meeting of the Society.

Report of the Year as Presented by the Executive Committee.

Anniversary Sermon by Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the American Missionary Association was held at the First Congregational Church, corner of Annuand Washington streets, yesterday afternoon.

This Society was originally organized in the days of Abolitionism. and the purpose of the organization was to better the condition of the blacks, with a view to assisting them to gain their liberty whenever an opportunity was af-forded. After the emancipation proclamation had rendered the field of labor in this direction less pressing, the Association turned its attenof every poor creature who needed assistance, and to spreading the Gospel among all nations and people. The work of the Society is not entirely religious, but takes an interest in political questions as well, such as discussing the Indian question, the Chinese problem, etc., and there is now some talk of ex-

tending the labors into Africa. The services commenced vesterday afternoon with about 250 people present, ladies and gentlemen. The Hon. E. S. Tobey, of Boston, called the meeting to order, and the Rev. Dr. Bidwell, of New York, led the devotional exercises by reading a portion of the Scriptures in Isaiah. "Come all that dwell below the skies" was sung by the audience, the Rev. S. J. Humphrey leading. A prayer was offered by Dr. Bidwell.

The Chairman announced that the first business in order was the appointment of a Secretary and Assistant Secretary.

elected Secretary, and the Rev. Mr. Adams, of be the appointing of a Nominating Committee to propose officers to the Convention for the ppointed by the Chair, he named the follow ing: The Rev. G. S. Savage, of Illipois; the ing: The Rev. G. S. Savage, ot Illinois; the Rev. Mr. Ray, of Georgia; the Rev. Mr. Montague, of Wisconsin; the Rev. Mr. Todd, of Iowa; and the Rev. Arthur Little, of Illinois.

The Rev. George M. Boynton, of New Jersey, read the report of the Executive Committee. This report, which was of great length, set out with obituary notices of several members of the Association who had died within the year past, namely: The Rev. Simeon Jocelyn, a Secretary of the Society for many years, and more lately a member of the Committee; the Rev. William Patton, D. D., the Rev. George Thatcher, D. D., Vice-Presidents; Miss Laura S. Cary and Mrs. Anna M. Peebles, valued teachers, and Miss Rebecca Tyler Bacon, associated with Hampton in its early days.

Rebecca Tyler Bacon, associated with Hampton in its early days.

A brief review is made of the changes in the condition of the freedmen during the year, as seen in the evila they have suffered and the efforts they have made to escape them. Beneath all temporary and local causes the general cause is found in the ignorance which gives occasion for the wrongs, and the only cure is said to be the Christian education. To this the Association is devoting its energies in its fortyfour schools, in which 190 teachers, some of whom also serve as matrons, business managers, and

them and former students at least 150,000 of the colored people annually.

The quality of this work is improving year by year, and the favor with which it is viewed by all classes of the Southern people. The value of the industrial departments is pointed out.

As to buildings, four were completed the previous year. This year Twiotson Institute, in Austio, Tex., has been begun, and needs to be pushed on to early comploiton. Great relief is assured in the near future by the large gift from the Stone estate to build at Nashville, Atlanta, New Orieans, and Talladega, which will greatly increase accommodation for ste-

of the schools, its evidences during the year, the school-work of the students, and the con-dition of the theological departments are re-

ferred to. There are sixty-seven churches in the South There are sixty-seven churches in the South connected with the Association, with 4,800 members, 745 of which have been received during the year. Three of these churches have been organized this year. A careful, yet persistent, policy of church extension is laid out for the future. The religious interest in the churches for the year, their efforts toward self-support, their 6,219 Sunday-school scholars, and their faithful temperance work, are referred to. Two new Conferences have been organized, making eight. In one of these Conference meetings a revival was signalized by the conversion of fifty souls. The value, the manner, and the importance of the work of lady missionaries in the homes of the blacks, and the efficiency of the corps of Southern workers as a whole, closes this part of the report.

the blacks, and the efficiency of the corps of Southern workers as a whole, closes this part of the report.

In the "Mendi Mission," of Africa, the return of the Rev. Floyd Suelson, and the sending of Elmore L. Anthony and Nathaniel Nurse, make the force now six men and the wives of two. Two churches of eighty-five members, three schools of about 300 scholars, show the work being accomplished. The African missionaries endure the climate well and already have practically solved the probof their adaptation to this work.

To Mr. Arthington's offer of £3,000 to aid in the establishment of a mission in Eastern Equatorial Africa, Dr. O. H. White is endeavoring to add a like sum from other friends in Great Britain, and the Committee have agreed to add to this \$20,000, making \$50,000 in all, to found and carry on this "Arthington Mission."

The report upon the Indians emphasizes the educational work at Hampton, and speaks of its entire success. The Committee recommend co-operation with Gen. Armstrong in this work, believing with him that there is no better way to elevate the Indians than in negro industrial schools.

The agitations of mob, and State, and

the entire success. The Committee recommends of co-operation with Gan. Armstrong in this work, as the continuous of the Indians there is no better as the presented day, with all their outliers of the standard of the Indians there is no better as the second of the Indians then in agro infusional schools. The agitations of mob, and State, and Maional Congress have not materially altered in the numbers or condition of Chinese in America. The schools earoid 1.485 upuls, with an average and the numbers or condition of Chinese in America. The schools earoid 1.485 upuls, with an average are reconsected floaters. About 235 have been concoverted in these schools since they began.

The repenses of the year have been concoverted in these schools since they began.

The transmission of the schools since they began.

The transmission of the schools since they began the transmission of the schools since they began the transmission. The schools the schools since they saw may be the schools since they began the schools should be schools should be schools should be schools. The balance on hand at the end of the year was schools. The balance on hand at the end of the year was schools. The balance on hand at the end of the year was schools. The balance on hand at the end of the year was schools. The schools are schools as follows:

"In these circumstances, with no debt, with the could have been nearly \$11,000 below the demands."

"In these circumstances, with no debt, with the roadening opportunities on every hund, the void of God bids us Section of the Schools and the schools are schools as follows:

"In the schools and t

L. Chanin, D. D., Wisconsin: the Rev. A. L. Frishie, Iowa; 1Prof. G. B. Wilcox. D. D., Illinoia; the Rev. G. M. Boynton, New Jersey; Prof. T. M. Chase, Georgia; the Rev. J. Brand, Omo; the Rev. S. D. Coonsan, D. D., Missouri.

Committee on Indian Missions—The Rev. H. A. Thompson, Minnesota; the Rev. A. F. Shinill. Nebraska; the Rev. S. R. Riggs, D. D., Dakota; the Rev. W. Crawford, D. D., Wisconsin; M. B. Miller, Michigan; Joseph Hart, Illinois; the Rev. C. Committee on Chinose Missions—The Rev. A. H. Ross, Michigan; the Rev. C. Caverno, the Rev. W. Nicholla, Illinois; the Rev. C. Caverno, the Rev. W. Nicholla, Illinois; the Rev. C. Wells, the Rev. C. C. Gragin, Iows; Jee Gam, California.

Committee on African Missions—The Rev. G. M. Dana, D. D., Minnesota; the Rev. H. T. Rose, Wisconsin; the Rev. W. F. Day, Michigan; the Rev. T. D. Pike, Connecticut; the Rev. C. L. Goodell, Wisconsin; the Rev. S. J. Humphrey, Illinois; Prof. Croseman, Georgia.

Committee on Relizious Service—The Rev. B. S. Willams, Illinois; the Rev. C. E. Everett and the Rev. Britse F. Levitt, Illinois; Col. C. E. Hammond, Illinois; the Rev. W. L. Brag. Iowa; the Rev. W. P. Russell, Michigan; the Rev. W. C. Curtis, Wisconsin.

The Rev. Dr. Wildex, of New York, pronounced a benediction, and the Convention took a recess until half-past 70'clock.

EVENING SESSION. In the evening the large church was crowded with people, who came to listen to the eloquent Dr. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn. Chairs were brought into requisition, and still there were scores who were obliged to remain standing during the service. At half-past 7 o'clock a voluntary was exe-

cuted upon the organ, after which an anthem was sung by a chorus of fifty voices. The Rev. J. W. Strong, of Minnesota, presided, and read a passage of Scripture. He stated that a telegram had been received from

the American Board of Commission Foreign Missions. It was read by the Rev. Dr. Shellby, the Secretary, and it extended greet-Dr. Goodwin, Chairman of the Committee of

Arrangements, announced the program for to-day, at the conclusion of which announcement the Chairman introduced the Rev. Dr. Storrs.

The latter announced as his text the follow-This is the Lord's doings; it is marvelous in our eyes.—Psaims, caviii., 23.

The reverend speaker referred to the great

song of the Psalmist, which had been sung upon so many great occasions marking the world's history. At the dedication of the second Temple, when the Hebrew Alton, Assistant.

The Chair stated that the next business would religion was re-established in Judea, it was sung. The great hymn, he said, was full of reviuing hope. It reverberated with ensuing year, and, as this Committee was to be the sounds of trumpets and the voices of the people giving great praise to God. But the and in different moods, as we sang to-day the

song was written under different circumstances and in different modes, as we sang to-day the different anthems to our Maker. The great hymn was sung at the Lord's Supper, before our Savier went out to the Mount of Olives. Thus it was associated with the greatest events in the Jewish history and in the early advent of Christianity. It was sprinkled with the very life drops of Christ's sacrifice, and contained an echo of His agropy, inspired by His spirit, and adopted again by the New Dispensation, and it was destined at last to fill the earth with hopes in His promises. This was the great hymn sung in the dedication of God's Temple to Himself.

We attributed to God such things as made us marvel,—things that came within the natural course of His law. The magnificent meteors, the conflagration of the stars, which were seen by astronomists blazing for an instant and then disappearing. Scenes which were witnessed recently by the traveler through Canada,—trees radiant with their auturn leaves, and loaded with snow. Nature had done many things that were strange in the past, and would do many things in the future to excite our wonder. There was to us an inspiration in thought. In the language of an old master, "Our knowledge, how small; our ignorance, how immense."

The things which we had seen were as sur-

The things which we had seen were as sur-The things which we had seen were as surprising to us as many things which we might expect to see in the future, and yet we might not charge them to God's special interposition. But when God did interpose, we might easily conceive how great would be the result. It would be like the illumination of the continent by the uprising sun compared to the feeble glint of the street-lamps which had guided the feet of the audience to the church that evening.

at the vessel's head.

Dr. Storrs then went on to speak of the Bible. It was the oldest book in the world, going back to the time when angels shouted for joy as the light of the world was ushered in.—and yet it retained all its vitality. It spoke to astronomy, to philosophy, to geology, and to all the sciences, challenging them to find something which it had not spoken of. It was a most remarkable book. We read Greek philosophy and Roman law and history, with their many interesting and startling features, and then we read the history of the Jewish people and the Divine history of the world, and this was full of mystery.

mystery.

The human mind did not love mystery, and when it attempted to grasp truths which it was told it must accept it was distasteful. In view of this fact it seemed incredible that the book should maintain its position among men. view of this fact it seemed incredible that the book should maintain its position among men. The speaker noted some of the many evidences of progress in the history of the world, and the improvements which had taken place. The wilderness had given way to palaces and cities, and the javelin had been succeeded by magnificent artillery. And yet this book had survived all these changes in the affairs of men, and its spread was very great. It was now published in some 250 languages of the earth's people. Under its influence commerce was extended and civilization was promoted. A liberal government had been formed, and a wise legislation had resulted; all the good we enjoyed today came from this book.

A few had said that this book ought not to be in the world; but here it was to-day. It was evident that the Bible was written under Divine inspiration. It was impossible that men should have written it. If they, in their primitive ways 2,000 years ago, could construct a book like that, then the streams did indeed flow toward their fountain-head. Why, it would be impossible to concelve of men making such a book even at the present day, with all their enlightenment. But, when we accepted God as its author, the whole thing was made plain and easy of comprehension.

He went on to speak of the great influence it had exerted and the immense amount of good it had done to the world, and said that it was all easy enough to see how it could have been brought about when God was accepted as the author.

Dr. Storrs said be expected miracles in company with such a book, and he expected the prophesies to be fulfilled when uttered by such

with Asia; it mobilized the nations of Europe together; it framed a general law, stimulated inventious, quickened geological research, led to the last geographical exploration, leading indirectly to the discovery of this continent, through the stimulating of geographical research. God worked out all these things by this intervention as easily as He arranged the constellations in the heavens.

The speaker stated that he had already said enough to show that the Psalmist was not inspired by a mere poetical, fameful flight, but was inspired by God, establishing a principle from which we might derive the greatest inspiration of truth. It showed as clearly as noonday how Christianity had been built upon the wrecks of the splendid civilizations of the earth.

the wrecks of the splendid civilizations of the earth.

Every nation, the speaker said, if left to itself, must fall. He spoke of the downfall of Egypt, Assyria, Rome, and other nations. Each began with worshiping the Infinit according to the inspiration within the breasts of the people, and each had come to worship idols and the creatures of the world.

China was standing on the foundations today upon which it stood thousands of years ago. She possessed the mariner's compass years before it was known in Europe, and yet, she never used it for any purpose but to guide her little craft along the coast. She had gunpowder long before Europe had it, and yet she never used it except to make fire-crackers of it. It seemed impossible that Christianity should have come all the way to us from the broken grave of a lowly mechanic. Some time, the speaker, thought, human nature world recog-

speaker, thought, human nature would recog nize the fact that the Bible was the offspring o speaker, thought, human nature would recognize the fact that the Bible was the offspring of the Divine Spirit.

The speaker had seen a lady that was over a hundred years old, and he reflected that three such lives as hers would almost reach back to the time when Columbus discovered America; four such lives would more than bridge the span, and take one back to the time when Europe was shook from centre to foundation by the discovery of what Europe had possessed once before.

He spoke of the curse of slavery; how it had blackened the pages of our history; and then, whea the wickedness became intolerable, the people rose up in their might and protested with a protest that shook the whole country, and the outgrowth of this cruption was that a Union had been formed, cemented together more strongly than ever before,—so strong that no wedge of intrigue or treason could enter it. [Applause.]

God was not yet weary with His work. He might work out great results at once, but it was His prerogative to make the small forces work the large once. Therefore, wonderful things might be expected in the future as well as in the past.

Dr. Storrs snoke until 10 o'clock, and was fre-

past.
Dr. Storrs spoke until 10 o'clock, and was fre-quently applauded.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Has Heard from Ohio, and Ap-peals in His Distress to Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS (wich is in the State us Kentucky), Oct. 15, 1879.—Ohio hez gone distractid. Insted uv electin Ewin, and makin soft money secoor, that cussid Foster hez kerrid the State by a majority wich we had no idee uv. bez gone agin us, and the return uv that saint, Thurman, is one uv the things that ain't to be thot uv. Obio is gone, and wat we depended onto is gone also. We hoped to bring Ohio into the ranks ez a soft money inflashen State, to help the Confedrit Cross-Roads to get into that prosperity wich it hez so long desired. But Ohio is gone. Ewin, the champion of soft money and the embodiment uv the idee that all you hev to do to make money is to print it, is perried under a majority uv suthin like forty berned under a majority uv subin like forty thousand, and the Greenback party is faded into nothin where we expected a great deel from it. Sich is life! Wher we expeck the most we get the least, and help comes oftenest from where we don't expeck nothin.

We uv Kentucky hev but one hope now. That hope is Gen. Butler, of Massychoosits. Ef he kin git that State to elect him on the inflashen tikket, we kin gis enuff holt on the public to make some headway for enother campane.

flashen tikket, we kin git enuff holt on the public to make some headway for another campane.

Butler has suthin to go on, which he didn't hev in Ohio. In Ohio the crops wuz all good, and the people wuz prosperous. Ther wuz no frost to kill the corn, and ther was no murrin among the cattle. But in Massychoosits ther hez bin lots of defalcashens, and consekent distress. Butler will make the most uv this. Every casheer that hez stole the money uv his corporashen, and got away with the plunder, will be charged up to the Republican party, and Benjamin will charge it all to John Sherman and the present polisy.

bax.
Gen. Butler must be to us, in this day and generashun, wat the niggers wuz afore the War. He must take the place uv them niggers, and furnish us funds. The Cross Roads holds out its hands to Butler and demands uv him releaf.

Greenbax we must have. We want enuff uv 'em to slackwater Secession Run, to make it navigable in the winter, and to provide for pumpin' wells on its banks to make it navigable in the summer. We want a custom-house and post-office here. Just ishoo the greenbax and we will sejest ways enuff to set 'em into cirke-lashun.

lashun.
Go on, Butler, and kerry Massychoosits. The eyes ur the South is onto yoo. Sittin' in Bascom's, without the price uv the most modest quencher, we pray for yoor success. The entire care in the recognition of the second last sec South is prayin' for your success.

Patrolsum V. Nasst, Greanbacker.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

RICHMOND, Ill., Oct. 28.—The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Cotting occurred at their residence here last evening, on which occasion nearly 200 guests were de-lightfully entertained by the host and hostess, who are among the oldest residents and most prominent citizens of the county. The rooms were festioned with evergreens, while bouquets of natural flowers added to the charm of the scene. Dr. R. F. Bennett, son-in-law of the golden bride and groom, received the of the scene. Dr. R. F. Bennett, son-in-law of the golden bride and groom, received the guests, and social intercourse and interesting reminiscences of by-gone days during their forty years' residence in the West were indulged in. The Richmond Cornet Bund offered a sersanade, and vocal and instrumental music in the main parlor were rendered by expert amsteurs. Dr. Sanford Fillmore Bennett, author of the words of the popular songs "Sweet By-and-By," "Lorena," and others, read an original poem written especially for the occasion, and which was an exceedingly graceful effort. A supper was served, and the enjoyable occasion did not close until a late hour. Mr. and Mrs. Cotting, the former of whom is aged 74, and the latter one year younger, were born in Vermont, and came West forty years ago, he contributing largely to the prosperity of this recion by developing the water power and mill privileges here. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Robert Sibley and children of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Bennett of Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Bennett of Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. Abner Busbee, Misses Grace and Daisy Busbee, Aurora; the Hon. and Mrs. W. A. McConnell: Postmaster and Mrs. J. V. Aldrich; the Mayor and Mrs. G. P. Woodell; 'Squire and Mrs. G. P. Woodell; 'Squire and Mrs. G. P. Woodell; 'Squire and Mrs. G. C. P. Woodell; 'Squire and Mrs. G. P. Woodell;

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS FOR CAVALEY
AND AUTILLERY HORSES.
HEADQU'TERS MILITARE DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE CRIEF QUARTERNATE,
CHICAGO, Oct. 24, 1676,
My savertisements of Oct. 6, 1678, under the above heading, is hereby amended so as to permit proposals for the delivery of the horses for the Department of Texas, at either Chicago, St. Louis, Kookink, Kanssa City, Louisville, or San Antonio. Award will be made for impaction and delivery at such of the points named as may upon examination of the bids be found the most advantageous to the Department.

MUFUS INGALLA.

The Great German Remedy

OURES RHEUMATISM. OURES RHEUMATISM.

HEALS OUTS AND SORES HEALS OUTS AND SORES ST. JACOBS OIL. The Great German Remedy, is the most wonderfus an relieving and heating remedy ever discovered. Bruggists and Dealers in Medicine sell it at 50 CENTS A BOTTLE.

ions in eleven isnguages accompany every betth

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. "NOTICE." "NOTICE." "NOTICE."

This the Only Wednesday Natinee.
This the Only Wednesday Night. REMEMBER THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT, Bear in mind, Last Nights of the world-famous and always welcome Haverly's United Mastedon Minstrela

Largest Minstrel Company ever organized, IN PROGRAMME OF MARE EXCELLENCE. Chaste and unique, unexcaptional, and praisewo
100 MERITORIOUS FEATURES: 100
40 FAMOUS PERFORMERS: 40
23 SOLO MUSICIANS: 22
16 SUPERB SPECIALISTS: 18
12 CLOG CHAMPIONS: 12
25 SONG AND DANCE EXPERTS: 19
8 EMINENT END MEN: 8
3 FAVORITE QUARTET CLUBS: 3

By all means secure your seats in adva M'VICKER'S THEATRE. GRAND ITALIAN OPERA. This (Wednesday) Evening, Oct. 29, MIGNON. MIGNON. MIGNON.

MIGNON. MIGNON. MIGNON.

Mile. LA BLANCHE (last appearance here). Mignoni Mile. LITTA. Filina: Miss LANCASTER. Federico; Sig. LAZZARINI, Guglielmo: Mons. CASTELMARY. Lotaric; Mr. GOTTSCHALK. Learte; Sig. FERRARICA (G. Glarno.

Thursday, Oct. 30—RIGOLETTO.

Mile. LITTA, Gilda; Mile. BELOCOA. Machiens; Sig. RALDANZA. I Duca: Sig. STORTI, Ripoleto; Sig. FAFINI, Sig. BARBERIS.

Friday, Gata IDEAL Performance of PAUST.

Mile. SINGER as Margherias: BELOCOA. LANCASTER. PERIOVICI, STORTI, CASTELMARY.

Chorus largely increased by Local Societies.

Saturday Matinee, at 2. p. m. —LUCIA-LITTA.

Saturday evening—Last Night—ATDA.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. J. K. EMMET Or, The Bell-Ringer of the Rhine and the Love of the Shamrock. Hundreds turned away nightly. Only FIVE Nights More. Farewell Performance Saturday Matinees it p. m. During the play Mr. Emmet will introduce 10 of his Original Songs and Dances. Irish Januting Car, and Donkey.

Bemember, Saturday Matinee at 10 clock.
Saturday Evening, Nov. 1—Benefit of John Hooley.
Jr., Treasurer.

Monday Evening, Nov. 1—Nov. Van. Van.

Jr., Treasurer.

Monday Evening, Nov. 3—New York Criterion Com-edy Co. in the great New York Success, Our Daugh term OLYMPIC THEATRE, South Clark-st., opp. Sherman House.
MITCHELL & SPRAGUE... Proprietors and Managers.
Monday. Oct. 27, every Evening during the week.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. Entire change of bill. The Great German Team. WATBON and ELLIS, SEN SILFOIL, the Great Song and Dance Artist. The World's Wonders, the BitOTHERS VALJEAN, and fifteen new artists. In a Monator Olio Entertwinment. Admission—75, 50, 33, 23, and 15c.
NOTICE.—The admission to Wednesday and Saturday Macinees is only 15, 25, and 50c.

LEGAL.

The Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan R. 1 Trustees' Sale of Railroad Property River, I feel tolerably shoor that Butler will be elected. Down here in the Corners we praved for a frost that would kill the corn in Obio—we never go to sleep now without pravin for more defaleashens in Massychoosets. Dimocrisy kin hope for nothin onless there is distress. Prosperity and Democrisy-don't hitch at all. Wat we want is suthin solid in the way ur distress that will make people clamor for a change.

The eyes ur Kentucky is onto Butler. To Butler, the only aggressively wicked man in the nashen, Kentucky looks appellinly. The great Butler is makin the only greenback fite that is worthy ur the name, and makin that fite in the very face ur the bloatid bond-holders ur Noo England, wich is pizen. We uv the Cross-Roads hev forgiven Butler. We are magnanimus. We her forgiven that the every day for said relived again the Confederacy. (So fur ez effeks went we here to the gride the content of said company, extending from the State Line between the States of Indians and Michael Company extending from the State Line between the States of Indians and Michael Company and Godhen, to we forgive min for his broot all that and take him to our buzzum.

For Gen. Butler is dooin the work that the Corners most need. Butler is the champion uy inflashen, and use only man left which is actilly makin a serious fite in favor uv onlimited greenbax.

Gen. Butler must be to us, in this day and generashun, wat the niggers wuz afore the War. He must take the place uv them niggers, and furnish us funds. The Cross Roads holds out its hands to Butler and demands uv him re
Gen. Butler must be to us, in this day and generashun, wat the niggers wuz afore the War. He must take the place uv them niggers, and furnish us funds. The Cross Roads holds out its hands to Butler and demands uv him re
Gen. Butler must be to us, in this day and generashun, wat the niggers wuz afore the War. He must take the places must have a magnanish to be the said and and appartenances and provered and held on the said and appartenances and proveneds of said

JEPTHA H. WADE,
AMASA STONE,
Trustees named in said deed of trust.

The New Favorite!

PRINCE ALBERT VIRGINIA SUN-CURED TOBACCO,

Pipe or Cigarette. APPLEBY & HELME, New York.

TO BENT.

To Rent, IN TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Two very desirable Fire-Proof Offices on second floor, and one on third floor. Apply to WM. C. DOW.

HOTELS

8 Tribune Building.

wenty-four hours ending at 9 a. m. were as fol-ows:

Amount of wheat in store, 1,630,000 bushels. Grain inspection reported up to 9 a. m., 263 cars, of which 209 were wheat, 13 corn, 6 oats, 25 barley, and 9 rye.

MOECKEL.

The Recent Defalcation in the Water De

partment-Two Ways of Figuring It Out, with Great Difference in the Result.

There was nothing specially new yesterday in

the alleged defalcation of Mr. Moeckel, late a

clerk in the Water Department. Gen. Lieb was

smarting under the allegation that he had

trumped up the charge as a political measure,

and was shaking his gory locks, and threaten

caused to be made upon a poor defenseless old

man, but those higher in authority, from the

Mayor down, took a different view of it, and

were of the opinion that he had acted unwisely,

supposing, of course, that he had given the

hing away. At an early hour he waited upon

result of his examinations,—or the examina-tions of his so-called "experts." The exhibit,

from what could be learned of it, was rather a

queer affair,-in fact, so queer that Mr. Waller

would not trust to its accuracy so much as to

give out anything it contained. All he would

say in reference to it was, that THE TRIBUNE

had thoroughly covered the ground; but, from

another source, it was gleaned that it showed

the absolute shortage or defalcation to be

\$316.20 by one system of figuring, and something

over \$10,000 by another system. The first fig-

ures had been obtained by going over and fol-

lowing up such accounts as had been marked

paid, but which had not been entered upon the

cashier's book as paid; and the second figures were the result of adding up all the accounts marked paid, and then adding up the cashier's receipts, and deducting one amount from the other. In both cases the deficit was charged to

RECEIPTS SIGNED BY HIM.

the facts had been gleaned, and had caused both the ex-Cashler and ex-Superintendent to be summoned to explain away certain matters, but they could not, or had not, done it. He believed the defalcation, however, to be in excess of \$10,000 in two years, but it had been done in a far different way from what he had suspected. He had no idea that Mr. Larrabee was to blame, or that he was in anywise connected with the trouble, but intimations had come to him that some one beside Moeckel would be implicated before the thing was settled. He proposed to have the books of all the divisions gone through carefully, and feared that the showing would be enormous, but he did not express any exalted opinion of Lieb's "experts," nor yet of the manner in which the investigation had so far been made.

A Fight with Cats.

Little Rock (Ark.) Gasette.

Several mornings ago, a boy about 15 years old, a nephew of Mr. Harrison's, an inmate of his family, went out to the barn to feed the horses. When he entered the loft he discovered two large cata lying on the strenge leaves.

To buy a good watch, exactly correct, go to Hamilton Shourds, & Co.'s, corner State and Ran-dolph streets.

Popular dentists finest and best sets \$8; filing % rates. McChesney Bros., Clark and Randolph-sts.

Buck & Rayner's Malt Cough Mixture is a capital household remedy for children and adults.

MARRIAGES.

DEATHS.

NICOLAS—On the might of Oct, 27, at the residence of her mother. 840 West Twelfth-st., Margaret Mary Nicolas, aged 25 years.
Funeral on Thursday, from Jesuit Church, at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.
O'ROURK—Ellen, the beloved daughter of Owen and Anna O'Rourk, aged 1 year and 10 months.
Funeral from 21 Cass-st., Wednesday, the 29th, by cars to Calvary.
EF Wankegan and Kenosha papers please copy.
KNOX—Oct. 27, at the residence of Henry Potwin, of paralysis, George S. Knox, brother of Mrs. Henry Potwin.
Heemains will be taken to Warsaw, III.
MINCER—Oct. 27, at the residence of his mother, 122

The funeral will be from the residence of his consum.

The funeral will be from the residence of his consum.

Lawrence Birmingham, 24 Waller-st., Oct., 20, at 10 Octock a. m., to the Church of the Holy Family, and thence by carriages and cars to Calvary Cemetery.

issioner Waller and laid before him the

C. F. Hitchcock, Peoria, is at the Gardner. Maj. A.W. Allyn, U. S. A., is at the Tremont A. C. Boyd, Boston, is registered at the Gard-

H. C. Cleveland, Rock Island, is at the Gard-J. M. Osborn, of Toledo, is registered at the S. M. Cullom and wife are guests of the

M K Satliff New York, is stopp J. N. Merrill, Burlington, is quartered at the

James A. Hawley, of Dixon, Ill., is at George G. Parker, She boygan, is a guest at

W. B. Brown, Metropolis, Ill., is a guest F. N. McNeely, of Petersburg, Ill., is regis

tered at the Palmer. A. H. Krouskop, of Richland, Wis., is guest at the Sherman. G. W. Thorne, of the Daily Journal, Newark,

N. J., is sojourning at the Palmer. Mr. and Mrs. George O. Norton, nee Thompson, are at the Grand Pacific Hotel. McMurtry, Past Grand High Priest Royal

rch Masons of Illinois, is at the Gardner. R. S. Farrell, County Treasurer of San idro, Cal., is registered at the Tremont. H. G. Haugan, Assistant Treasurer of the

Col. J. S. Rogers, Superintendent of the Michlan Military Academy, is quartered at the

A. L. Conger, of Akron, O., Chairman of the Ohio Republican State Central Committee, stopping at the Sherman. Senator Zach Chandler, of Michigan, parrough the city yesterday on his way to usin, registering at the Palmer.

Henry and John Snow, Scotland, H. W. Shumbre and George Hutchinson, Ireland, H. Richards and G. Garnet, England, are among the ruests of the Pacific.

The Trustees of the Chicago University were to have held a meeting at the Grand Pacific jesterday afternoon, but owing to the small attendance they adjourned subject to call. The Western Horse-Breeders' Association were to have met at the Grand Pacific Hotel las vening, but so few of the members were present that an adjournment was taken until this

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Marasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a.m., 45 degrees; 10 a.m., 50; 12 m., 53; 3 b. m., 56; 8 b. m., 52. Baromyter at 8 a. m., 29.33; 8 p. m., 29.34. J. H. Page, Palestine, Tex., General Ticket Agent of the International & Great Northern Railroad, and B. F. Mills, Assistant General Ticket Agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, are at the Tremont.

Michael McQuade, 50 years of age, a peddler hay. was brought to the County cospital last evening in a rather serious omdition. Those who brought him there stated hat he had fallen off his wagon at the corner of yest Twelfth street and Central Park avenue.

A meeting of brick-manufacturers was held yesterday at the Sherman House, at which com-mittees from the different divisions reported the number of brick on hand and sold up to e. It was unanimously agreed that the price brick should be \$7 per thousand until Jan. 1

A number of local artists met at the Tre-mont House last evening, and took the pre-liminary steps looking toward the early or-ganization of an Artists' Club. Nothing definit was accomplished beyond deciding that such a club would be a good thing to have, and adjourning subject to call. Wong Ching Foo, the Chinese lecturer, says

that be proposes to bring suit for slander against W. O. Robinson, a lawyer, who stated in open court that Wong was a vagrant who was hving on the Chinese of this city. Of course Wong could not hear himself abused, and will seek a balm for his wounded feelings in the Courts. Monday afternoon David H. Devine, an em-

plove in the National Bolier Works, at No. 55 Fulton street, had his heel caugh in a revolving shaft, and narrowly escaped instant drath. As it was his heel was so cadly crushed that he may lose the entire foot. He was taken to the County Hospital for

The silver-guiders have asked an advance of 10 per cent on their wages, and the following scoop acquiesced and are now paying it: Sammons, Clark & Co., George Smith, Hansen & Co., Wichman & Co., Jobu Moore, Schwartz & Lotka, H. Julius & Co., Rowbold & Lamkin, Ratkowsky Bros., and Smith & Co. The men at Brackvogel's are out on a strike.

Missing since the 20th inst.: Helen E. Valfert, 19 years of age, light hair, sallow complexion, gray eyes, stout build, medium hight,
and clad in a striped called dress, and black
straw hat. She is a little foolish, and when last
seen was going towards Lake View to look for
a situation. The police and her relatives, living
at No. 204 Mohawk street, are looking for her.

William G. Swan, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Raliroad; E. Clark, General Freight Agent of the New York Central & Hudson River Raliroad; S. D. Caldwell, General Manager of the Red Line; George Darling, General Manager of the White Line; and R. B. Mutchell, General Manager of the Blue Line, are stopping at the Pacific.

the Blue Line, are stopping at the Pacific.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest at No. 316 Polk street upon P. J. Birmingham, a driver of one of Franklin MacVeagh's wholes ale grocery wagons, who was thrown from his seat while attempting to turn into the car tracks at the intersection of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirtieth street, and died of injuries received by both wheels of his truck, which was heavily laden with coal oil, bassing over the body. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, and stated that the roadway at that point was in very bad condition, and that, as in their opinion such an accedent would not have happened had the road been in good repair, they would recommend the been in good repair, they would recommend the city authorities to fix it at once.

city authorities to fix it at once.

A meeting of the Chicago Society of Decorative Art was held yesterday morning at their rooms in the Pike Building. In the absence of Mrs. Scammon, the President, Mrs. J. M. Loomis occupied the chair. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and accepted. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of \$596.18 in the treasury. A vote of thanks was tendered Messrs. McGrath and Middleton for decorations and shelving in the Sciety rooms. Mrs. Meatyard read an interecting paper on the subject of "Victor Cherbillez on Painting at the Paris Exposition." The lady read several extracts from his criticisms of the different schools. Adjourned.

The seven pastors of the seven German Catholic churches in this city met yesterday at St. Joseph's Parish, the Rev. Dedycker, pastor of St. Michael's Parish, in the chair. It was resolved to rebuild the Orphan Asylum which was burned at Rosenill last Sunday morning, erecting a building 120 feet long, fitty feet deep, and three stories in hight, to be constructed of brick and stone. The method of raising money for time purpose was not decided upon, but it is intended to make it a purely German Catholic affair. Vorwaerts Turner-Hall and Baum's Park Place Pavision have been tendered for any entertainment which may be given for the benefit of the project. The President, Dr. Dedycker, wished to appeal to the general public for contributions in the shape of clothing, bedding, etc.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The annual meeting of the Grand Commanders of Hilmots, Knights Templar, was beld usterday afternoon at Corinthian Hall, No. 187 Kniffe street. The forenoon session was denited to the welcoming of delegates and the t-nat preliminaries. At 2 o'clock the members as the functional managers, at the afternoon meeting the election of officers for the ensuing year took place. The following are the grand officers elect: R. E. Sir Charles Moody Morae, Jacksouville, Grand Commander; V. E. Sir John Corson Smith, Glems, Deputy Grand Commander; E. Sir Loyal Levi Munn, Freeport, Grand Generalistimo; E. Sir Henry Turner, Chicago, Grand Freinte; E. Sir Henry Turner, Chicago, Grand Captain-General; E. Sir James Gavion Elwood, Joits, Grand Senior Warden; E. Sir John Witbeck, Chicago, Grand Junior Warden; E. Sir Grand Recorder; E. Sir Charles Winthrop Dunning, Cairo, Grand Standard Bearer; E. Sir W. F. Broomfeld, Lincoln, Grand Sword Learer; E. Sir John Lane White, Bloomington,

Grand Warder; E. Sir John Porter Ferns, Chicago, Grand Captain of the Guard.

The officers were installed by Past Grand Commander Henry C. Ranney, when the Knights adjourned to the fourth Tuesday in October, next year, to meet in Apollo Hall, this city. The Grand Chapter of Illinois meet tomorrow at Apollo Hall, No. 76 Monroe street.

### THE CITY-HALL.

Five eases of scarlet-fever, two of scarletina nd one of diphtheria were reported yesterday Dr. De Wolf has been invited to attend the ting of the Indiana State Medical Society, to be held at Evansville, Nov. 4

The City Treasurer yesterday received \$1,758 from the Water Department; \$350 from the Collector; and \$418 from the Controller. The Health Officer's report for the past week shows that 6,250 pounds of meat were condemned, and that 362 nuisances were abated. The meat condemnations yesterday were as follows: At Nos. 3 and 4 West Jackson street market, six pork-hams; at Nos. 9 and 10, two pork-hams; and at Nos. 13 and 14, one slunk-

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, is called to meet this afternoon. The Committee on Fire and Water meets to-morrow, as also does the Committee on Health and County Relations. The Finance Committee meets to-morrow, and the Committee on Local Assessments Monday.

Henry Friedman, the auctioneer, whose dicense has been revoked, on the charge that he had been farming it out, yesterday filed an afficiavit with the Mayor setting forth that he had been an innocent party in the matter,—unacquainted with the law on the subject,—and asking its reinstatement. No action was taken.

The mortuary report for the week ending Saturday shows the deaths to have been 173, against 123 the preceding week, and 142 the corresponding week of last year. The causes of death were: Consumption, 19; diphtheria, 16; convulsions, 15; scarlet-fever, 10; croup, 13; inanition, 8; meningitis, 1; and heart-disease, cancer, and asthma, 4 each.

The following building permits were issued vesterday: To A. J. Snell, to erect a two-story livery stable, Nos. 17 and 19 Ada street, to cost \$10,000; to J. Vogtmann, to erect a two-story store and dwelling, No. 77 Cottage Grove avenue, to cost \$3,600; and to John Mackin, to erect a four-story bakery, corner of State and Kinzie streets, to cost \$14,000.

The Secretary of the Milk-Dealers' Association, it appears, was among those who had their licenses revoked, and he was around yesterday claiming that he had been wrongly treated. He said he had never been notified that he was doing anything wrong in omitting the number from his wagon; but the Milk-Inspector said the reason was that he could not find him. He is still without a licensa.

The Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company applied yesterday for a permit to erect their poles in the citv in accordance with an ordinance of the Council. Mr. Waller replied that the Company would first have to subscribe to a series of specifications, etc., and, furthermore, that he could not grant them a permit until it was known whether or not the Mayor intended to veto the ordinance. The permit was, accordingly, refused, but it will be granted, no doubt, in a day or two, as it is understood that Mr. in a day or two, as it is understood that Mr. Harrison has no idea of interposing a vato.

SEWER-CLEANING. Commissioner De Wolf was spoken to vester-day on the proposition advanced by Mr. Waller to slush the sewers at regular intervals as a sanitary measure, and he heartily approved of it. He said that he had several

approved of it. He said that he had several times made the suggestion himself, and was glad that the Department of Public Works had concluded to move in the matter. The slush-ing of the sewers, he thought, would be a great public benefit, and while it might not entirely do away with sewer-gas, it would tend to that end, and generally promote the health of the end, and generally promote the health of the city. He did not believe, however, that a sush-ing of the sewers would clean them, or keep them clean, but it would go a great ways in that direction, and if the sewer men co-operated the object would be obtained. A THREATENED DANGER.

There was nothing especially new in the mat-ter of diseased meat yesterday, beyond the fact that the Health Department was in receiot of intimations that the dealers in the article were preparing to do their slaughtering in the future in the Town of Lake, so that they could be out of the reach of the Meat-Inspectors of the city. The program, as understood, is to kill the discussed stock there, and, instead of sending it to the Lexicon street market, where it would be the Jackson street market, where it would b subjected to inspection, send it direct to the re-tail dealers of the city. If this plan is carried out the Health Department will be almost powerless, and the result will be that diseased meat will be found in most any be that diseased meat will be found in most any of the markets, the evil consequences of which no one can estimate. Dr. De Wolf, however, is n the alert, and says that if the diseased-mes calers resort to any such devices he will appl o the Council for the passage of an ordinance orbidding the admission of any meat into the etc. A similar ordinance, it appears, was before the Council two years ago, but failed of passage, though it is believed it would meet with a dif-ferent fate with the present Council. Diseased meat ought to be kept out of the markets at any cost, and the public can rely upon Dr. De Wolf and his officers to do their duty, and if it is not kept out under the proposed new order of things kept out under the proposed new order of things it will be the Council's fault.

## COUNTY BUILDING.

Henry Burkman was tried for larceny, and the jury instructed to seal their verdict. In the Sheriff's office business continues lively, there being an increase in the number of summonses and executions served of nearly 25 per cent over last year.

The Committee on Charities of the Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon and transacted the usual routine business of granting passes and auditing bills.

In the Criminal Court yesterday, in the case of the People et al. vs. Huntoon, of Evanston, the relator's attorney dismissed the petition. The recognizance of Michael Casey was declared forfeited.

## FEDERAL RELATIONS.

The Sub-Treasury received yesterday \$7,000 in silver, and paid out \$6,000. The disbursements of gold were \$25,000.

The Receiver of the City National Bank will declare an additional dividend of 21 cents as soon as he can receive his checks from Washing-

The 131 bales of Havana tobacco which was seized from Sutter Bros. for non-payment of duty was released yesterday, bonds being filed with the Deputy Collector of Customs for double the amount due.

Col. H. B. Burgh, who has been assisting Col. Trumbull in the Revenue Service, has been assigned to special duty in the Western District of Pennsylvania. The Colonel left last night for his new post of duty. for his new post of duty.

The following dutiable goods were received at the Custom-House yesterday: Irish, Builen & Co., 235,000 feet of lumber; Irish, Builen & Co., 235,000 feet of lumber; Irish, Builen & Co., 26,450 bickets; Eigin National Watch Company, 1 case watch jeweis; Winslow, Wright & Co., 15 packages manufactured porcelain; F. & E. Jaeger & Co., 32 packages earthenware; Fowler Bros., 120 sacks sait. Collections, \$5,963.49.

Co., 33 packages earthenware; Fowler Bros., 130 sacks sait. Collections, \$5,963.49.

It will be remembered that some time since Suot. McDowell, of the new Custom-House, summarily bounced A. B. King, the Master-Mechanic, for personal reasons. It was stated at the time that the reason for the discharge was that King and Gen. McDowell could not pull well together. A new Master-Mechanic was appointed by the Superintendent, but as yet the appointment has not been confirmed, and Phenix, the appointee, has been unable to draw his pay. It was understood that powerful influences were backing King on the supposition that he was the only competent mechanic on the building. It has now leaked out that the unpleasantness, if any existed, was rather between the Assistant Superintendent, Jim McDowell, and King, growing out of the fact that recently the letting of the contracts for the hauling of dirt from the building was taken from King and assumed by Jim McDowell. This was, of course, a very wrong proceeding on Jim's part, but the letting of the new contracts revealed some peculiar facts with reference to King's management. Under his supervision the Government paid 40 cents per yard or 60 cents a load for this hauling, whereas now the contract has been let to Henry Harms for 12 cents a yard or 18 cents a load. This peculiar state of things serves in a measure to explain the chasm which has arisen between the Master-Mechanic and the Superintendent and his assistant.

the Irish republican club to senator logan. At 8 o'clock last evening the Irish-American Republican Club called in a bedy upon Senator John A. Logan at his residence, No. 61 Calumet avenue, in order to present him with a set of framed resolutions in his honor recently passed by that body. The General and Mrs. Logan were taken completely by surprise, but, hastily gathering chairs together in the parlors, soon had their visitors comfortably seated. A social chat followed, in which the present campaign was freely discussed and the opinion generally expressed that the Republican party in Cook County was about to access another victory. The

was freely discussed and the opinion generally expressed that the Republican party in Cook County was about to score another victory. The conversation was broken into by Justice A. L. Morrison, President of the Ulub, who, stating that, while he was never afraid to address off-hand a crowd of a thousand, could not trust himself to make a speech to an audience of one, and had consequently brought with him a few written words. He read the following address: General: The Irrish-American Republican Club of Chicage, being desirous of testifying their admiration of the eminent services you have rendered to the Union, both in the field as a soldier and in Congress as a statesman, have requested me to present to you the resolutions I hold in my hand, which were unanimously passed by our Club at a large meeting held in the Grand Pacific Hotel. We feel how inadequate any such testimonial must be, but we hope you will accept the will for the deed and believe that our hearts feel more than either tongue can speak or pen can write. All recognize in you the worthy son of a gallant sire, who, in the cforious out fatal year of '98, risked his life in the glorious battle, for freedom which our brave fathers made in that death-struggle for Ireland's rights and liberties of which every son of Ireland is so justly proud. Hoping you will long live to enjoy your hard-won honors, and to hand them down untarnished to your children. I have now the honor to present our simple but beartfelt testimonial.

As Justice Morrison concluded be handed to the General the resolutions, beautifully engraved on parchment and handsomely framed.

the General the resolutions, beautifully en-graved on parchment and handsomely framed. They ran as follows: Whereas, Senator John A. Logan, patriot, sol-dier, and statesman, has by his course in Congress and the field endeared himself to the hearts of all Irishmen; and

dier, and statesman, has by his course in Congress and the field endeared bimself to the hearts of all Irishmen; and
WHEREAS, We recognize in him a worthy leader, an able advocate, and true friend; therefore, be it Resolved. That we tender him our heartfelt thanks for his unselfish devotion to our cause, and express to him our warmest commendation for his bravery and unwavering integrity.

Resolved, That a set of these resolutions be appropriately framed and presented to him in the name of the Irish-American Republican Club.

Senator Logan said thathe failed to find words adequate to fully express his thanks. He appreciated highly both what had been said by the President of the Club in making the presentation and by the resolutions themselves. He would always try to maintain the principles which the Republican party had stood by, which their fathers had sustained in the past, and which the party to-day intended still to support. He thanked the Irish-American Republican Club for the testimonial of their esteem, and assured them that he would try to do nothing that would do them discredit. He was sorry that, being surprised, he was not prepared with a fuller response, but hoped on some future occasion to say at length what he felt unequal to say at present.

The party, which numbered about forty, then

occasion to say at length what he felt unequal to say at present.

The party, which numbered about forty, then had a prolonged chat and smoke with the General, who, told a number of funny stories, which added greatly to the jollity of the evening. Among those present on the occasion were Judge A. L. Morrison, M. G. Maguire, Capt. P. McGrath, Coi. Cosgrove, James A. Cole, Col. P. M. Cleary, George Hatchell, Thomas J. Moran, M. J. McGrath, W. J. Maskell, Peter Doyle, M. C. Hickey, M. K. Murphy, George Garitt, Peter Brady, William Orr. Thomas Clark, John Stanton, P. D. Doyle, William Pratt, James Conners, James Shea, James O'Brien, and others.

## MATRIMONIAL.

A quiet; but very stylish wedding took place at the Church of the Epiphany at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at which were married the Rev. Theodore N. Morrison, Jr., Rector of that church, and Miss Saidie B. Swazey, daughter of

the Rev. Arthur Swazey. No invitations were issued, but the church was fairly filled with the friends of the contracting parties. Mr. Frank Baird presided at the organ, and played two or three selections suitable to the occasion, and Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" as the bridal party entered the church. The bride and groom were attended by Miss Swazey, sister to the former, and Mr. F. A. Morrison, brother of the groom, The usbers were Messrs. H. W. Morrison, a brother ushers were Messrs. H. W. Morrison, a brother of the groom; Mills Rogers, H. L. Harmon, and Franklin Dennison. Nearly every Episcopal clergyman in the city was present.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Cameron Mann, of Watkins, N. Y., who was a theological classmate of Mr. Morrison.

After the ceremony the bridal party and the relatives repaired to the home of the bride's parents, No. 230 Ashland avenue, where congratulations were extended and a wedding breakfast was served. gratulations were breakfast was served.

sfr. and Mrs. Morrison left at 4 o'clock for New York, where they will remain about three Raunrning, they will be at home to their New York, where they will be at home to their new York, where they will be at home to the York, which will be at home to the York, which will be at home to the York, where they will be at home to the York, which will be at

weeks. Returning, they will be at nome to their friends at No. 169 Ashland avenue. No cards The presents were very numerous and elegant, the following being a complete list:

Japanese tea-set, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gano;
silver cake-knife, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Waters;
gold butter-knife and sugar-spoon, Mr. and Mrs. silver cake-knife, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. waters; gold butter-knife and sugar-spoon, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Weare, Albia, Ia.; table-cover, Miss Harmon; easel, Franklin Denison; water-color, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Sprague; two bamboo rocking-choirs; Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Talcott; ebony wall-cabinet, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Rullman; table, Miss Belle Morrison; water-service, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Morrison; and children, Aloia, Ia.; Mr. Browning's works, Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Jones; "Tales from Foreign Tongues," young ladies of the Epiphany Church; solid silver service, members of the vestry; solid silver water service, young men of the parish; Encyclopedia Britannia, ladies vestry; solid silver water service, young men of the parish; Encyclopedia Britannia, ladies of the parish; ebony bookcase, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. O. Hunter: one dozen decorated plates, the Rev. Luther Pardee; gold and silver spoon-holder, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Swazev, of Maine; pair of silver and cut-glass vases, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Swazev, of Maine; called silver and cut-glass vases, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Swazev, of Maine; called silver and cut-glass vases, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Swazev, of Maine; called silver and cut-glass vases, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Swazev, of cut-glass vases, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Swazey, of Maine; solid silver and cut-glass berry-dish, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Swazey, of Maine; tete-a-tete set, Mrs. Fred Swazey, of Maine; solid silver dessert spoons, Miss E. Rice, of Maine; satin hand-screen, Miss Lila Swazey, of Maine; check, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Swazey, of Maine; cut-glass cologne-bottle, Mr. Fred C. Morrison; Bohemian glass decanter, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Barker; decorated placque, Mr. Henry Hart; hand-painted hand-kerchief-case, Miss Annie Jones; engraving, "Cuoid," Mr. Emerson Foote; pair vases, Mrs. Joseph Rogers; mounted velvet placque, Mrs. "Curoid," Mr. Emerson Foote; pair vases, Mrs. Joseph Rogers; mounted velvet placque, Mrs. G. H. C. Williams; silver and glass toilet set, Mrs. Barghart and Miss Wilson; work satchel, Miss Mollie Campbell; vase, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Kimball; placque, Mrs. Foster and Miss Beers; case silver, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Magill; decorated china tea-set, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Tatts; Swiss book-rack and match-holder, Mr. Talcott's Sundav-school class; vase, "A Friend"; ivory comb, Miss Lou Swazey; embroidered dress, Miss Ella Swazey; family Bible, Dr. and Mrs. T. N. Morrison; Duchess lace scarf, Miss Hunter; gold bangle, Miss Rosella Campbell; engraving, "Madonna," the Rev. Cameron Mann, Watkins, New York; carved glove-box, Mr. Harry Morrison; handy volume Shakspeare, the Rev. George Hinckie, Cleveland, O.; photograph album, Mr. Arthur Magill; United States 4 per cent bond, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Reid; inraph album, Mr. Arthur Magili; United States 4 per cent bond, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Reid; mlaid ebony writing deak and chair, Mr. Rufus Hatch, New York; elegant embroidered blue sstin toilet set, glove-box, and handkerchief-case, Maggie, Katie, Charlie, and Tommy Boyles; limogres vase, Messrs. Springer; two placques, Mr. George Mills Rogers; Lubke's "History of Art," Mr. and Mrs. O. S. A. Spraguex, hand-painted tete-a-tete set, Miss Kate Morrison; Sevres china pitcher, Mrs. Clarence Cheney; cut-glass cheese-dish, Mr. H. L. Harmon; hand-glass, Dr. A. C. Bell; solitaire peari earrings, Mr. and Mrs. Myron Atwood; deer-skin bag and belt, Arthur and Lucia Atwood; trank, Mr. H. R. Symonds; complete set desk supplies, Mr. Arthur Magili; basket flowers, Miss Savra; elegant lamp-ware, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. McWilliams.

A MYSTERIOUS BALLOON. Special Dispatch to The Tribune ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 23 .- At about 10:30 this morning a party of school-children discovered in targe balloon. It was visible for nearly a quarter of an hour, and passed out of sight in the northwest. It was at a great distance above the clouds. The sun was shining brightly at the time, and it could be readily recognized as a balloon. At about 5 o'clock this evening the same balloon was seen coming from the northwest, and passing toward the east. It was much nearer, and the car could be very plainly seen. A dark object was seen by some on the side of the car. It is thought here to be the balloon in which Prof. Wise and Burr went up at St. Louis. Large numbers watched it till it had disappeared from view.

A TRAVELING CORPSE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—When the steamship
Bahama left the Barbadoes for this city a passenger came on board with a box at 10 o'clock at night, which was directed to the Rev. P. W. Powers, of this city. The customs officers found a human body in it to-day, which was sent to the Morgue. No Rev. P. W. Powers can be found. The passenger who left the box is reliable.

## PAWING BEARS.

Somewhat Lower Prices for All Kinds of Produce and Provisions.

Less Favorable Advices from Europe Have a Depressing Effect.

October Pork.

what steadier. It would, perhaps, be more correct to say that the feeling was less irregular, fluctuations not being so frequent and so severe as was the rule last week. The general result was, however, lower prices all around, from pro visions through the entire range of breadstuffs into seeds and hogs; shipping cattle, in company with the latter, falling into the downward turn. The markets were all weak at the outset, improved toward noon, and were reasonably steady during the last hour of Change, but turned downward in the afternoon rather severely, and most of them closed weak. The market for December wheat opened at about \$1.17%, which was 1/4 cent decline. It went down to \$1.171/4 under the influence of the English telegrams setting forth dullness on the other side, some of the cables noting a lower range of quotations. The posting of the

in the former city for carrying wheat through the month of November, and 7% cents for the same service in Baltimore. It was also understood that in the latter city

STORAGE RATES HAD BEEN ADVANCED for the avowed purpose of making grain-holders ship out a portion of their wheat, se as to make room for the receipts of the winter me The movement from this city was slow, as for several days past, and everything points to a regular blockade at the principal receiving cities during the winter. Under this the market went down, as above stated, but the decline brought out buyers, and prices improved to \$1.18%, fell back to \$1.18, advanced to \$1.191. and closed on 'Change at \$1.19%. Then the figure in the afternoon turned down to \$1.17%, which was % of a cent below the last price of Monday. The market for November was rather slow at 2 cents to 21/4 cents below December. There was very little demand for spot No. 2, and it was only wanted for carrying purposes at three-fourths of a cent to 1 cent below November, according to the date of the receipts. Shippers did not ouch No. 3 until 12 o'clock. They then took hold quite freely at \$1.05, which was the ruling price of the day. Winter wheat was about 1 cent lower on 'Change, at \$1.22 for No. 2 red in North Side houses and \$1.23 in South Side ele-

grain is generally in good condition. In a few a good cold winter these pests will not cause serious damage in the spring, but if the winter be a muggy one they will swarm in untold millions with the approach of warm weather. He says the farmers have already marketed their wheat to a much greater extens than is preselly supposed.

asually supposed THE ORN MARKET pany with wheat, advancing to 42% cents, and closed on 'Change at 43% cents. It fell off in the afternoon to 41% cents, being % cent to to % cent below the latest prices of Monday. The market for cash corn ruled from the same as November to % cent below it, and May was rather sparingly dealt in at 1 cent to 1% cents above the price for November, closing 1% cents. Shippers seemed to be operating in corn a little more freely than on the previous day, notwithstanding the alleged scarcity of

from \$11 to \$12, according to the quantity re-

with pork. It declined 17½ cents per 100 pounds in the early part of the day, rallied about 1 o'clock to the latest price of Monday, and turned down in the afternoon to a decline of 15 cents. closing at \$6.50 for November and \$6.72½ for January. Meats were quoted 10 cents to 20 cents per 100 pourds lower, in sympathy with a decline of 6d. in Liveroool, with very little doing in local futures, exporters being apparently off the market.

For seeds the market, which has been bouyant in sympathy with corn for two or three weeks past, declined 10 cents to 20 cents per bushel yesterday, which fact was, however, hailed with satisfaction by several of our dealers. Eastern parties are understood to have loaded up very freely durant the county of the co ing the recent advance, and left stocks here comparatively bare. It is thought that Chicago dealers will be able to compete on very satis-factory terms with the Eastern buyers aforesaid in the supply of consumers in the Eastern States and in Europe.

LIVE STOCK.

A QUIET DAY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

At the regular noon board, despite decidedly bearish advices, December advanced to \$1.19%, when a weak feeling began to assert itself, and a decline to \$1.191/4 was experienced. This last quotation was maintained to the close without the slightest noticeable fluctuation. Cash wheat was in fair demand, and transactions to the ex-tent of 100,000 bushels, all grades, were reported. The dealings in options were light. Following were the closing quotations: No. 1 hard, \$1.19; No. 1 plain, \$1.17; No. 2 hard, \$1.161/4; No. 2 plain, \$1.161/4; No. 3, \$1.06; No. 4, 98 cents; rejected, 88 cents; November, \$1.17;

The Only Solid Thing on the List Being

CHICAGO. There was less doing in the local produce markets yesterday, and the feeling was some ing demolition to most everybody. He had seen glory for himself in the onslaught be had

weekly statement of grain in store also showed an increase of nearly 700,000 bushels in our stock during last week, and the telegrams from Philadelphia and Baltimore showed even a worse condition of things tha noticed yesterday, 5 cents per bushel being paid

receipts, and deducting one amount from the other. In both cases the deficit was charged to Moeckel, notwithstanding he had under him—all of whom made entrees in the books at pleasure—from ten to fifteen clerks.

Mr. Larrabee, the late Superintendent of the Department, called during the day to see Mr. Waller, but could not meet him. He met a reporter, however, and told his story. He said he did not believe that there had been any such defaication as had been represented, but whether there had been or not, he wanted a thorough investigation made. Having been at the head of the Department, he was anxious to have the facts brought out, but he was not willing to trust to Lieb's "experts." who, he said, knew no more about the books than a "sorrel dog." He wanted to see the books himself in company wifth Moeckel, and was satisfied that an explanation would be given. If there was anything wrong, however, he could not be blamed in the matter, for in the way of cierks he had had to use such as were given him. But the one in question was the last one he would have ever suspected of anything wrong, for he had always regarded him as a very unright gentleman. He had expected Moekel to come over with him, but when he called for him he learned that he had gone out to seek an attorney's advice.

It was not long after Mr. Larrabee left before he had expected Mockel to come over with him, but when he called for him he learned that he had gone out to seek an attorney's advice.

It was not long after Mr. Larrabee left before Mr. Vocke called upou Mr. Waller in Mockel's interest. He said that he had been retained by him, and the object of his visit was to inquire into the charges against his client, of which he was almost entirely ignorant. The matter was talked over in private at some length, Lieb's figures were exhibited, and, as far as could be learned, the result was, that Mr. Vocke agreed to recommend his client to come around and explain the discrepancies. It was rumored in connection with

A gentleman who has made an extended tour in the winter wheat regions reports that the cases it grew too fast, and jointed before it could be saved by grazing. The great trouble is that the wheat-roots are full of larve. With

was fairly active in this month's delivery, with less doing in futures. It was quite weak at the outset, November declining from 43% cents down to 41% cents. It then turned upward in comcents above the price for November, closing

freight-room.

The market for January pork declined 25 The market for January pork declined 25 cents per barrel in the early morning, advanced 33½ cents, and then fell back to \$10.90 bid for January delivery, being about the same as the figure of the previous evening. In the afternoon it fell off another 20 cents, closing at \$10.70. The market for November was relatively weak, ruling about \$1.00 below January, which closed at \$9.70. The market for this month was as strong as ever, October pork being vigorously held at \$13, and the "shorts" could not fill for less, though soot pork to shippers was quoted less, though spot pork to shippers was quoted

The receipts of hogs yesterday morning at the Stock-Yards were much larger than expected by many operators in the city. Some of the Stock-Yard people, however, say larger receipts were anticipated. For the day the receipts were about 41,500 head, and it was freely prophesied that the number to-day would reach 50,000. The consequence was a decline of 10 to 15 cents per 100 pounds, at which reduction they went off very slowly all day, packers not caring to operate at the prices; in fact, some of them stated that at the figures asked for hogs they could not make meats and lard at the prices current on 'Change for those

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 28.-The wheat market was characterized by no special features to-day. The bulls and bears were a lifeless crowd throughout, few seeming anxious to buy or sell. December opened at \$1.1814 at the morning board, declined to \$1.18, advanced to \$1.18%, declined again to \$1.18¼, and toward the noon hour advanced once more to \$1.18% and \$1.19, at which prices closing sales were

December, \$1.1936. This afternoon the market became weak on advices of a decline in New York. December sold, under the influence, from \$1.19% down to \$1.18%, closing at this figure. The transactions, as at previous meetings of the day, were light W. P. McLaren yesterday and to-day quietly sold considerable amounts of option wheat. It is generally supposed that these transactions were conducted for McGeoch, and that the lat-ter gentleman means to step down and out of the deals, at least for the present. The fact is pointed to by knowing ones as an indication that decidedly lower prices are expected by our prin-ripal speculators before the close of the week. The receipts and shipments of grain for the parents. Mary, youngest child of Thomas and Alice Mulrooney, aged 1 year and 8 months. Funeral Wednesday, Oct. 29, at 11 o'clock, from 49 Hanover-st. by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited.

THE FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL hold their regular meeting this evening at their room at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Speakers will be: The Hon. A. L. Morrison, H. Washburne, John Myer, "Carl Pretzel," Irus Coy, F. O. Ball, and others. The Irish Republican Ulub of the Second Ward will meet at 373 State-st. Speakers: The Hon. A. L. Morrison, Miles Kehoe, Henry McGlory, Maj. James W. Breckway, Louis Hutt, John J. Healy, D. V. Puring-ton. Brockway, Louis Hutt, John J. Healy, D. V. PuringThe Union Veteran Club of the Fourth Ward will hold
a meeting at their armory, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., this evening. The following speakers
will be present and address the meeting: The Hon. D.
W. Munn, Richard S. Tuthill. J. L. Parish, W. A.
Schonfeld, L. D. Condee, and others.
The Fifth Ward Republicans will meet this evening
at the northeast corner of Thirty-first and Arnold-sis.
Speakers: John J. Healy, E. R. Bilss, Col. J. W.
Rennett, J. H. Bissell, C. C. Greeley, and the Hon.
John C. Barker. The Lumbard Glee Club will be pres-

A LI. VETERAN SOLDIERS, RESIDING IN THE First Ward, who desire the success of the Republican party are requested to meet at the club-room, Grand Pacific Hotel, this (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock, to organize for election day.

THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB (Eight Ward) will hold their meeting at the church corner of Harrison and Sangamon-sts., this evening, Oct. 29. Francis C. Russell, Esq., will deliver a lecture before the Club, entitled, "The Young Man in Politics." Members of the Club and all others in the Club and all others is cordially invited. THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE TENTH

Ward Republicans this evening at 90 West Lake

St. Senator Riddie, Senator G. E. White, J. J. Healy,
John kelmwald, and others will address the meeting. THE VETERAN ASSOCIATION OF THE TWELFTH Ward will holds meeting at the house of Jacob Gross, No. 387 Warren-av., Saturday evening, Nov. 1. A full attendance is requested.

for the coming election.

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S
Auxiliary Club will be held in McCormick's Hall
Friday evening. Oct. St., at 8 o'clock. A stirring address with be delivered by the Hon. Zach Ohandier, or
Michigan. Please come early, as an immense audience is expected. There will be no other meeting prior

around and explain the discrepancies. It was rumored in connection with the interview that Mr. Vocke had proposed to settle, etc., but he denies it, and furthermore says that if it be true that the city has been defaulted, as claimed, it can have no claim upon Moeckel. He holds that the city must look to the Cashier of the Department, for, so far as matters have gone, the defaults appear to have been made through r purported to be signed by him, etc. He ex-ects to be around with his client to-day, howpects to be around with his client to-day, now-ever, when some of the facts may crop out.

The Mayor was seen on the subject during the day, and said that THE TRIBUNE had struck the right lead. He had instigated the investiga-tion himself, and Moeckel had been discharged upon a complaint made to him, which he had been satisfied was not without good foundation. He had tried to keep the matter still until all THE TRIBUNE HOME CLUB WILL HOLD A meeting at 90 South Despiaines-st, to-day at 1 o'clock p. m. Ladies wishing to learn more about the work in progress are invited to attend. THE NOON PRAYER-MEETING HELD IN LOWER

Rev. H. A. Stimpson, of Minneapolis, Minn.

In a recent article in the Chicago Tribune on the adulteration of food Mr. Angell, of Boston, and the eminent Professors of Chemistry, Messrs. Mariner and Piper, of this city, say that:

"Large quantities of Vinegar and pickles are utterly mailt for use and poisoneus, containing copper, lead, sulphuric acid, and other deleterious substances." This is only too true, and as long as consumers will not take the trouble to ask their grocers for a pure art.cle, and will not insist upon looking at the brand of the barrel, so long they will be liable to have their system poisoped and to ruin their health.

Established in 1848 we have succeeded, by always making a pure and palatable article, in erecting the integer Works in the world, and possessing the largest Vinegar Works in the world, and possessing the largest vinegar works in the world, and possessing the largest wine feel to the large vine the pure than best raw material for our goods.

Read the following testimony, and then use no other than

"Chleago, Oct. 23, 1879."
The following eminent Professors of Chemistry have also certified to the absolute purity of our Vinegar, and their certificates may be seen at our office: Dr. F. Mahla, Chicago, Charles, M. Cresson, M. D. Philadelphia, Chicago, Charles, M. Cresson, M. D. Philadelphia, Chicago, Charles, M. Cresson, M. D. State Assayer of Rode Island; F. L. Bartlett, Portland, State Assayer of Maine; Dr. E. Clansen, Cleveland; Wm. E. A. Alken, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy University of Maryland.

18 to 26 Michigan-av., Chicago. HUNT'S REMEDY.

old, a nephew of Mr. Harrison's, an inmate of his family, went out to the barn to feed the horses. When he entered the loft he discovered two large cats lying on the straw asleep. Boy like, he took up a bundle of fodder, and, creeping up, struck both of them at one blow. There was something of a disappointment in the result. The cats, instead of running away, sprang at the boy with a fury that startled him. Having nothing with which to defend himself, the boy tumbled around, while the cats squalled, clawed, and bit him unmercifully. The boy's cries did not bring assistance, and, of course, realizing the fact that it might prove fatal to delay desperate efforts, the boy sprang toward the ladder leaning against the rafters, and ascended to the roof of the house. The cats followed him, and, despite his efforts to keep them away, bit and clawed him frightfully. Realizing his ladder folly, he jumped down on the hay. The cats followed him. By this time he was bleeding very freely, and his coat was almost torn in threads. Seizing one of the cats by the hind legs, he attempted to beat it to death against the wall, but the animal doubled around and began tearing his arm. Shaking the feline off, he ran to the ladder leading down. The animals followed him. Just as he reached the ladder he discovered a monkey-wrench lying on the floor. Seizing it he turned, dealt the foremost cat a blow between the eyes, and before it could recover mashed its head. The other animal was not rendered less ferocious by the death of its companion, but fought with fury. With a heavy blow the boy stretched out the remaining felline and beat out its brains. Catching them by the tails he marched to the house to give an account of his battle. When he entered the house, ragged and bleeding from almost every inch of his body, holding two large cats by the tails, the astonishment of the uncle and terror of the aunt were what you might call boundless. The boy has been confined to his bed since the encounter, and his physicians say his recovery is doubt 54 Weybosset-st., Providence, R. I., Sept. 12, 187 During the past TWELVE years I have sold many the and bottles of HUNT'S REMEDY. The sale is stea

33120

NORTON-THOMPSON-At the residence of the bride's mother, Green Bay, Wis., Oct. 28, by the Rev. George W. Harrod, Mr. George O. Norton, of Munster, Ill., and Miss L. Carrier Thompson, daughter of the late William Thompson, of Green Bay.

KRANZ'S CANDIES,
Fresh kvery Day. Considered the BEST in the world
CARAMELS a Specialty
Wholesale and Retail.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ent.
The Republicans of the Seventh Ward will meet this
evening at the corner of Halsted and O'Brien-sts.
Speakers: Maj. W. W. Roberts. Col. W. S. Scribner,
Col. J. W. Bennett, Gen. H. H. Thomas, John Lursen,

speakers: Maj. W. W. Boberta, Col. W. S. Scribner, Col. J. W. Bennett, Gen. H. H. Thomas, John Lursen, John Myer.

The highth Ward Republican Club will meet this evening at 8 o'clock at headquarters, No. 234 West Madison-st. The following speakers will be present: Maj. J. W. Brockway. Ernat Danden, L. H. Bisbee, Louis Hutt, D. V. Purlugton, Senator W. T. Johnson, D. W. Clark, and others.

The Young Men's Republican Club of the Righth Ward will meet this evening at the church at the corner of Harrison and Sangamon-siz. Speakers: F. C. Russell, Capt. Lewis F. Jacobs, Gen. O. L. Mann, and others.

The Ninth Ward Republicans will meet this evening at Parker's Hall, corner of Madison and Halsted-sta. Speakers: Luther Lafith Mills, Gen. Martin Beem, the Hon. Elliott Anchony. Emery A. Storra, E. R. Bliss, John Lyle King. Semuel Parker.

The Tenth Ward Republicans will meet this evening at No. 10 West Lake-st. Speakers: Col. J. H. Roberts, Irus Coy, the Hon. W. E. Mason, L. J. Bisoce, Gen. H. H. Thomas, John J. Healy, J. L. Stone, and others.

The Republican Club of the Thirteeth Ward will meet at Benra's Hall, corner of Angister H. Wash-burne, Julius Sierrandt, Carl Pretzel (C. H. Harris), J. J. L. Stone, and others. The following are sunder, frank A. Riddle, F. Q. Ball, John J. Healy, and the Republicans will meet at Lochner's Hall, No. 636 Milwaukee-ay. The speakers are Col. S. Squires, F. Q. Ball, Albert G. Lane, the Hon. B. M. Wilson, Peter Wolf, Matt Benner, Daniel Scully.

Seventeenth Ward Republicans—At Albert Fiedler's Shall, corner of Chicago-ay, and Larrabee-st. Speakers are Col. A. N. Washburne, the Hon. B. M. Wilson, Peter Wolf, Matt Benner, Daniel Scully.

Seventeenth Ward Republicans—This evening, at Syea Hall, corner of Chicago-ay, and Larrabee-st. Speakers are Col. A. N. Waterman, Col. Wilson.

Eighteenth Ward Republicans—The Sevening, at Syea Hall, corner of Chicago-ay, and Larrabee-st. Speakers are Col. A. N. Waterman, Col. Wilson.

Eighteenth Ward Republicans—This evening, at Syea Hall, corner of Ch

John M. Hamiron. Band Pressor.

Irondale—There will be a meeting of the Republicans this evening at Torrence Hall. The following speakers will be present: Lewis Wolf. W. M. Stanley, J. L. Campbell (colored), J. E. Jones, Henry McClory.

Lake View—This evening, at the hall of Simon Simons, at Rosehill. Speakers: Col. Theodore Stimming, Maj. W. H. Holton, Seth Hanchett, W. T. Underwood, John Lyle King.

THERE WILL BE A MESTING OF THE SECOND Ward Irish American Republican Club at 573 Statest. this evening. Good speakers will be attendance.

THE FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL meet at the northeast corner of Thirty-first and Arnoid-sis. this evening at 8 o'clock. Good speakers will be in attendance.

THE SIXTEENTH WARD MEMBERS OF THE Union Veteran Club will meet this evening at No. 410 North-av., for the purpose of ward organization for the coming election.

Miscellaneous.

PROF. RODNRY WELCH WILL LECTURE BEChurch Thursday evening, Oct. 30. Subject.—'The
Influence of Labor-saving Machinery." No charge for
admission. admission.

THE REV. W.B. AFFLECK, OF YORK, ENGLAND, I now in this city, will lecture this evening in the West Side Tabernacle, corner of Morgan and Indianasis, on "Wine, Water, Woman, Wif, and Wisdom." On Thursday evening he will lecture in the North-Side Taberisacle, corner Chicago av. and LaSalle-st., on "Home, Happiness, Hope, and Heaven." These lectures are free, and all are invited.

# THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION holds its regular monthly meeting to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock at Room 4, 148 Madlson-st. ADULTERATION !

PRUSSING'S VINEGAR. PRUSSING'S VINEGAR.

"This certifies that I have examined the Vinegar Factory of Messrs. E. L. Prussing & Co., also their apparatus, process, and stock of Vinegar, etc., etc., and have taken therefrom 12 samples, which I have found to be strictly pure, being free from metallic impurities, such as lead, copper, etc., etc., or free from sniphuric or other free mineral acids, or from anything deleterious.

"G. A. MARINER, Amalytical Chamist." "G. A. MARINER, Analytical Chemist.

Look at the brand before purchasing. We guarantee all our Vinegar to be absolutely pure, wholesome, and to preserve pickles. E. L. PRUSSING & CO.

GHIMY If you would be free from the pain in your Back, Lofus, or Side, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Liver, and Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Incontinence and Retention of Urine, then use HUNT'S REMIEDY, and Liver Medicine. It is prepared EXPRESS-LY for these diseases,

FROM 'A WELL-KNOWN DRUGGIST: 54 Weybosset-st., Providence, R. I., Sept. 12, 1879.—

Bottles of HUNT'S REMEDY, which is further evidence of the increasing demand of this great medicine. I consider it the best medicine in the market for Dropay and all diseases of the Kidneys and Blader WM. B. BLANDING.

CANDY CELEBRATED THROUGH out the Union-expressed i all parts, 1lb. and upward. 25, 40, 60c per lo. Addre orders, GUNTHEB Confe-tioner, Chicago.

CHAINS. here to Bay A Good, Clean, Honest Gold Elegant and New

in Style. HAMILTON

SHOURDS & CO. Cor. State and Randolph-sts. TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT



Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient May properly be called the "Hercules" of medicina, for it cleanses Nature's Augean stables, and allows the recuperative powers of the system to do the work of restoration to health. No medicine cures; Nature alone cures. This aperient opens the proper avenue, the functions are permitted to resume their work, and the patient gets well.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

AUCTION SALES. BY FLERSHEIM, BARKER 4 CLOSING SALE

OIL PAINTINGS AT 10 A. M. AND 2:30 P. M.

At 85 & 87 Randolph-st.

THIS DAY ONLY,

WEDNESDAY'S SALE AT 9:30 THIS MORNING. AT POPULAR AUCTION HOUSE,

84 and 86 Randolph-st., NEW CHAMBER AND PARLOR FURNITURE,

Elegant Plush Library Suit. A full line CARPETS, 250 pair Woolen Blankets, orse Blankets, Comforters, Chromos, Piated Wars, eneral Merchandise, one Buggy, FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auetra

THE ELEGANT COLLECTION AND

STATUETTES From Italy, imported by Messrs. VITI BROS., Phile 85 and 87 Randolph-st., NOW ON EXHIBITION.

Thursday and Friday, Oct. 30 and 31, at 10 a. m. & 2:30 L. m. FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Austra

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers

AT AUCTION Wednesday, Oct. 29, at 9:30 a. m. 3,000 Cases Assorted Custom Made Men's Boys', Youths', Women's, Misses', and

Children's Wear.

400 Cases First Quality Rubbers, of Stant-GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-87. Thursday, Oct. 30, at 9:30 a. m., REGULAR TRADE SALE

OF ALL GRADES, AND

Crockery & Glassware. A full line of Crockery, Assorted Glassware, Lamps, amp Fixtures, Brackets, &c. Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctionsets.

BY ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st. PAWNBROKER'S GOODS FROM GOLDSMID'S OFFICE

AT AUCTION,

AT OUR STORE, 78 & 80 Randolph-st., Wednesday Morning, Oct. 29, at 10 o'clock and 2:30 o'clock. The whole of his Forfeited Pledges to date. Gold and Still slower watches. Fine Diamonds, Jewelry, solid slows and Flated Ware, Opers and Fleid Glasses. Guns, Fotols, &c., &c. ELISON, FOMEROY & 200.
Anctioneers, 78 and 80 Landolph-st.

BY H. FRIEDMAN & SON, Auctioneers, 199, 201 and 203 Randolph-s. We shall sell a very large and fine stock and good so CHINA, Crockery & Glassware

On Wednesday, Oct. 29, at 9:30 o'clock. Also Lamps, Chimneys, Shades, Candy Jars.
Table Glassware, a large variety.
Look out for our large sale of Imported Fancy Gosts
suitable for the Holidays, on Nov. 5.
G. W. BECKFORD, Salesman.

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO., REGULAR SALE OF Boots, Shoes, Slippers, and Rubbers,

AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, Oct. 30, at 10 c'clock a. 20. M. M. SANDERS & CO. Auctiones BY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers, 137 and 139 Wabash-sr. AUCTION BALE

DRY GOODS THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY)

GEN. G

The Crocker San Fran

A Fashionable Magnificent Nob

Extraordinary Bichness of Decora

An Epicurean Sup

ments, Pa'e, Gi

ware---Th The Toilets --- A Gli Velvets, Satins Jewe

San Francisco Chi Last evening, at the Crocker, Gen. Grant was inted with the Cali hundred representativ wealth, fashion, and be ticinate in a cordial o chief. The scene was iancy. Bright lights have elaborate toilets and most famous belies of the throng. All that lavish h or unbounded wealth a splendors of the occasion of San Francisco it is do surpass it has ever oc magnificent mansion, wi rooms, its princely dinis tainment which are equal splendid palaces of Europ y affirmed that none of ties of the East conta

which can compare with

The Crocker place occ

A MOONLIT

by Sacramento, Californ streets. With the exce Sacramento side, 30 by 10 ises cover the entire ble of the block is a steep hi a sloping lawn, above serves for stable-yard and unornamental outbuilding expanse of lawn, and the thing fairer than the ma "Decameron" slumber be the season and the wand of ic splendor of full moon vealed in lawn, and angle was looking its best. A along California street from trable shade lay on the ge daylight emerald to sur lows of the two main at lighted beyond their draw there a baffling glimpse through the lace curtains The front of the bouse, street and the southern fluminated from both wit

moonlight shone full upo of the central tower to the entrance steps. The street lamps flanking the with the moonlight until crossed here and there cornice, or darkened b irregular projection. U walks of both Californ streets a few people had evening. The numbers by 9 o'clock. Three loco been placed upon the law bright white light flashed the green. One light the carriageway, another trance, and the third, roll of the incoming carriless between 9 and 10 pausing just long enouge mates to alight, rolled or on Sacramento street, an of blinking lamps, its drapery, its clatter of ire of rapid wheels. Just cochere a circular plot clusters of bloom, in exqu bre setting of the sable b

PLORAL AD When last night the by was opened to admit the Queen of the farry spe ministers breathed welco the doorway proper pott begonias and South Sea i hidden stands and tall the mit of which English by fearlesness almost to the fearlesness almost to the way, and then in curvin ward to the very floor. bute rare brocaded hangi impalpable division of w and from their centre w

And just, above it hung formed of close-wrought the superior arch, which it come," was of ungarn ferior arch was similarly ground of smilax relieving less compact. letters, formed the basis of the enough less pronounced position to give variety. The sword-blades were eithe hilts of scarlet gerantall flanking mirror hat the entire space on each beyond the two side of flowers. The Jour splem figure-pieces represents. Moon, and the two tall profusely garlanded. It countless complementar massed, and molded in his mook, and cranny, and in the reception-room, with the examplementar massed, and molded in his mook, and cranny, and in the reception-room, with the processes of the artical somewhat great fight ahead, between the beyond the florar with each the beautiful vestibule, from the capire of the anward to a peeriess cois palms, amidst which a great flowers set thick, like stellinging tendrils. The from the cornice above to and at the confinence of emblazoned shield of the against the protecting of the baluster columns held aloft. I our-armed a dure were twined around end to the very summit As previously noted, the left of the entrance vest room. It was so used he a profusion of cut-flow looked down upon the of the many bronzes and dozen paintings has flow and about their frames, a ver-weighter one come of the many bronzes and dozen paintings has flow and about their frames, a ver-weighter one come of the many bronzes and dozen paintings has flow and about their frames, a ver-weighter one come of the were twended to the very summit As previously noted, their frames, a promision of cut-flow looked down upon the of the many bronzes and dozen paintings has flow and about their frames, a ver-weighter of the cut-flow and about their frames, a ver-weighter of the cut-flow and about their frames, a ver-weighter of the cut-flow and about their frames, a ver-weighter of the cut-flow and about their frames, a ver-weighter of the cut-flow and about their frames, a ver-weighter of the cut-flow and about their frames, a ver-wei

beyond the reception articallery. Three et crystal and gold, hun was frescoed et the beavy marcon partice background

TZER APERIENT

ltzer Aperient "Hercules" of medict

N SALES. G SALE

AND 2:30 P. M. AY ONLY,

AY'S SALE HIS MORNING. AUCTION HOUSE, Randolph-st. KER AND PARLOR

7 Randolph-st.

ITURE sh Library Suit, ne CARPETS.

oolen Blankets. rices. Chromos, Plated Ware, ne Buggy. M. BARKER & CO., Auct'rs. NT COLLECTION

AND

Randolph-st., EXHIBITION. ON SALES

IM, BARKER & CO., Auct'rs. GORE & CO.,

Shoes, Rubbers AUCTION oct. 29, at 9:30 a. m.

rted Custom Made Men's, ths', Women's, Misses', and L GRADES, AND quality Rubbers, of Stand-

t. 30, at 9:30 a. m., R TRADE SALE & Glassware

ery, Assorted Glassware, Lamps, cets, &c. ontry merchants.
P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. OKER'S GOODS.

DSMID'S OFFICE UCTION.

O Randolph-st., forning, Cet. 29, at 10 and 2:30 o'clock.

orfeited Piedres to date. Gold and Diamonds. Jewelry. Solid Silver era and Field Glasses, Guns, Pis-ELISON, POMEROY & CO., ECOSOR, 78 and 80 Kandolph-st. EDMAN & SON, arge and fine stock and good as

AVIIE

y, Oct. 29, at 9:30 o'clock. neys, Shades, Candy Jars.
slarge variety.
arge sale of imported Fancy Goods
days, on Nov. 5.
G. W. BECKFORD, Salesman.

SANDERS & CO., ULAR SALE OF Slippers, and Rubbers, Oct. 30, at 10 o'clock a. m. SANDERS & CO., Auctioneers.

E. RADDIN & CO., TION BALE

GOODS. Y (WEDNESDAY). CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

The Crocker Reception at San Francisco.

GEN. GRANT.

A Tashionable Throng in the Magnificent Mansion on Nob Hill.

Extraordinary Profusion and Richness of the Floral Decorations.

An Epicurean Supper--- Table-Adornments, Pa'e, Glass, and Silverware--- The Menu.

The Teilets .-- A Glittering Display of Velvets, Satins, Silks, and Jewels.

San Francisco Chronicle. Oct. 22.

Last evening, at the residence of Charles Crocker, Gen. Grant was made still further acquainted with the Californians of to-day. Six medred representatives of San Francisco's realth, fashion, and beauty assembled to parto in a cordial ovation to the renowned chief. The scene was one of unwonted brill-Bright lights have seldom shone over a deszling spectacle. Arranged in costly and alaborate toflets and radiant with gems, the most famous belies of the Coast mingled in the throng. All that lavish hospitality could devise lors of the occasion. In the social annals San Francisco it is doubtful if anything to surpass it has ever occurred. Mr. Crocker's magnificent mansion, with its spacious and lofty coms, its princely dining-hall, and its noble art-gallery, offers facilities for a grand enterent which are equaled by few of the most splengid palaces of Europe; and it may be safely affirmed that none of the great and wealthy ties of the East contain any private residence which can compare with it in these respects.

A MOONLIT PICTURE. The Crocker place occupies the block bounded by Sacramento, California, Taylor and Jones streets. With the exception of one lot on the Sacramento side, 30 by 100 feet in size, the premhes cover the entire block. The western fourth of the block is a steep billside, its eastern limit s sloping lawn, above which a parrow plateau serves for stable-yard and the site of various not unornamental outbuildings. There is a grand roanse of lawn, and the possibilities of something fairer than the magician's garden in the "Decameron" slumber beneath the mutations of the season and the wand of time. Under the sorceric splendor of full moonlight new beauties are revealed in lawn, and angle, and shadow, and projection of the house. Last night the mansion was looking its best. Approaching the house long California street from the east, the entire side was in shadow and a long cloak of impene trable shade lay on the geen lawn, changing its laylight emerald to sunset sable. But the windows of the two main stories were brilliantly lighted beyond their drawn shades, and here an here a baffling glimpse of an interior showed through the lace curtains. The front of the house, which faces California

street and the southern sun, was brilliantly illuminated from both within and without. The moonlight shone full upon it, from the summit of the central tower to the polished granit of the entrance steps. The light from the tail street lamps flanking the entrance way mingled with the moonlight until the front of the noble mansion was bathed in a flood of radiance, crossed here and there by the shadow of some cornice, or darkened by the shade of some irregular projection. Upon the opposit sideirregular projection. Upon the opposit side-walks of both California and Sacramento streets a few people had gathered early in the by 9 o'clock. Three locomotive headlights had been placed upon the lawn and three streams of bright white light flashed in broad pencils across the green. One light was directed full upor the carriageway, another upon the point of en-trance, and the third, crossing both of these, lost itself in the upward incline of emerald. The roll of the incoming carriages was almost cease-less between 9 and 10 o'clock. The carriages, pausing just long enough to permit their inmates to alight, rolled out at the gate of egress on Sacramento street, and so the long line swept on, with only here and there a break in its chain of blinking lamps, its flutter of disembarking drapery, its clatter of iron-shod feet, its rumble of rapid wheels. Just in front of the porte cochere a circular plot of lawn showed white clusters of bloom, in exquisite relief to the sombre setting of the sable background. PLORAL ADORNMENTS.

When last night the broad entrance vestibule was opened to admit the visitors. Flora was Queen of the fairy spectacle, and her fairest ministers breathed welcome. On each side of the doorway proper botted house-plants, chiefly begonias and South Sea ferbs, were massed on hidden stands and tall wire vases, to the summit of which English ivy climbed with aspiring fearlesness almost to the full hight of the doorway, and then in curying tendils swert downway, and then in curving tendrils swent downway, and then in curving tendrils swent downward to the vers floor. At the end of the vestibule rare brocaded hangings marked the almost muslpable division of vestibule and corridor, and from their centre was suspended the word

WELCOME. And just above it hung two crossed swords formed of close-wrought bloom. The crown of the superior arch, which formed the word "Welcome," was of ungarnished smilax. The inferior arch was similarly formed, a central background of smilax relieving the interstices of the less compact letters. Parti-colored pinks formed the basis of the various letters, with enough less pronounced flowers in their composition to give variety to the charming whole. The sword-blades were composed of tuberoses, the hilts of acarlet geranium blooms. The two lall flankings mirror hatracks, occupying nearly tall flanking mirror hatracks, occupying nearly the entire space on each side of the vestibule beyond the two side doors, were laden with flowers. The four splendid bronzes, two Aztec fleure-pieces representing the Sun and the Moon, and the two tall Japanese vases, were profusally and the fleure-pieces representing the Sun and the Moon, and the two tall Japanese vases, were

figure-pieces representing the Sun and the Moon, and the two tall Japanese vases, were profusely gerlanded. Fern, and smilax, and counties complementary blossoms, twined, and massed, and molded in harmony, occupied every sook, and cranny, and niche. Looking through the reception-room, with its curtained vista rimpse of the art-gailery fifty feet teyond, one saw fewer flowers. To the right the library, and beyond that a study, showed flowers in somewhat greater profusion. But right ahead, between the folds of thick brocade, above, and under, and beyond the floral welcome at the verge of the beautiful vestibule, the grand stairway rose from the centre of the ample hall and soared upward to a peerless coign set thick with tropic palms, amidst which a gold-wrought dial looked down from the polished shoulders of an onyx shaft. Each baluster of the long stairway was lost to sight under an endiess chain of wreathen smilax, with fuschies, and tuberoses, and passion fowers set thick, like studded gems, amidst its elinging tendrils. The National colors hung from the cornice above the foot of the stairway, and at the confluence of their stars the flower-tmolazoned shield of the Union of States jostled against the protecting folds. Above the bases of the baluster columns two bronze goddesses held aloft four-armed gas-jets. Ropes of verdure were twined around these figures and fastened to the very summit of the bighest gas-arm. As previously noted, the large apartment at the left of the entrance yestibule was the receptionroom. It was so used last night. Here amidst a profusion of cut-flowers two lovely statuets looked down upon the gay assemblare. A few of the many bronzes and one or two of the half-Gozen paintings had flowers upon their pedestals and about their frames, and the omnipresent and tyer-welcome smilax wound its own sweet wayward path around the entablature of the flaw-less room. ne smilax wound its own sweet way

bejond the reception-room one entered the art fallery. Three chandeliers, wrought in cristal and gold, hung from the noble ceiling, which was frescoed entirely in neutral colors. The heavy marcon papering of the walls formed perfect background for the gilded frames. conson's glimpee of the "Golden Valley" faced the incomer from the reception-room. Calanel's "Penelope" occupied the place of

honor in the big niche under the round tower, which forms the western angle of the great house. Two statues flanked the sod grasswidow of the antique fable. Vibert's "Monastary Drill," Meyer Von Bremen's "Toll at the Water Scout." Water Spout," and five genre pieces by five well-known artists shared the seclusion of the well-known artists shared the seclusion of the niche, and a score of paintings, most of them in some degree famous, all of them in some degree meritorious, hung from the walls of the gallery proper. But "after Nature, art." It needed no wreathen garlands above the praying mariner in the pathetic sculptured fancy in the niche. It would have been "sweets to the sweet," malapropos, to twine flowers about the gilded frames or hang them against the rich dark background. There was but one range in the room where flowers would not have been mispiaced, and that was precisely where they were, hung in long ropes from chandelier to chandelier. A double bridge of smilax was set thick with buds and blossoms, and the bloom of fragrant complex plants, whose name, and station, and abiding place were forgotten of the florists and Greek to the forgoiten of the florists and Greek to the

From the noble picture-room the long hall stretches due east exactly 280 feet to the boudoir of the mansion's mistress. The boudoir at the end of the vista was thrown open to the guests last night, and formed a feature of the rare loveliness which had perhaps no more favored rival in the eyes of those who visited it. As in most of the other apartments, profuseness in floral decorations was subordinate to taste, but the chandelier, the etagere, the chiffionier, and the dressing-case were arrayed in the fairest of floral garments. At the eastern end of the boudoir, Reinnart's "Sleeping Babies" lay in a lite-like sleep that marble rarely gives. The centre-table—more a con-posite puzzle of fluted column and strange entablature—was crowned with a "Valled Cupid" coquetting with a distance-hidden Venus. In the library, flowers and smilax, smilax and From the poble picture-room the long hall coquetting with a distance-hidden Venus. In the library, flowers and smilax, smilax and flowers, met the eye at every turn. In the study, only the rare vases and the flower-holding bric-a-brac, everywhere disposed and everywhere harmonious, held the cut-flowers which made the little room a sacrificial chamber of captured odors. In the dining-room,—besides the exquisitely draped, and festooned, and studded chandelier,—the flower-pieces were more elaborate. A centre-piece, with half-a-dozen levels of color, in which ferns and tuberoses half hid a layish wealth of roses and immortelles, half bid a lavish wealth of roses and immortelle nair aid a lavish wealth of roses and immortelies, was surrounded by four charmingly arranged nosegays, each with a different colored japonica for its citatered heart. Six silver bowls elsewhere disposed marked points of particolor on the long incline from the centre-plece. A rosegarlanded rope of smilax lay in a careless spiral the full length of the long table. Four long ropes of smilax stretched from the central chandelier to four points on the walls, any in front of the sideboard a plateau of cut dahhas lay at the feet of a weeping shrublet surm unted by a titan dome of blended buds. The large hallway above the rooms already

The large hallway above the rooms already described, used as a promenaue, two of the large apartments used as dressing-rooms for the ladies, and two others placed at the disposal of gentlemen, were all redolent with floral perfume. To the left, and to the extreme cast end of the upper hallway, a beautiful, bijou room was used for card-playing; and in all these rooms "the flowers were everywhere." Baskets alternated with vases, and festoons with climbing creapers, and everywhere, in the language ing creepers, and everywhere, in the language of the old-time jingle, the lovely smilax came "creeping, creeping, creeping," with the blithe noiselesness of an errant sprite from the fairest balcony of Flora's temple. Besides the vestibule flowers already noticed, there were a great many charming baskets and oleces disposed about the sides of the apartment and upon the floor. Of these a floral ship, a schooner in rig, a brig in build, stood on a triumphal car of roses, heliotrope, and sweet-pea blooms. The rigging of the schooner was chiefly the Jerusalem creeper, the schooner was chiefly the Jerusalem creeper, tied at the yards with smilax. Pinks and sprays of heliotrope were fastened into the emerald shrouds, and its single pennant was a streamer of flattened tuberoses, which drooped beside the mainmast without a flutter, yet without a trace of stiffness. Another lovely flower-piece was a lyre of tuberoses and sweet peas, its base a composite marvel of heliotrope and pinks, with maiden's-bair garniture. Still another beautiful piece was a chair of flowers and five-branched ferns, of which some rare, cultivated lupin was the most conspicuous component. To describe the most conspicuous component. To describe the various pieces in detail would be an endless and a thankless burden. To see them all, ex-amining a few in detail and taking in the full sweep of all the others in one swift, delightful sweep of all the others in one swit, despitting glance, was to see a prismatic masterpiece And to wander through the great house, enjoying everything—its frescoes, its pictures, its statues, its tapestries and its wilderness obloom—was to be in fairy land, where,

Seen through opal-tinted eyes, Rose-hued ever are the skies.

THE RECEPTION. At a few minutes after 9 Gen. Grant and Mrs. Grant, and Guarles Crocker and wife, took their positions in the west drawing-room, immediately to the left of the main entrance, to receive those desirous of paying their respects to the Nation's great chief ain and their sevicials. Nation's great chieftain and their smisble host and hostess. Upon entering the room they were received by Mr. Crocker, who presented them to Gen. Grant, who stood at his left, after which they were presented by Mrs. Crocker to Mrs. Graut, who stood at Mrs. Crocker's left, she in turn standing next to the General. There was directly a constant stream of elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen pouring into the room, paying their respects and then dispersing, —some appearing directly in the mazes of the dance, others in the picture-gallery; others strolled through the halls, resting here for a more strolled through the halls, resting here for a more strolled through the dispersion of the strolled through ment upon a Turkish divan, almostlost from sight in the luxurious arms of great, downy, inviting chairs; pausing beneath the tall ferns, whose drooping arms almost caress the blooming cheeks raised to them, while the delicious fragrance of myriad flowers swept across smiling grance of myriad flowers swept across smiling faces, each forming in itself an intaglio of beauty, and collectively a scene of dazzling splendor and a combination of many forms of loveliness. At a quarter past 10 o'clock dancing commenced with a lively waitz. At 11 o'clock the formality of the reception was over, and the General, who, with his usual gallantry, had received the ladies with a rare smile and the gentlemen with great cordinity, left his post and mingled with the happy, joyous throng. The General looked well. His trip to Oregon had not blanched his cheeks, as it had those of Mrs. Grant, who suffered much from sea-sickness. It is almost needless to say that he was not long is almost needless to say that he was not long in finding his way to the elegant smoking-room on the second floor, where, with a fine cigar and surrounded by admiring and congenial spirits, he enjoyed a half-hour of ease.

.. THE SUPPER. The appearance of the dining-room and tables was enough to convince the veriest misanthrope that San Francisco's taste and magnificence can measure favorably with any in the world. The tables presented an appearance of inviting ireshness, the varied hues of flowers and tender green of trailing vines contrasting brilliantly with the glittering silver and pure white of the a milion times in the sparkling glass that decked the boards. Along the centre of the tables were placed stands of growing plants, some of them towering six feet above the heads of the banqueting guests. Trailing along the table and around the various dishes were living, growing vines, their glistening leaves reflecting the light which shone upon them. Glass epergnes filled with the rarest flowers were grouped from side to side, flanked on each side the light which shone upon them. Glass epergnes filled with the rarest flowers were grouped from side to side, flanked on each side by huge confects, each one representing a perfect design. The four principal pieces de resistance aux confects were made at the Maison Dorce, and the moids were imported from Paris. The most remarkable was that of the polsson aux naturel, a dish about three and a half feet long and half a foot nigh, the base about one foot high, consisting of pure white sugar, with delicately-traced fern leaves of white sugar curling over the top of a frosted rim. In the centre of this network of leaves, surrounded by green sprigs of parsley, rested a huge salmon, cooked and ready for the palate, yet looking before cutting as natural as if he were alive and ready to swim off at the shortes; notice. The next dish represented a fort, built of white frosted sugar, about five feet high, on the top of which was a pate de foi gras. The third was a palm tree, fully four feet high, the trunk made of white sugar and the body of the tree in delicately tinted leaves as naturally done as if it were a work of art to be treasured and saved and not to be eaten. On the top of this tree were a number of quali roasted in their feathers, and disposed about their nests made of jelly so as to look as natural as possible. The fourth was a large circular piece of pure crystallized sugar, on the top of which was a perfect imitation of a Turkish turban made of different colored jellies, and around this was the filet de bout. The pyramids made of pastry, represented "norns of plenty," the layers of which were mearly six feet high.

The plate, glass, and silverware presented a regal apperance. The plates, used for the first time on this occasion, were of the finest Limoges china, manufactured in Limoges, a place about 200 miles from Paris, and celebrated for the peculiar clay which is found there called "kaolin." This porcelain is universally used in the most elegant alless-manger of Paris. It is decorated brilliantly, the b

many lights and rich colors of the flowers, and the faces of the gay assemblage. At the dessert the ices were served in novel styles, the forms of flowers and truits in their natural colors being perfectly counterfeited. An immense disb, five feet long, representing a church, made of ice cream, attracted attention; the architecture was perfect, and a light inside illuminated the whole structure. An ice-cream locomotive and train of the care the white made of vanilla ice, the yellow of orange, and the red of rasoberry—was also a feature. A large melon made of sugar, in the centre of which were placed natural flowers, stood at one end of the table. On each end of the table two glass and silver holders were placed, each containing fancy confectionery. The silver coregne, almost touching the large chandelier, was filled with flowers, whose fragrance was almost overpowering. At the foot of the stand the fruit was placed, rich yellow bananas peeping from beneath a bed of flowers, red pomegranates, rare grapes, and other fruits were tastefully disposed around the base of the epergne. Two large flowers made of crystallized sugar stood on each side of the parterre of flowers. The supper was served a la Russe. The menus, in red, white, and blue satin, mounted on wire stands about a foot in hight, placed on the table, and decorated with vines and flowers, were disposed near the edge of and all around the table. Upon the rated with vines and flowers, were disposed near the edge of and all around the table. Upon the satin squares, in gold letters, the menu was printed, as follows:

MENU DU SOUPER GENERAL GRANT M. CHARLES CROCKER. MENU. Huitres de l'Est au Rocher de l'Arctique CHAUD. Huitres aux Crustades. Terrapines a la Maryland. ENTREES PROIDES. Pain de Volaille au Chaud-froid.
Mignons de Foie Gras a la Russe.
Salade de Langousta la Rarigotte.
Mayonnaise de Poulets a la Long Branch. GROSSES FIECES FROIDES.
Trophe Militaire su Pate de Gibier.
Forteressee Historique au Perdreaux.
Saumon a l'Ocean.
Turban de Filet de Bœuf a la Egyptienne,
Galantipe de Dinde au Supreme.

Coqs de Bruyere, Chappons, Cailles et Dindes. GROSSES PIECES DE PATISSERIES.
Grande Corne d'Abondance.
Palmier en Sucre File.
Panier Garni aux Fruits Caramelises.
Charlotte Montee a la Russe.

Oranges en Surprise.
Gatenux de Soiree.
Fruits et marrons Glaces. OLACES.
Pudding a la Nesselrode.
Biscuits Giaces.
Glaces Variees en Moules de Fantaisie.

CONSOMME.

THE LADIES.

The costumes of the ladies were marked by the most excellent taste and elegance. Among some of those particularly noted were the Mrs. Grant was attired in a rich robe of ivory with gold; the front was of the same superb brocade, and crossed by a draping of the satin bordered with silk fringe, which formed paniers at the sides. The bottom of the front breadth at the sides. The bottom of the front breadth was qualntly finished with large drooping tassels of white silk. The corsage was high at the back with square neck in front with elegant filmy laces. Her hair was tastefully arranged in tuffs, and frizzes in front, with shell comb, and she wore solitaires in her ears and a large diamond brooch and diamond bracelets. Her dress was quiet but extremely elegant.

Mrs. Charies Crocker was richly attired in a combination of garnet velvet and pale-blue stain. The waist was of velvet and cut so as to simulate a basque in front, and ending in a long

simulate a basque in front, and ending in a long court train behind, finished at the edges with a narrow fold of the velvet, with a full quilling of blue satin on each side. The overdress, as it might be called, of velvet, parted in front, to disclose a dainty blue satin petticoat with narrow front breadth, with long point of velvet in imitation of a quaint Elizabethan stomacher coming down over it from beneath the basque, the side breadths entirely composed of diagonal pleats of the blue satin. The corsage was cut high at the back and came down heart-shaped in front, with bow of pale blue satin at the lower point, sleeves of blue satin with velvet points running down from the shoulder. Neck and sleeves were filled in with the finest point de Venetienne. Mrs. Crocker is a handsome brunet, and wore her masses of beautiful gray hair in puffs on the top of her head, with the front hair in waves. Her jewels were the comment of ali. A blaze of the largest solitaires encircled her neck, sparkling aigrettes nested in her coiffure, her wrists were encircled with diamond bracelets, and solitaires gleamed in her

Miss Hattle Crocker wore a costume of white silk, the long skirt en train, with garniture of crushed roses; long lengthwise pleats came half-way down her skirt in front, and disclosed half-way down her skirt in front, and disclosed an underskirt one solid mass of pearls, with narrow picatings of silk at the bottom. The material of the bodice was completely hidden from signt by the thick seeding of pearls. The neck was heart-shape in front and partially filled in with tulle. The elbow sleeves were bordered with tulle. Her hair was arranged in a braid at the back, with coronet braid on top and waves in front. The young lady is a lovely blonde, with sprightly, refued face, and wore a diamond star at the front of the coronet braid and soliwith sprightly, reflued face, and wore a diamond star at the front of the coronet braid and solitaires in her ears. Her dress was remarkable for its originality, simplicity, and elegance.

Mrs. C. W. Crocker was attired in a black velwet princess dress, high neck in the back, open heart shape in front, richly trimmed with the finest of Venetienne laces; hair, Pompadour; jewelry, diamonds.

jewelry, diamonds.

Miss Carrie Crocker looked like a rosebud in a Miss Carrie Crocker looked like a rosebud in a pink gros-grain silk entirely covered with illusion of the same color. The bodice was cut with low neck in front, a delicate embroidery of pale rose-pink floss, and the finest of pearls passing around the neck and down the front. The elbow sleeves were made of illusion in lengthwise puffs, each puff parted with embroidery and pearls. This toilet was completed by a garland of apple blossoms and maiden's hair. The young lady is small and prettily formed, with pleasing face and graceful manners.

Miss Lizzie Crocker, a very pretty brunet with lustrous brown eyes, made her deout in a white crepe lisse dress, made over white gros grain, a repe lisse dress, made over white gros grain, a youthful and elegant costume, with high neck trimmed with ruche of crepe lisse, and paniers of crepe lisse ended by a fringe of lilies of the valley and delicate foliage sparkling with Brazilian bugs. A similar garbiture decorated the bodice, and a cluster of the flowers was worn in her bair.

ner hair.
The Misses Crittenden, nieces of Mrs. Mark Hopkins, who, owing to the mourning of the family, did not appear in society last winter, were very much admired. The elder, Miss Annie Crittenden, looked very bewitching in a Annie Crittenden, looked very bewitching in a pale satin of sea-foam color, embroidered with the most exquisit shades of pearls. The effect was dazzling as the changeable hues of the beads shimmered under the gaslight. The dress was cut princess, with low neck in front, embroidery running down to meet the low drapery, which was itself heavily embroidered, and terminated by a frince of all the colors. drapery, which was itself heavily embroidered, and terminated by a fringe of all the colors of the beads. The train was formed by a Watteau pleat extending from the waist, and richly embroidered with the beads. The Grecian sleeves were of Valencienne's lace, and the neck was filled in with the same lace. Lovely grasses, sparkling in all colors corresponding to the embroidery, ornamented the costumes. The nair was sowdered, and around her neck she wore several strings of pearls, which were the only approach to jewelry. The young lady is about 18, petite, with brown eyes, and of exceedingly graceful carriage.

approach to jewelry. The young lady is about 18, petite, with brown eyes, and of exceedingly graceful carriage.

Madame Derby Wells, a French lady of distingue appearance, wore a magnificent and unique costume. The skirt was of rich white satin de Lyons, with long round train bordered with a double box-pleating headed with a triple-pleated puff, caught back at the top in shells. The tablier was of white Silicienne, elaborately embroidered with shaded blue cornflowers in bas relief, with clusters of delicately-tinted field and wild flowers and clustered sheaves of baraley. The latter were delicately worked on the cloth with slender threads of golden-shaded straw. This was bordered with a heavy combination fringe of white silk, blue crimped silk, red and green caterpillars and strings of coppertinted metallic beads. The drapery came around to the back and was caught up with festoons of some of the finest old point de gaze ever seen in San Francisco, nests of humming-birds being half-hidden here and there in the drapery. Clusters of humming-birds were worn in the corsage, and in the high coffiure diamond jewelry. The lady is a queenly-looking blonde, with graceful and dignified carriage.

Mrs. Prescott was attired in a combination of pale-blue satin, dark-red satin, and jardiniere velvet, the latter with pale-blue satin ground, elaborately brogaded with raised wreaths and

pots of flowers in coral and sage-green tints. The front was made with a shirred point of red satin at the top of the dress, floished from top to bottom with blue satin diagously pleated in points, falling over a box-pleated flounce. The sides were of straight lengthwise pleats, coming under the train. The court train of the jardiniers velvet was bordered with a quilling of the red, beneath which passed out a pleating of pale blue. The waist was of jardiniers velvet, with blue satin vest, scalloced with red satin, square neck and demi-sleeves trimmed with rich duchesse lace. The hair was worn Pompadour, with a cluster of flowers in colors matching the costume, a similar cluster being placed at the waist. Handsome jewelry.

Mra. Addison I. Head, a brunet with intelligent face and pretty figure, wore one of the most superb costumes of the evening, a heavy white satin trimmed with wide Bruges lace, delicate as a cobweb and of exquisite pattern. The skirt, which was of satin, was made with the entire front in lengthwise pleats: the long full square train was bordered with a double row of triple Dox-pleating, the upper portion of the top pleating being caught down in shells. The entire back, to the bottom of the rich lace, caught up with a cluster of many-colored dshlias, large and small. The paniers were of satin, covered with a lace, and the low, square, sleeveless corsage was cut in points back and front, and trimmed down the front and back with jabots of lace, with a bunch of dahlias at the waist in front. The hair was worn high, and flashing dlamonds contributed to the rich effect of the costume.

Mrs. Fred Castle was attired in an elegant white satin princess, the front shirred and met half-way by a deep double box-pleating about eighteen inches deep going around the sides and finishing beneath the train. The long court train was bordered with a double box-pleating, headed with a treble box-breating run through the centre and caught back at the top in shells. A Watteau pleat falls from the middle of the rack,

pineappie cioth. The back was draped with deep point lace and caught with sprays of poppies. Hair Lambelle, with clusters of poppies. Mrs. Castle is an elegant-looking woman, and the rich diamonds which completed her costume sparkled no more brightly than her eyes.

Miss Jennie Flood wore a dress composed of voile de religieuse, or nun's cloth, a half-transparent white material of peculiar texture. The short demi-train skirt was trimmed with a double box-pleating around the bottom, with broad binding of white satin. Waves of pleating bound with satin, with heading of satin, shell trimming, completed the garniture of the skirt, and paniers of the delicate material were gracefully drawn back to the sides, disclosing a front of shirred satin. The pointed, heart-shaped bodice had elbow-sleeves composed of stripes of the material, embroidered with white silk, and were finished with a fold and bow of satin, with a vail of Breton lace. The front was of shirred satin, and an embroidered strip of the material and Breton lace finished the neck; conflure high.

Mrs. Henry T. Scott, tall and fair, with aristo-

coiffure high.

Mrs. Henry T. Scott, tall and fair, with aristocratic features, wore a dress of white gros d'Afrique, combined with white Pekin satin. The skirt was made with square train with centre of Pekin, and edged with a narrow ruche of plain silk. The shirred plastron front was trimmed with diagonal rows of maribout fringe and bows of ribbon, the bottom dinished with a bias box-pleating of Pekin, with shell, heading of gros d'Afrique. The bodice was cut in double points in front, with vest of Pekin stripe covered with tulle, the back ending in long-gathered Pekin tabs, finished with bows of white satin ribbon. The neck was square, filled in with puffed tulle; the sleeves made of puffed tulle, crossed fancifully by narrow foids of the striped satin. Jewelry, diamonds.

Miss Mary Crittenden, a young ladv of 16, an entire contrast to her sister in personal appearance, though with quite as interesting a countenance, is tall and stately, fiaving a strong resemblance to Mrs. Mark Hopkins. She looked lovely in a plain princess robe of gros de Lyon, snowy white, cut fourreau, entirely blain, except at the bottom, where a large torrade of silvered gauze combined with plain gauze, caught by garlands of field flowers, produced a most elegant effect. The hair was worn in juvenite style, in a plain braid at the back, with a few curls on the forehead, the coffure displaying to fine advantage her prettily-shaued head. A flat circle of field flowers surrounded her head. She wore no jewels.

Miss Flora Sharon, a lovely demi-blonde, wore Mrs. Henry T. Scott, tall and tair, with aristo-

her head. She wore no jewels. her head. She wore no jewels.

Miss Flora Sharou, a lovely demi-blonde, wore a delicate pink silk, made princess style, with box pleatings on the bottom of the skirt, and draped with paniers on the sides, a very full draping of byzantine across the front, with handsome crepe fringe lace sleeves made of Valenciennes insertion and lace, cut square in the neck, with some lace in trimming around the neck and throat, forming one of the most beautiful and elegant continues of the evening, the tiful and elegant costunges of the erening, the wearer having dispensed with all those embel-lishments so frequently resorted to by those possessing inferior charms, which hightened her loveliness and displayed her beauty to a re-

loveliness and displayed her beauty to a re-markable degree.

Miss Hutchison was attired in a white crepe byzantine—a peculiar fabric, appearing under the gaslight like frost-work sparkling in the sunshine—combined with apple-blossom silk and satin. The skirt was of delicate pink silk, with narrow ruffles of the crepe, piped with pink satin; drapery of the crepe coming down to meet the flounces, and completely covering the material of the skirt, which could be faintly seen through the transparent material. The seen through the transparent material. The graceful drapery at the back was bordered with narrow folds of the satin. The pointed corsage was made with shirred front of the pink satin,

was made with shirred front of the bink satin, and short shirred sleeves, the high neck and armlets being filled in with lace. Garntture, pink crushed roses.

Mrs. William Hopkins looked quite unique in an ivory white satin, Marguerite de Valois, high in the neck, with a high fraise surrounding the pretty brunet face of the lady, giving her a resmblance to the Queen of France, from whom. pretty brunet face of the lady, giving her a resemblance to the Queen of France, from whom the style derives its name. The bodice was cut in points and artistically embroidered with white silk floss, pearls, and white jets. The skirt was cut with a long train, the front in vertical pleats, and edged at the bottom with fans of the same material. The side paniers were of point a Augieterre, with back draperies of the same lace, caught with fringes of fuchsias. The sleeves were also of lace. The hair was worn high, with puff of fuchsias.

Mrs. H. S. Crocker was arrayed in a combination of cream-color and dark-red satin, with

high, with puff of fuensias.

Mrs. H. S. Crocker was arrayed in a combination of cream-color and dark-red satin, with front of the latter, finished at the bottom with pleatings. The tablier was one mass of pearls, and glass, and shell-beads, and finished off in scallops with a fringe of pearls. The back was of cream-color satin, draped with a combination of finest laces in one piece. The pointed corsage was cut with a square neck, and sleeveless, and covered with beaded tuile. The flowers accompanying this handsome dress were primroses. The beautiful gray hair of the lady was worn high, with diamonds on the coffure, in her ears, on her arms, and around her neck. Miss Jennie Wilson, of Chico, wore an exquisite combination of palc, sky-blue gros grain and damasse of the same shade,—the latter a kind of brocaded gauze. The skirt was made of the gros grain, with long, round train, trimmed by a heavy box-pleating, headed by a broad puff, with fine knife-pleating above. Drapery of damasse passed about the skirt, and was tastefully arranged at the back. Masses of trailing, drooping, pale-blue morning-glories adorned the front of the skirt, and clusters of the same drooping, pale-blue morning-glories adorned the front of the skirt, and clusters of the same beautiful blossoms decorated the train. Diamonds were worn with this costume, which was one of the most beautiful and poetic worn on the coarties.

Mrs. Alfred Poett was deemed by many the Mrs. Alfred Poett was deemed by many the most artistically dressed woman present. She were a combination of brocade satin and Japanese crepe of the dead-white hue known as ivory tint. This was a perfect Pompadour dress, his torically correct in every detail. The plain front and side breadths of the brocade, which was covered with nosebuds, were each bordered all around with a narrow double pleat of satin. The long train was trimmed with a deep pleating, and gracefully draped. The Pompadour waist was pointed back and front, with square corsage, sleeveless. Rich point lace and pearls completed her attire.

Mrs. Blaque was attired in a rich white satin, the whole front elaborately embroidered with snowy floss in rich raised floral designs, and bordered with a double box-pleating of white satin. The entire back of skirt and long round train were composed of elegant white embossed

satio. The entire back of skirt and long round train were composed of elegant white embossed plush on white satin, draped with gay-colored tuilps. The waist was made with low square corsage, with front and back of embossed plush, and short puffed sleeves. The lady's hair was arranged in high coiffure, and she wore handsome diamonds.

Mrs. J. W. Burling, a lady with a sweet, refined fees, were active of shell-plus, silk coveraged to the lady with a sweet.

fined face, wore a skirt of shell-pink siik, covered with pink crepe de lisse, made with demitrain and the bottom trimmed with three rows of fine knife-pleating of the crepe de lisse. The of fine knife-pleating of the crepe de lisse. The draperies were of crepe de lisse, with paniers of silk, and the back was caught up with large loops of pink silk lined with garnet satin. The waist was of the silk, covered with crepe de lisse, with pointed front and square tabs at the back, and trimmed about the Pompadour neck and down the front with jabot of lace. Her pretty brown hair was simply dressed on the top of her head.

Mrs. C. L. Jones, a tall chataine of graceful figure, were one of the most charming costumes in the room. The dress was of black Brussels grenadine over rich black Turk satin, made with very long round train. The skirt was elaborately trimmed with black lace, with bunches of white marguerites half bidden in the lace. The high neck was made with a square shirring of satin in front, and marguerite sleeves, decorated

with the same flowers. The hair was worn in puffs, with a cluster of marguerites, jewels, pearls, and diamonds.

with the same abuser of marguerites, jewels, puffs, with a cluster of marguerites, jewels, pearls, and diamonds.

Mrs. J. D. Fry was attired in a combination of cresm-colored satin and brocade of the same shade. The long round train was elegantly trimmed with a double ruching of satin. The front was made with a full apron of erise beads.

—a glittering bead seemingly of cut pearls, and showing all the shades of the rainbow as the light touches them. The waist was cut with source neck and adorned with a bertha of the beads, the short sleeves also being made of the delicate jewel-like particles. Jewelry, diamonds. Coiffure, high.

Mrs. Henry Booth, a handsome brunet, presented a fascinating appearance in one of those lovely blue princess silks, trimmed with very handsome point lace, draped very full across the front, and caught up at the side. One mass of lackeaux or cascade lace hung in graceful folds down her back, having all the appearance of a fall of snow as it floats in fleety flakes down from the skies, and is caught and caressed by the idle winds. Her dress was one of the most costiv in the room, the lace alone being worth \$2,500.

### THOS. BAYLEY POTTER, M. P.

adelphia by the Penn Club-He Gives the "Herald" His Views on Free Trade-England's Enormous Imports from America.

By Telegraph to New York Herald.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 25.—The Penn Club,

an old and very conservative organization, to which every prominent man in Philadelphia belongs, gave a reception to-night to Mr. Thomas Bayley Potter, M. P., the distinguished English visitor who is now in this country studying the agricultural problem. He has been the guest of Mr. George W. Childs during his visit here, al-though he will pass Sunday with ex-Minister John Weish. Among other guests present at the reception were: George W. Childs, Postmaster James, of New York; Gen. Robert Paterson, Horace H. Furness, ex-Gev. Hartranit, and many others. It is a principle of the Penn Club that there shall not be any specenes made on such occasions as the present. The result was that the large assemblage of gentlemen who had gathered to hear the thoroughly practical remarks from Mr. Potter regarding the great commercial questions which are of such vital interest to both English men and Americans were disappointed. Knowing that a speech from the successor of Mr. Cobden as the member for Rochdale would not be the feature of the evening, your correspondent took advantage of a few moments' leisure which the guest of the evening enjoyed to tender him the use of the Herald's columns through which to say a few words to the expectant pub-lic. Mr. Potter thanked your representative, and said cheerfully:

"The land question is to us of immediate and paramount interest, but to Americans it can be

paramount interest, but to Americans it can be only relatively important. As we have not time, in a brief conversation, to discuss both the agricultural and the free-trade problems, it is wiser, perhaps, to confine our remarks to the latter. Now, although I have been only a brief time in your country, I have traveled about it some and taiked with a great many men, representing all shades of opinion many men, representing all shades of opinion upon the subject, and am, therefore, better qualified to speak than I was before I came over. You will never hear of me saying at Aylesbury or anywhere eise that the farmers of the United States are emigrating in large num-bers to Canada. I am a free trader because I thoroughly believe in it. Indeed, I take it for granted that my good faith toward this country will never be called in question. I believe that free trade tends to bind nations together; that treaties of commerce are worth all the treaties. free trade tends to bind nations together; that treaties of commerce are worth all the treaties of peace ever written; but I know perfectly well that these beliefs of mine are not arguments. The reputation which Americans have abroad for 'cuteness is the main bulwark of protective ideas throughout Europe. Their statesmen say to our, 'If there was anything in this free-trade idea Brother Jonathan would have adopted it.' This is to them both logic and argument. What can anybody say to men who permit other people to do all their thinking for them!

"Now, the facts as I find them here are these The balance of trade between Great Britain and the United States is very largely in favor of this country. In round numbers the direct importa-tions from the United States have reached the tions from the United States have reached the enormous figure of £80,000,000, while your people take only £16,000,000 worth of goods from us—or just one-fifth. This condition of things applies almost as strongly to other countries. Now, your exports reach the large total of \$800,000,000 per year, but of this enormous amount only one-tenth (or \$80,000,000) are manufactured goods. This is the great point which it will do the people of this country good to ponder. It indicates unmistakably the pre-eminence of the agricultural element—an element which laughs at protection, which defies free trade to injure

at protection, which defies free trade to injure it. The capital which represents nine-tenths of your vast exports will sooner or later make itself felt. It will demand legislation which will bring goods into the country in return for the products of the soil.

"It is not—never was—the fact that cotton was king. I tell you it is the soil which is master here. Look at a few items. Corn, cotton, provisions, mineral oils, and so on to almost any limit of words. These are preparing for even greater demand than in the past. This increased production may prove to be the down-

increased production may prove to be the down fall of protection in this country. I will tel you why. It may happen that the season will prove better in England and in all Europe than we now expect. It may happen that there will be no great war in Europe to increase the demand and to diminish the production. In that event we shall not want even so much as last event we shall not want even so much as last year, especially it we have to pay gold. There is a limit to gold, and a balance of trade of nearly \$320,000,000 (£64,000,000) in your favor must eventually make us say: 'You must take our goods or we can't buy.' But you can't take our goods because you can't sell them again without losing morrey, you see, because of the enormous protective tariff. You would be surprised if I told you that I was shown some Scotch linens the other day in one of the largest wholesale draper's in New York on which the duties and commissions (landed in the warehouse) equaled 127 per cent of the original cost! It is a fact, and it means a great deal. Why, I visited Lowell and Fall River. Said the manager of one of the largest cotton-mills in Lowell, We really do not need protection any longer; we certainly do not fear free trade. It is equally true of other branches of trade. The struggle will come between the soil and the manufacturer, and, believe me, the soil will settie it. I do not mean that you are ever to have absolute free trade here. Where our goods because you can't sell them again without losing morey, you see, because of the soil will settle it. I do not mean that you are ever to have absolute free trade here. Where the raising of revenue by direct taxation is is so disliked, a tariff for revenue is wise.

"The people of the United States will not indorse an income tax, therefore they cannot do better for their country than to retain tariff regulations. But protection is no longer needed. Your people have gone beyond it. Look at your mercantile marine. The Alabama business was bad,—terrible for you, there is no question,—but the real fact, considered from the side of political economy, is that just at the moment you suffered the damage there was a great revolution going on in the building of ships, which your maritime laws would not permit you to avail your serves of. There was a sudden change from wooden to iron vessels, and you had neither shipyards where iron ships could be built, nor could you buy them abroad to bridge ever to have absolute free trade here.

ailt, nor could you buy them abroad to bridge over the interval until you could erect your rolling mills and your forges, so that you could create them for yourselves. No, no; the people of this country must not blame us for monopolizing the steam-carrying trade of the ocean. They ing the steam-carrying trade of the ocean. They must lay the censure on obsolete laws, which they ought to have the courage to revoke."

The conversation, which is reproduced as accurately as memory serves, ended at this point. Mr. Potter afterwards said to your correspondent, regarding the Parliamentary Committee which is now in this country: "It fs. I fear, only a plan to keep the tenant farmers quiet. The Committee cannot report for two years. Within that time there will be a general election, in all probability. The farmers will be told to wait for the Committee's report; that whatever it recommends they shall have. They may wait,—and they may see the trick. The members of the Committee are able, conscientious men; but they are being used for purposes purely political."

Snake and Toad.

Forest and Stream.

R. H. Dixon, of Canandaigua, N. Y., sends us the drawing of a toad which has been partly swallowed by a snake, the head and fore feet protruding from the snake's mouth and the hind legs from a fissure in the snake's throat. Both toad and snake were found dead. The question as to what was the immediate cause of the double fatality may readily be answered as to the snake, by stating that he was not able to open his mouth sufficiently wide, while the toad kieked through the skin of the throat when it was very much distended, and consequently thin.

I deem it a duty to state that Mr. ——, of this county, had his right lung seriously affected with tubercular deposit, accompanied with night sweats, frequent hemorrhage, copious expectoration, and much 'emaciation; the use of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosuhites seems to have arrested the progress of the disease almost immediately, the hemorrhage has not returned, his appetite is excellent, and he is able to attend to his business as usual. A. Smith, M. D., Campbelltown, N. B.

## GERMANY.

The New Code of Justice---Oppressive Character of the New Debtor Law.

Dr. Stronsberg and His Penny-Paper-Stylish Eurroundings of the Ex-Railroad-King.

His Berlin Sewerage System---German Taxation --- The Reactionary Success in the Landtag Elections.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuns. BERLIN, Oct. 10.—The first of this month was remarkable day in the history of Germany; it may be said, in fact, that not until then-when the new code of justice, creating a common commercial, criminal and civil law, came introce-had Germany been one Empire. The new code abolishes all the Provincial High-Courts, and creates one Supreme Tribunal, which was opened on the 1st at Leipzig, with imposing ceremonies. The introduction of black silken gowns and stiff-looking round caps, edged off with velvet or silver and gold cord, for the Judges, Clerks, Criers, and attorneys,although the flaxen wig has happily been spared us,-has been severely criticised. The law in this country is slow and awkward enough in its technicalities without these additional bagatelles, that only tend to increase the pompous vanity and the sometimes unbearable self-cor ceit, with which court officials and lawyers treat the rest of mankind. Some of the new laws are in many respect

oppressive and brutal.-ESPECIALLY THE DESTOR LAW,

which permits the creditor, immediately after judgment has been rendered, to proceed direct-

ly to the abode of the debtor, and, aided by a newly-created functionary.- a sort of Deputy Sheriff or City Marshal,-to take all and everything of value, going even so far as to permi the breaking-open of wardrobes and the search ing of pockets for valuables. But this obnoxious law, so far from benefiting those for whose convenience it purports to have been made, will only be a new weapon in the hands of usurers of the worst class; those infamous cutthroats who abound in Germany, more especially in Berlin, and who, after having in veigled their victims-merchants, State officials, persons of tank in the army-into borrowing at an exorbitant rate of interest, and having once or twice prolonged the time for payment at additional interest, pounce down upon their prey without mercy, and scoop in everything they possess. Whether ruin and dishonor for their victims may follow, these vultures care not. Within one week of last month, two officers of the Imperial army, both belonging to families of the bighest nobility, committed suicide by blowing out their brains, for dishono and shame stared them in the face, they having got into the clutches of one of these unscrupulous villains, who believed that the families of the officers would pay any amount rather than see their boys compelled to resign from the army. But the families were already involved by former obligations, and were unable to liquidate new ones; and the result has been the ignominious death of two brave fellows and the plunging of two families into grief and despair Yet Government, by the new law, has given these human vampires all possible facilities to ply their nefarious trade, and it has placed their ply their refairous trade, and it has placed their victims completely at their mercy.

But, it the 1st inst. ushered in many new things which we might well have done without, it also gave birth to one great achievement the value of which can be fully appreciated by

THE FIRST PENNY-PAPER which has ever been published in Germany, after the model of cheap American newspapers, and of Le Petit Journal in Faris, and, like the latter, promises to be piquant, bold, aggressive, and sparkling. It approaches questions of the day very fearlessly, and treats them with the dry, quaint humor which makes American newspapers so irresistible. It has started with an edition of 100,000 copies; and its founder and editor is no less a personage than the famous editor is no less a personage than the famous editor is no less a personage than the famous Dr. Strousberg, formerly the great Railroa-King, now the De Lesseps of Germany, whose latest project—to make Berlin a port by a connecting canal with the sca—has considerably startled our volitical economists. He failed for about two hundred millions some years ago, and was kept in prison in Russia, where owed a little over 20,000,000 roubles. After his return he wrote an autobiography and other books, the sale of which has been simply enormous; and now, living in great style in his villa in the Thiergartea, he has published his little paper "on the American plan."

I met him some ten years ago, when he was in the 'zenith of his fame, at his palace in the Wilhelmsstrasse, now occupied by Lord Odo Russell; and to-day i called on him at his editorial rooms in the aristocratic regions of the Dorotheeustrasse. Rarely, if ever, have newspaper-offices been furnished in latest project-to make Berlin a port by a con

paper-offices been furnished in

SUCH REGAL STYLE.

Even Monsieur Villemessant, who boasts of the magnificent establishment of the Figaro, has hardly been able to combine so much comfort and splendor. All offices are on the first floor,—a high "parterre" in an imposing structure of brown stone. At the door a "portier" is stationed, resplendent in gold-embroidered livery, who opens the portals for visitors. Glass doors swing noiselesly upon gold-plated hinges. The furniture is all of unpolished American walnut, artistically carved; the high-backed arm-chairs are covered with olive-green morocco; the divans, causeuses, and reclining-chairs are marvels of the upholsterer's art. Magnificent paintings adorn the walls,—among which the great portrait of Dr. Strousberg himself, painted by Knauss at a cost of \$20,000, occupies a conspicuous place. Axminster carpets and Turkey rugs cover the parquetted floor of the large "conference-room," adjoining the editorial apartments, where the Doctor intends to assemble around him the entire editorial and repostorial staff for consultation as to the make-up of the paper. His own private room is little less luxuriantly gotten up than the boudoir of a Princess. His bulky figure is almost buried in a deep, gigantic arm-chair, in which he reclines all the time, toying constantly with his golden snuff-box, while he dictates leading articles and letters to his stenographer.

He has devertised the paper in truly American SUCH REGAL STYLE.

ographer. He has advertised the paper in truly American style; and the consequence is, that he will SCORE A GRAND SUCCESS. Its street-sale, hitherto an unknown and untried experiment in Berlin, has been enormous. In heart and thought he is more of an American than a German; and, when reference is made to his being a German, he generally replies, "I was only accidentally born in Germany." He admires American journalism and pluck; he believes that Americans can appreciate great deeds and

American journalism and pluck; he believes that Americans can appreciate great deeds and reward grand ideas. "If I had done for America what I have done for Germany," he said to me, "I should have been raised upon a oedestal; here they tore me down from my eminence and stoned me." At one time he was undoubtedly the foremost man in this country; his enterprises all turned out luckily for the investors, and he became a Crœsus, not only in name, but in fact. But he divided his energies too much; his executive capacity, though immense, was unable to grapple all the details of his colossal undertakings, and his fall became inevitable. Now he is rising again, and as popular as ever. He originated the scheme for the "canaliza-

He originated the scheme for the "canalization," as it is called, for the City of Berlin proper, by which a most perfect system of sewerage is introduced, and the refuse, by means of enormous steam pumps, is taken to a place six miles distant from the city, where 2,000 acres of formerly valueless land have been acquired, upon which vegetables are raised by means of this irrigation. The work has already lasted three years, and will not be completed for two years more. Its cost has been estimated at 100,000,000 marks, and is borne by the city alone, without Government aid. People have grumbled a little at this enormous outlay; but what of that? Another tax upon something or other, and all is serene.

mer, and all is serene.

EVERYTHING IS ALREADY TAXED HERE, especially rents. Now, it may be said quite justiy that, rent being already a tax upon the earnings of the tenant, ought not to be taxed again; but when did municoalities in want of money ever listen to reason? A man who hires an artments, paying for them about \$150 per year, has to pay a rent-tax of \$10 because he isable to pay arent of that amount! This seems to be the general principle of the financial policy of the Empire. It is managed on the "get-all-you-can" plan, which inspired Prince Bismarck in his late Parliamentary efforts during the debates on the protective-tariff question.

In this, as well as all questions of a social nature, Germany is not only not advancing, but steadily marching backwards. The party of reactionary sentiments, comprising the religious fanatics and the superannuated old fogies, is beginning to show a bold front again. In the recent "Laudtag"-elections, the Liberals have lost not less than seventy seats,—old and tried representatives, like Lasker and Richter, having been beaten by large majorities. Under the pretense of "excluding the Semitic element from our politics," the party of the Empressled by Court-Preacher Stoecker, has opened

A BITTER CRUSADE AGAINST THE JEWS, and is calling meetings in which they are demonned and vilified as though we were living in the days of the Inquisition instead of the Nineteenth Century. Thus the consequences of yielding up too easily the power which is cost the Progressive party such hard struggles to obtain become painfully apparent to all careful observers. It may take the work of years te regain what it has lost within a few months; and the people who have helped them to victory are now becoming too apathetic to fight over again as vigorous a battle as that the result of which was the placing in power of the Falk Ministry. As the feudal party become conscious of their growing strength, they will become bolder in their demands, and the people will feel, when it is too late to obtain redress, the yoke into which they have once more placed their patient necks. A BITTER CRUSADE AGAINST THE JEWS,

### THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Too Much Drugging. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—I find the following parawilliam J. Carlton came before Justice Walsh this merning, shaking like a leaf, and begged to go home. He was fined \$5 for drunkenness. According to his own story, the pernicious drug system in vogue at the Washingtonian Home had racked his nervous system more than the liquor. He had left that institution, dosed with chloral and other poisons, and the effects of these and liquor placed him in a pitiable plight.

What is the reason that those who control that institution-maintained from public money—persistently ignore the sovereign spe-cific for dipsomatia,—cinchona rubra, as pre-pared and administered by Dr. Robert D'Unger, pared and administered by Dr. Robert D'Unger, of this city? He has cured hundreds of ine-briates in this city during the past ten months, and thousands in other parts of the Union and Dominion. He doses none of his patients with chloral, bromide of potassium, or similar drugs, but gives them a medicine that cures the appetite and stops the desire for strong drink. In a little while the victim finds his health greatly improved and the thirst for whisky gone. Why does the Washingtonian Home refuse to use this wonderful cure? Is it petty professional jealousy, or are the managers of that institution afraid that it would soon be emptied of its inmates and their occupations and salaries be gone? Which is it?

Dr. Lorimer's Memory.
To the Editor of The Tribuna.
MONTREAL, Oct. 25.—Although living 806

miles from Chicago, I am a constant reader of THE TRIBUNE, and have of late been deeply interested in the many reports concerning the eloquent pastor of the First Baptist Church. His marvelous success in Chicago is no wonder to those who know the man and his ability, and the recent charge of plargiarism will not sur-prise his friends, for such great success is sure to arouse the jealousy of envious feeble men. Can any great preacher be named who has not can any great preacher be named who has not been charged with plagiarism? As an illustration of Dr. Lorimer's mental powers I desire to state the following: Three years ago he was invited by his honored predecessor, Dr. Everus, to deliver a denominational sermon in Chicago. It occupied two hours in delivary, and was subsequently published in book-form, consisting of 155 16mo. pages. The book, called "The Great Conflict," contains a formidable array of names, dates, quotations, facts on the question of religious liberty, and covers a period of several hundred years, and has been termed "a treasure-house of testimonies." This sermon was delivered without notes, and was committed to memory on the cars from Boston to Chicago.

Dr. Lorimer needs no defense from me. His past record attests his worth, and his future career will cause Chicago to honor and perpetuate his name. I write from long experience of this wonderful man, and few will be prepared to deny the statement that no preacher in America is more widely felt for his influence for good, or more beloved for purity of motive, or admired for his gifts, which are wholly consecrated to God.

N. N.

An Appeal to the Health Officers. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Contagious diseases are

prevailing to an extent which is dangerous, especially to the children of the poorer classes. who, living in close, filly-ventilated tenements, and among whom contagion breeds, as does The greatest surveillance and care will be necessary by officials in charge of the Health Department to prevent infection in the public schools. The danger arises from the fact that premises which have been infected are not scientifically and thoroughly disinfected. Walls are whitewashed, but the heavy winter clothing, household rags, and carpets, if, fortunately, there is one, get off with an airing or less. A hasty and unobservant visit by an official, or frequently the assertion of the individual is taken, and the certificate is officially signed, giving permission to the children who have escaped the fatal consequences of scarlet-fever to go back into the school-room where sixty-four children are confined in a space 16 by 24 feet, more or less, to sit next, perhaps, to an unprotected child, who, breathing the air impregnated with the poison exhaling from the clothing of the infected child, becomes the next victim. A representative case came under my observation a little over two years ago. A child, after a six weeks' absence, came back with the terrible ravages of scarlet-fever evident in several large ulcers around the base of the skull, and wearing the same heavy stiff clothing he wore when he left school, which bore no mark of cleansing. He came armed with the official certificate, and, although I felt and talked rebelliously, we could do no other way than give him his seat. Two weeks later a little boy entered from a cultured, refined family, whose care of their children was intelligent and constant. He chanced to sit near the scarlet-fever victim, and in two weeks he was taken sick and died of the most malignant type of scarlet-fever. His physician and parents clearly graced the source of his infection to the infected ciothing of the boy, which the Health Decartment had pronounced thoroughly disinfected, investigation, in this case, developed the fast that the assertion of the father had been the grounds upon which the certificate, and the impulse to vudge the elbow of the bealth officer was irresistib The greatest surveillance and care will be neces-sary by officials in charge of the Health Depart-

The People of New York City.

New York Times.

It is commonly said that New York is, in respect of population, substantially a foreign city; that more than 600,000 of its denizens are of alien birth. The number of Irish citizens as usually given in round numbers at 400,000; of Germans at 200,000; of French at 25,000; of Italians, Spaniards, and Cubans at 15,000. This is an exaggeration, and a great one. The native population exceeds the foreign by about 125,000. According to the census of 1870, there were 201,999 Irish, 24,442 English, 7,562 Scotch, 151,216 Germans, 8,235 French, 2,794 Italians, 2,737 Austrians, 2,333 Poles, 3,178 Swias, 1,237 Hollanders, 1,151 Russiaus. This is a very large proportion of foreigners, certainly, but nothing like the proportion generally supposed. There were then 13,073 colored persons, who are said to have largely increased since. The womenare reported to have increased since, there being, nine years ago, an excess over men of more than 28,000. The Chinese are much more numerous than they used to be. The census of 1870 gives but 12, and now there are, it is said, over 700, some putting the number as high as 1,000. The census of 1880 will show many changes, and probably a notable increase in population has gained considerably on the foreign since the last census, and that figures will show the gain.

Gas in Paris. The People of New York City.

Gas in Paris.

New York Bulletis.

Here is a fact for Americans to consider: The price of gas in Paris is 81 cents per thousand cubic feet. Yet the City Government, which is interested in this enterprise, received \$1,600.005 as its share of profits from the Paris Gas Company last year, and there was enough money left to pay the other stockholders a dividend of 31 per cent.

It should be the business of every one having cold to treat it promptly and properly until it is gotten rid of,—intelligent experience fortunately presenting a curative in Dr. Jayne's Expectorsat thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all cough and colds, allay any activing inflammation of the throat or lungs, and remove the distressing symmetry of the cough and colds are the colors of the colors of asthma or plearisy.

### FINANCE AND TRADE.

Chicago Makes Its First Importation of Gold.

The Markets for Bonds, Stocks, and Money.

The Produce Markets Somewhat Steadier, but Are Lower All Round.

Early Weakness, Pollowed by a Firmer Tone, and a Later Becline.

### FINANCIAL.

There was a good local business in Government bonds. Quotations remained without much change. The 4s opened in New York at 1021/2 bid and 1021/2 asked. The Chicago rate was 1011/2 bid and 1021/2 asked. The 41/2 were 105% and 106; the 5s, 103% and 103%; and the s of 1881, 105% and 105%. It is stated that ecretary Sherman in his next annual report to he House will ask for authority to attempt reunding the 6 per cent bonds due in '80 and '81 before they reach maturity. From Dec. 31, 1880, a July 1 1881, 6 per cent bonds to the value of 791,111,700 come due. The bonds included in this amount redeemable in 1880, known 4 per cent above par; those redeemable a year later, "'81 sixes," are about 1 per cent higher. The 4 per cent bonds, which Secretary mable in '80 and '81 are currently quoted at 2 per cent premium. The Secretary's expectation evidently is that the offer of an immediate change into a permanent investment at a per cent will tempt holders to forego the presnt premium on the 6 per cent bonds and the onal interest for from twelve to eighteen

Foreign exchange was heavy, although the supply of bills was small. The posted rates for sterling were 481% and 483%. Sterling grain bills were 478% and 478%. Actual rates in New York were 480% (2480% and 483. In Chicago they were 480% and 483%. French grain bills were

Consols opened and closed at 97 15-16. Silver made another advance in London, to 53 5-16 pence per ounce. The Bank of England lost

\$1,830,000 in specie.

A direct shipment of gold from London was received yesterday by the First National Bank of this city. This is the first importation of gold from Europe that has been made here, and is not at all likely to be the last. Direct imons of specie are the natural effect of car ect exportations. Chicago now ships direct to European ports on through bills of lading nts of breadstuffs, meats, and other rticles. The foreign exchange that is thus made is handled by our Chicago banks. The banking facilities of this city are adequate to transcot our local business and leave millions to spare to be loaned New York. It is not necessary for Chicago to go through New York middlemen to nell its exchange or get its gold, and the experiected to develop into a regular feature of car

Heavy currency orders, moderate orders for New York exchange, and a fair activity in discounts were the features of bank business. New York exchange was sold between banks at about shipping rates, -75@80c per \$1,000 discount. Loans were 6 per cent on call and 7@8 per cent on time. Bank clearings were \$5,800,-

Money has been going out of Chicago at the rate of millions of dollars a week for some time, but almost none of it has come back. The embarrassment of our local banks about small bills is getting serious. They have been for some time filling with \$500 and \$1,000 bills orders that called for \$5, \$10, and \$20 The supply in New York, to Treasurer Gilfillan referred them, ons given out. The Government ought to do something in return for its privilege of issuing a flat greenback currency. The present state of affairs is an unbearable inconvenience to the

A transaction in which the improvement of the times is visible was the sale yesterday of North Side Rolling-Mill stock at par. A year ago it was freely offered at 40. Wabash, Western Union, Kansas City &

Northern preferred, Alton, and Iron Mountain were the best stocks yesterday. Comparing closing prices, Wabash egained 3%, to 59%; Western Union 136, to 103%; and Iron Mountain 136, to 5136. The point to "buy Erie" came decline of 136, to 38%, for the common, and 236, to 63, for the preferred. The second 6s sold down to 84%. There was a good deal of weak ness in the market. A diminution is noticeable in Chicago in the purchases of outside operators. New York Central lost 1/4, to 131; St. Paul 1/4, to 731/4; Burlington & Quincy 11/4, 121; Union Pacific 1/4, to 90 4; Ohio & Mississippi 1/4, to 231/4; St. Joe 16, to 33%; the preferred 176, to 571/6 Jersey Central %, to 78%; Morris & Essex 1, to 100%; Canada Southern 1%, to 74%; Kansas & Texas %, to 27%; San Francisco common %, to 27%; the preferred %, to 33%; Northern Pacific 1%, to 35%; the preferred %, to 60%; Ohio & Mississippi 14, to 5214; Chesapeake & Obio 14, to 1314.

The gains not already mentioned were, Northwest common 36, to 87%; Illinois Central 36, to 97%; Louisville & Nashville 36, to 73%; C., C. C. & I. 14, to 6814; Delaware & Hudson 14, to 8014; Lackawana 14, to 8714; Kausas City & Northern 14, to 45; the preferred 114, to 60; finneapolis 14, to 48; Alton went up to 9914. Erie second 6s opened at 8614, sold down to

In railroad bonds, in New York last week, an immense business was transacted, and a buoyant tone characterized the dealings until mear the close, when, under sales to realize profits, the improvement in prices was partially both in point of strength and activity, and reacted only slightly at the close. Eric consolidated seconds and do funded 5s were frregular, but at the close showed an improvement on the week's business of 1% per cent for the former and % per cent for the latter. Among the Toledo & Wabash bonds, cent. New York Elevated firsts advanced 2 per cent under a brisk inquiry. Kansas & Texas @9 per cent, and reacted 3@4 per cent, U., C. & I. C. and St. Louis & Iron Mountain

Stock brokers and stock operators are being spidly taught by the Western Union Telograph npany that the American Union will be the best line for them to patronize. Yesterday, the ninutes late at one time, while individual stock nessages were many hours late. In one case of dollars in a single transaction by a failure to deliver a night message. The business public are notified about three days out of seven that the wires are down or out of order. But a more stock quotations are sent only four times an hour. The result is that but a small part of the transactions on the New York Exchange are 10ported. The close connection that has existed between New York and Chicago is broken, and becomes almost impossible to operate intelle-ently. When quotations are sent along condan. The western of the new company, if it will take dynatage of the opportunity, could probably take exclusive contracts for the whole building four bankers and brokers.

It is estimated that this year's immigration

money alone, two-thirds as much as the net imports of specie during the year.

The earnings of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad for the third week of October were \$27,100, an increase of \$19,700 over those of the corresponding week last year. Since Jan. 1 to Oct. 21 the earnings were \$948,169, and the increase over the same period of last year is \$220,-631. Since last week twenty-seven miles of new road, from Oswego, Kas., to Cherrydale,

Kas., have been opened. There were no quotations since our last quo tations in Government bonds, foreign exchange, commercial bills, local securities, and coin cer-

The following shows the fluctuations of the leading stocks: Stocks. Opening. V. Y. Central....131 92% 101% 87% 73% R. I. & Pac. .. 148

C., B. & Q..... 122 C. & Alton..... 99

Louisville & Nash 731/4 Union Pacific.... 91

O., St. P. & M. W. Union Tel. Do preferred .... Northern Pacific.. Do preferred... O. & M. preferred Ches'pe'ke & Onio Do preferred .... Sutro Tunnel... 60% 60 N. W. gold bonds. 114%

EDWARD L. BREWSTER. STOCKS AND BONDS COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED.

> PRESTON, KEAN & CO., BANKERS,

Also buy, sell, and exchange U. S. BONDS. 5, 6, 7, nd 8 per cent Tewn, County, City, School, and Park tonds, and other good INVESTMENT SECURITIES. FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Land Warrants, and Scrip. LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers.

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, TICAGO CITY BAILWAY STOCK. HAS FOR SALE: CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, TRADERS' INSURANCE. FIELD. LINDLEY & CO.,

17 South-st., New York. / STOCKS. Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange. ALBERT M. DAY, Manager.

TRASK & FRANCIS. Bankers and Brokers. 70 BROADWAY, N. Y. embers of the New York Stock Exchange and New York Mining Stock Exchange. All classes of Securities Bought and Sold on Commis-sion and Carried on Margins. Daily Market Letters sent to Customers

CITY AND COUNTY 5 AND 7 PER CENT BONDS, WEST DIVISION RAILWAY 7 PER CENT CERTIF-ICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, In sums to suit. CHARLES HENROTIN, 106 Washington-st.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
Has for sale a full line of
COOK COUNTY 78,
CITY BONDS,
SOUTH PARK BONDS,
LINCOLN PARK BONDS,
WEST TOWN BONDS,
Safe-Deposit Department, entrance on Washington-st.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker, No. 70 LaSalle-st., near Randolph. Pays the highest price for CITY SCRIP AND COOK COUNTY ORDERS. GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold.

UNION TRUST CO. BANK, RECRIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, subject to the rules of the Bank. No notice required to draw money. 6. M. WILSON, Cashier.

WATSON, LA GRANGE & GIBSON, New York, 426 California-st., San Francisc BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Special facilities and advantages in furnishing
LEGITIMATE MINING INVESTMENTS.

Inquiries cheerfully answered.

WILLIAM O. COLE,
105 Washington-st.,
07FERS FOR SALE:
\$36,000-Dakota 10 per cent Bonds,
\$14,000-Minnesota 7 per cent Bonds.
\$12,000-Kansas 7 per cent Bonds. \$10,000—Illinois 8 per cent Bonds. \$10,000—Minnesota 7 per cent School Orders,

JOHN H. WRENN & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, 80 Washington-st., corner Dearborn. UNITED STATES 4 PEB CENT BONDS. LOCAL SECURITIES.

A. O. SLAUGHTER, BANKER AND BROKER, N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago, Benk Stocks bought and sold; also, all kinds of Local

NEW YORK.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuni NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—There was less activity and excitement than yesterday in the speculative markets. At the opening the general market was strong, but soon became heavy, and so remained until after 11 o'clock, when it stocks showing most strength throughout were Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Iron Mountain, and Wabash. The coal shares and Erie were at ilmes weak. Respecting the decline in Eric and the recent advance in Lake Shore and New York Central, there is a story current that seems plausible enough, but the truth of which cannot be avouched. It is that the Wabash managers have come to an understanding with Mr. Vanderbilt by which the business of the Wabash and its extensive connections is to be run over the Vanderbilt lines to New York. This seems plausible, for several speculators identified with the Vanderblit party, and loud in decrying Wa-bash, have been large buyers of it lately, and also in their talk have championed it; and the Wabash managers have from reviling Lake Bhore, New York Central, and Vanderbilt stocks generally, become buyers, and now speak respectfully of them. All this may be accidental or mean nothing, but if there is anywanted by either side, and, moreover, will not have the business of the Wabash system. The street have been speculating on this theory by selling Erie and buying Wabash system and Vanderbilt stocks. The rise in Iron Mountain is wholly independent of this movement, and rests on the increased earnings of the

road, and the prospect of an arrangement with Texas Pacific and Southern Pacific, which would give the Iron Mountain an immediate increase n business in its transportation of supplies for the new extension, and prospectively make it the Eastern link of the Southern Pacific. Chesapeake & Ohio was quoted at 131/2013%,

Mobile & Ohio 20%@20%: The gross earnings of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway for the week ending Oct. 14 were \$10,491,51, an increase of \$2,530 over the coresponding week last year. It is reported upon good railroad authority that the advance is reight rates already made is telling wonderfulupon the earnings of the trunk lines of railroad. The heavy traffic conceded on all sides is being done by the principal railroads at remunerative rates, and s encouraging the formation of new pools in several stocks. The developments are not yet sufficiently defined, but it would not be surprising to find that Northwestern, St. Paul, and Michigan Central were being bought for an advance. It is said the Michigan Central is now overcrowded with business at \$80 per car. The Company received but \$19 to \$20 for the same service during the summer. The condition of railway traffic is the real basis of the advance in prices of the stocks of trunk lines.

To the Western Associated Press. New York, Oct. 28. -Governments steady. Railroad bonds active and irregular, with few important changes in price.

The stock market opened strong and prices advanced 1/61/2 per cent,—coal stocks leading in the improvement. Subsequently there was a decline of 1/63 per cent, in which Eric, Lake Shore, Wabash, and coal shares figured conspicuously. Toward midday a firmer feeling set in again, and there was a recovery of 1/62/2 per cent,—the latter in Delaware, Lackawanna & Western,—but the improvement was partially lost at the second call. The report that representatives of the New York Central, Lake Shore, and Wabash Companies were negotiating for a traffic arrangementhad a tendency to weaken Eric and strengthen Lake Shore at intervals. The market continued irregular The stock market opened strong and prices ency to weaken Erie and strengthen Lake Shore at intervals. The market continued irregular for a short time, but during the afternoon was weak and lower, until near the close, when there was a marked change in the temper of speculation, and almost the entire list was strong and higher. The advance from the lowest point of the day ranged from ½ to 2½ per cent. Wabash led the upward movement, and was followed by Western Union, Lake Shore, and Kansas City & Northern. The improvement in Lake Shore and Wabash and its connections was due to favorable rumors about the negotiations between the companies.

negotiations between the companies.

The Granger shares were all higher, particularly Northwestern and St. Paul & Minnespolis.

The coal shares were firm, and advanced from % to 1% per cent from the lowest point, notably New Jersey Central. Erie was very weak on reports that the Gould party and made arrangements with Vanderbilt by which the Waon reports that the Gould party and made arrangements with Vanderbilt by which the Wabash Road would use the New York Central as its eastern connection. The Erie movement is a puzzle. Day after day the street has been treated with reports, first, that Vanderbilt had control of the road; second, that Gould was the victor; and, last, that both gentlemen would operate the road in harmony. The reports continue of a most contradictory character, and nothing positive can be learned from parties who ought to be can be learned from parties who ought to be acquainted with the real facts. Interested peracquainted with the real facts. Interested persons, however, know how the books stand, and are operating on that knowledge. It was stated at the close of the market this evening that the see-saw process in Eric of late has been solely for the purpose of enabling certain parties to for the purpose of enabling certain parties to acquire large lines of stock at low figures. The new Open Board of Brokers will com-mence business Saturday next with a member-

Transactions, 360,000 shares: 102,000 Erie, 2,700 Lake Shore, 29,000 Wabash, 16,000 Northwest, 10,000 St. Paul, 23,000 Lackawanns, 10,000 New Jersey Central, 8,000 Delaware & Hudson, 5,000 Michigan Central, 5,000 Union Pacific, 3,400 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 4,000 St. Joes, 4,000 Obios, 14,000 Western 4,000 St. 3008, 4,000 Valos, 15,000 Kansas City & Northern, 10,000 Kansas & Texas, 8,000 Louisville & Nashville, 16,000 Iron Mountain, 3,500 Northern Pacific, 2,000 Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette, 2,000 Canada Southern, 6,000 & Lafayette, 2,000 Canada Southern, 6,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, and 2,000 New York

Money market easy at 6@7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5@7.
Sterling exchange steady; 60 days at 480%; Froduce exports for the week, \$7,911,000.

GOVERNMENTS. STOCKS. 

BOSTON.

\*\*Robical Dispotch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 28.—The money market BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 25.—The money market is firm, with an active demand and ample supply. Previous rates well sustained; Clearance-House rate, 4½@5 per cent. Good demand between banks. Gross exchanges, \$10,387,439; balances, \$119,050. Deposits and balances due other banks show a notable increase, but banks are really weaker, as the reserves have been re-

other banks show a notable increase, out banks are really weaker, as the reserves have been reduced considerably.

At the Stock Exchange business was very active, with quite a general improvement in prices. Sales to-day: Pueblo, 66% (6674); do 7s. 105%; Atchison & Topeka, 105% (106%); do guaranteed 7s, 106%; Kansas, Lawrence & Southern, 48: do 4s, 80; Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska, 125@127; do exempt 6s, 106%; Fort Scott, 23; do 7s, 96; Cincinnati & Sandusky, 164@163; do second 7s, 82; Council Bluffs, 35% (3634); do 7s, 102@102%; Florence & Eldorado 7s, 103; New Mexico South Pacific 7s, 1044; Atchison & Nebraska, 58@50@51; Nebraska, 26%; Detroit & Lansing and Northern Pacific, 97; Chicago & Dubuque, 55@56%; Wisconsin Valley common, 15; Republican Valley, 1214; Denver & Rio Grande, 42%; Chicago & West Michigan, 41@42%; Little Rock, 16.

Mining stocks active; Calumet, 22214@225; Duncan, 64@6; Pewsbic, 13@25; Ridge, 8% 3%; Franklin, 30@23% (3014; Quincy, 29 bid. 150 Nebroly Oct. 28 molecular respective for mopey 97 15.16;

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 28—Consols for money, 97 15-16; account, 98.

American securities—Illinois Central, 101½; Pennsylvania Central, 49½; Reading, 31½; Erie, 40½; preferred, 67; second consols, 87½.

United States bonds—New 5s, 105½; 4½s, 109¾; 4s, 105½.

The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £354,000.

Silver closed 53¾ pence.

The bulk of the bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day is for shipment to New York.

Paris, Oct. 28.—Rentes, 81f 15e.

SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 28 .- The following are the closing stock quotations: are the closing stock quotations:

Alpha ... 14 Northern Belle ...

Alta ... 5% Ophir ...

Belcher 3% Overman ...

17% [Raymond & Ely ...

Bullion 6% Savage ...

California 105% Savage ...

Choliar & Potosi 7 Union Consolidated ...

Crown Point 3% Bodie ...

Eureka Con 24% Putosi ...

Exchequer 4% Imperial 

and New York operators. The first hundred seats will be sold at \$1,000 each and the second hundred at \$5,000 each. One hundred and fifty applications for membership have already been received. Rooms for transacting business have been secured. The reasons for the formation of the new Board are stated to be that the enormous business in railroad stocks at the Stock Exchange completely overshadows the mining interests, and that the present Mining Board does not command confidence enough for the transaction of a large business.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Oct. 28: CITY PROPERTY. Morgan st. 243 ft s of Polk, e f, 25x108% ft, dated Oct. 21 (M. A. and P. Cudft, dated Oct. 21 (M. A. and P. Cudmore to Andrew Ragor).

West Randolph st, 100 ft e of Curtis, n f,
20x100 ft, dated Oct. 25 (Edmond
Griswold to Orvis G, Shepard).

Milwankee av, 48 ft a e of Cornell st, n e
f, 48x122½ ft, dated Oct. 22 (estate of
William Knees to F. C. Funler).

St. Louis av, se corner of Douglas Park
boulevard, w f, 18x125 ft, dated Oct.
28 (Silas C. Stevens to Thomas C.
Eddy).

Winchester st, between Monroe and
Adams, 48x125½ ft, improved, dated
Oct. 21 (Ellen A. Barney to Robert M.
Eddy).

Twenty-eighth st. 50 ft e of Hanover. 8

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN

MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lot on street 232,fts of Diversy st and
421½ ft n e of Lincoln av. w f, 25x110
ft, dated Feb. 25, 1875 (M. D. Owen to
Thomas Nixon: Thomas Nixon; 700 south of city limits, within a radius of seven Winter st, 125 ft s of Forty-fifth, wf, 25 x125½ ft, dated Ang, 30 (South Chica-go Land & Building Company to J. Cornfield)....

Cornfield)... South Halsted st, secor of Forty-fifth, w f. 100x1251/2 ft, dated Aug. 30 (South Chicago Land & Building Company to Cozzens & Evers)

Hyce Park av. 109 ft n of Maple, w f, 50
ft to alley, dated Nov. 13, 1877 (Mary
M. Cone to Albert G. Cone)

Forty-second st, 119 ft e of Bissell av. n
f, 25x125 ft, dated April 15 (W. n
Shipman to James Barry). WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Paimer place. s e cor of Shakspeare av, w f, 33%x154 ft, improved. dated Oct. 27 (J. F. Lawrence to Isaac W. Nichols).\$ COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, with comparisons:

	RECE	EIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.	
	187ы.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Flour, bris	18,555	13,306	14,665	12,615
Wheat, bu	217,759	240, 614	66,741	101, 368
Corn, bu	375,000	229, 889	136, 185	169,011
Oats, bu	91,403	51,068	67, 441	63,464
Eye, bu	14,077	11,928	7, 223	
Barley, bu	55, 994	54, 935	37,453	59, 228
Grass seed, lbs.	522, 799.	89,550	830, 832	61.711
Flax seed, lbs	573,070	315, 148	\$18,900	167,749
Broom corn. lbs	200,000	82,000	98, 280	144,818
C. meats, lbs	169, 100	121,945	3,716,810	
Beef, tos	100,100		0,110,010	4,020, 101
Beef, brls			695	195
Pork, bris	160		458	1, 179
Lard. 1bs	320, 800	44, 100	3, 324, 097	562,529
Tallow, 15s	84,465	39, 480	76, 885	902, 323
Butter, Ibs	101,755	118,890	255, 829	32, 380
D. hogs, No		110,000	200,028	195,992
Live hogs, No.	25, 372	18,014	0 140	2 000
Cattle, No	5,541	4.045	6, 140	1,030
speen, No	2,208	147	1,550	712
Hides, lbs	272,302		457 000	******
lighwines, bris	50	86, 135	457, 288	384,050
Wool, Ibs	254, 701	*****	50	100
Potatoes, bu		125, 495	236, 262	84,045
	12,059	49,573	1,504	11,412
coal, tons	8,027	8,632	2, 103	1,489
Hav. tons	182	98	40	- 84
umber, mft	7,061	6.990	3,301	3,975
hingles, m	320	3, 290	1, 190	425
sit. bris	5,966	653	3,055	3,619
Poultry, Ibs	1,800	1,800	**** *****	****** ****
coultry, coops.	18	*****	*****	
grs. pkgs	947	784	******	371
heese, bxs	4,250	3, 203	4,521	4,418
apples, bris.	5,043	18,693	1,787	1,093
Beans, bu	311	795	108	914

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 468 bu wheat, 849 bu corn, 2,129 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 32 cars No. 2 winter wheat, 27 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected (61 winter), 7 cars mixed, 1 car No. 1 spring, 274 cars No. 2 do, 179 cars No. 3 do, 20 cars rejected, 7 cars no grade (549 all kinds wheat); 286 cars and 30,600 bu No. 2 corn, 121 cars and 11,800 bu high-mixed, 58 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (466 corn); 16 cars white oats, 27 cars and 13,100 bu No. 2 mixed, 28 cars rejected (71 oats); 15 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected; 4 cars No. 2 barley, 32 cars No. 8 do, 41 cars extra, 12 cars low grade (89 barley). Total (1,198 cars), 555,-000 bu. Inspected out: 46,585 bu wheat, 107,807

The leading produce markets were steadier yesterday, with less doing. Provisions were weak early, but recovered tone towards noon, though there was no marked improvement over the previous day. The grain markets were firmer, but without much advance in price, and closed rather weak. The fluctuations all around were less severe, as if the "throwing" process had about exhausted itself, while buyers were not quite confident enough to take hold freely. The advices from other points, and the piling up of stocks here, did not favor strength in breadstuffs. The accumulation of stocks all over the country has been quite rapid recently, and the result is a large widening in the margin paid for carrying the property; it is more marked at other points then here. In Philadelphia yesterday there was a difference of 5c, and in Baltimore of 7%c, between November and December wheat Mess pork closed 20c lower, at \$9.70 for November and \$10.70 for January. Lard closed 15c lower, at \$6.50 for November and \$6.721/4 for January. Short ribs closed at \$5.25 for January. Spring wheat closed %c lower, at \$1.14% spot and \$1.17% for December. Winter wheat closed on 'Change at \$1.29@1.28 for red. Corn closed %@%c lower, at 41%c for November and 43c for May. Oats closed at 81%c for November and at 85%c sellers for May. Rye declined 1c, closing at 76c spot and for next month. Barley was slow at 83e spot No. 2 and at 60@60%c for extra 8. Hogs were dull and closed weak at 10@15e decline, at \$3.60@3.85 for bacon grades and at \$3.50@3.95 for heavy. Cattle were quiet and irregularly lower; sales at

and unchanged on the basis of 71/4c for corn by sail to Buffalo, and 101/4c do to Kingston. The through rate to New England was quoted at 21c, and to New York at 19@20c on corn. Rail freights were quoted at 35c per 100 lbs on grain to New York. Through to Liverpool was quoted at 68% c on flour and 83% c on lard and

The demand for dry-goods keeps quite up to expectations. Orders for reassortment are beginning to arrive pretty freely, which is accepted as evidence that the country merchants have been doing an unusually good business. Our jobbers look for a continued liberal demand. Prices remain decidedly firm. There was an active and strong boot and shoe market. ars, rice, and sirups, displayed posi-tive strength. Dried fruits continue active and firm, with raisins, currants, and prunes advancing. Fish were quoted as before, ruling firm under an increasing demand. The demand for butter and cheese exceeds the supply, and values are still tending upward. No pricebanges were noted in the bagging, leather, tobacco, and coal markets. Oils were quoted active and firm.

The demand for lumber continues extraordinarily large, and some of the leading dealers estimate that the sales exceed those of any former autumn in the history of the trade, not excepting even the year of the great fire. The market is quoted firm, and it is expected that a general advance in yard prices will made to-day. The supply is said to be short of many qualities, and stocks at the Mississippi River markets are reported to be so badly broken that Western dealers have to send their orders here to be filled. The cargo market was active to the extent of the supply, and piece stuff advanced 25c per 1,000 feet. The wool, hide, and broom-corn markets were steady, and hay was in fair shipping request, with ample offerings. Seeds were slow and lower, except flax. Larger receipts and the decline in other products brought buyers of timothy and clover seed to a pause. Hops were firm at the late advance, and some predict another rise if the export movement continues to be as liberal as it has been the past few weeks. Green apples were more active, and other fruits were steady.

The following were among !direct exports from this city during last week on through bills of lading: 8,529 brls flour, 3,500 bu wheat, 149 pkgs pork, 11,512 bxs meats, 6,390 cases canned do, 11,786 pkgs lard, 139 pkgs beef, 11,086 pkgs butter and cheese, 1,260 bris tailow, 35,576 lbs hops, 281,131 lbs seeds, 3,702 bris oat-meal, 125 bris corn-meal, 2,150 lbs leather, 11,018 lbs to-

The following are the footings of the official

year ago:	1879.	1878.
No. 2 winter wheat	294, 829	277, 405
No. 3 winter	65, 893	25, 721
No. 2 spring		2, 128, 670
No. 3 spring	555, 244	286, 345
Total wheat 4		2, 899, 793
No. 2 corn 1		65,779
High mixed	528, 139	686, 641
Total corn 2,		905, 566
No. 2 oats	557, 994	245, 869
No. 2 white	55, 706	95,982
Total oats	694, 287	381, 281
No. 2 rye	129,878	141,774
Total rye	139,590	169,884
No. 2 barley	239,966	397,819
No. 3 barley	74,666	132, 331
Extra barley	\$13,464	720, 300
Total barley	636, 382	1,257,337
Total ail grades 7.		5, 613, 861
These figures show an i	ncrease d	laring last
week of 699,423 bu whe	at, 576,76	bu corn,
13,582 bu oats, 43,393 bu ry	e, 90,925	bu barley.
Total increase 1 400 000 hm		

Total increase, 1,420,088 bu. Milwaukee reports 1,519,012 bu wheat in store, against 1,161,834 bu a year ago. The present stock includes 950,459 bu No. 2 spring, and 53,-918 bu No. 2 winter. The following are the total receipts of the

articles named from Jan. 1 to Oct. 25: 2,521,310 brls flour, 27,119,853 bu wheat, 52,828,474 bu corn. 14,371,645 bu oats, 2,028,193 bu rve, 3,611,-254 bu barley, 46,660,276 lbs butter, 4,683,196 hogs, 993,214 cattle, 37,543,415 lbs wool, 1,874,-299 tons coal, 1,250.457 m ft lumber. The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

Received, Shipped

gated 650,000 bu, and shipments 261,000 bu. The following was the produce movement to New York yesterday: Keceipts-Flour, 19,226 brls; wheat, 399,586 bu; corn, 133,550 bu; oats, 32,000 bu; corn-meal, 807 pkgs; rye, 25,666 bu; barley, 51,900 bu; malt, 2,645 bu; pork, 67 brls; beef, 1,024 brls; cut meats, 2,514 pkgs; lard, 2,344 tes; whisky, 197 brls.

brls; wheat, 102,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu. PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS-Were less active and irregular. The market was weak early, but pork and lard recovered the decline, while meats remained easier. The receipts of hogs were larger, and some prophesied a big rush for to-day, while Liv-erpool reported a decline of 6d in pork and meats, and the advance of 6d in lard there was attributed to a corner, which will be over before exports from this side could reach them. But local buyers were rather free at the decline, and there was more doing on this side of January, chiefly to fill out-

standing contracts.

324c, and closed about the same as the previous evening for January, at \$10.90@10.924. November closed some 30c lower, at \$9.90. Seller the month was firmly held at \$13.00, and shipping lots of spot were quoted at \$11.00212.00. Sales were reported of 5,250 bris seller November at \$1.802, 9.95; 41,000 bris seller January at \$10.652, 10.97'. Total, 46,250 bris. The year was nominal at \$9.8029.85 at the close.

LARD—Declined 17½c per 100 lbs, and closed about the same as Monday afternoon, at \$6.87½6.6.90 for January, and \$6.5526.60 for spot or seller November. Sales were reported of 1,000 tes spot at \$6.5526.60; 1,250 tes seller October at \$9.55; 1,000 tes seller November at \$8.60; 4,500 tes seller December at \$6.002.70; and 23,500 tes seller January at \$6.7026.90. Total, 31,250 tes. Means—Were duil, and generally quoted 1520 20c lower, with little shipping inquiry at the decline, and a moderate trade in local futures. Sales were reported of 100 bxs long and short clears, special average, at \$5.63; 39.900 lbs-short ribs at \$5.5025.60 for part salted, \$5.80 for October, \$5.10 for December, and \$5.224625.27½ for January. The closing prices for the leading cuts of meats were about as follows for partly cured lots: ber closed some 30c lower, at \$9,90. Seller the

Shoul- Short L. & S. Short clears. clears. Loose \$3.80 \$5.50 \$5.60 \$5.60 \$5.60 \$5.00 \$5.70 \$5.80 November, boxed \$4.90 \$5.70 \$5.85 \$5.70 \$January, boxed \$4.15 \$5.55 \$5.55 \$5.70 January, boxed... | 4.15 | 5.55 | 5.55 | 5.70

Long clears quoted at \$5.40 loose, and \$5.60 boxed; Cumberlands, 64.684%c boxed; long cut hams, 768c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 84.68 84c for 16 to 15 average; green hams, same averages, 64.686%c; do seller December, 54.68c; green shoulders, 34.634%c.

Bacon quoted at 54.68c for shoulders, 86.84c for short ribs, 84.685%c for short clears, 84.69c for hams, all canvased and packed.

Grease—Was quiet at 44.65c for white, 44.64 44c for good yellow, and 4.644c for brown, with sale of 13 tes yellow at 44%c.

BEEF—Was quiet at \$8.75.69.00 for mess, \$0.00 69.25 for extra mess, and \$13.00.613.25 for hams. TALLow-Was quiet at 6@6%c for city and 5%@

FLOUR-Was only in moderate demand, and that chiefly by the local trade, but, with small stocks. holders were firm in their views. Sales were reported of 250 brls winters on private terms; 1, 150 bris spring double extras, partly at \$5.70; 350 bris low grade at \$5.00@5.20; and 25 brls buckwheat at \$6.00. Total, 1,775 bris. Export extras were quoted at \$5. 25@5. 75 in sacks, and double extras do at \$5.60@6.00.

Отижи Millstoffs—Sales were 8 cars bran at \$8.50@9.25 per ton; 4 cars middlings at \$12.00@ 15.50; 1 car shorts at \$9.50; 2 cars feed at \$19.00. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$15.75 per ton or

Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$15.75 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was less active and much steader, with a firmer tone. The market fell off ic early, but improved 2½c, and closed ic above the latest prices of Monday. Liverpool was inactive, cargoes tending downwards in England, with a quotation of only 51s for prompt selipment. New York was 4c lower on November than twenty-our hours prayionsly, and an increase of about 700,000 but in our stocks was reported for last week, while the daily shipments were again small. But there was less disposition to sell at the decline, and this induced a little more confidence among buyers. There was a good demand for futures during the greater part of the session, but less of changing-over than heretofore. Spot No. 2 wheat was wanted (only) for carrying, and prices varied with date of receipts. Fresh receipts closed at \$1.16 bid for car-lots. No. 3 was not wanted till after midday, but then sold freely, closing at \$1.05 bid. Seller December opened at \$1.17%, declined to \$1.174, improved to \$1.18%, receded to \$1.18, advanced to \$1.19%, and closed at \$1.19%. Seller November ranged at \$1.184.1.74, closing at \$1.05 bid. \$1.19%, sand closed at \$1.184.2.1.186, closing at \$1.05 on the month ranged at \$1.146.2.1.186, closing at \$1.05 on the seller of 151,000 but neglected at 834.89c; 13.000 on up ample at 5500.100 on track; and 400 bu at 950 free on board cars. Total, 330,800 bu.

Winter Wheat—Was in moderate demand at %1. Winter Wheat—Was in moderate demand at %2.

@lc decline, but closed nominally firmer. Sales were 5, 400 bu Nos. 1 and 2 red, North Side, at 51, 23; 4, 600 bu No. 2 winter at 51.16; 400 bu No. 3 at 51.16; and 1, 400 bu by samp e at \$1.076.120. Total, 17, 600 bu.

Other Wheat—Sales were 6, 400 bu No. 2 minnesots at \$1.15\frac{1}{2}\$; 400 bu mires at 95c; and 10 cars screenings at \$6,000 212.00 per ton.

OORN—Was weak early, declining 1c per ou, but rallied 1\frac{1}{2}\$c, and closed \(\frac{1}{2}\$6\) \(\frac{1}{2}\$c to 0 \).

OORN—Was weak early, declining 1c per ou, but rallied 1\frac{1}{2}\$c, and closed \(\frac{1}{2}\$6\) \(\frac{1}{2}\$c to 0 \) who we fork closed ditto, while our stocks are piling up. But the receipts were smaller than expected by many, and a reaction occurred about the time the inspection-list was posted. Shippers were very slow at taking hold, but bought rather freely in the latter part of the session, the market closing at 42\frac{1}{2}\$c for No. 2, and 40c hid for rejected. There were more orders to buy futures. the shorts filling quite freely at the decline. Seller Novumber obened at 42\frac{1}{2}\$c, declined to 41\frac{1}{2}\$c, and closed at 42\frac{1}{2}\$c. Seller May sold at 42\frac{1}{2}\$c, December sold at 39\frac{1}{2}\$d 40\frac{1}{2}\$c, closing at 43\frac{1}{2}\$c. Seller the month was the same as November to \(\frac{1}{2}\$c below, closing at 42\frac{1}{2}\$c. December sold at 39\frac{1}{2}\$d 40\frac{1}{2}\$c, 200 on No. 2 and high-mixed at 41\frac{1}{2}\$d 40\frac{1}{2}\$c, 200 on No. 2 and high-mixed at 41\frac{1}{2}\$d 40\frac{1}{2}\$c, 200 on No. 2 and high-mixed at 41\frac{1}{2}\$d 40\frac{1}{2}\$c, 200 on No. 2 and high-mixed at 40\frac{1}{2}\$c, 300 on No. 2 are sold at 33\frac{1}{2}\$d 40\frac{1}{2}\$c, 200 on No. 2 are sold at 33\frac{1}{2}\$d 40\frac{1}{2}\$c. 300 on No. 2 are sold at 33\frac{1}{2}\$d 40\frac{1}{2}\$c. 300 on No. 2 are sold at 33\frac{1}{2}\$d 40\frac{1}{2}\$c. 300 on No. 2 are sold at 33\frac{1}{2}\$d 40\frac{1}{2}\$c. 300 on No. 2 are sold at 33\frac{1}{2}\$d 40\frac{1}{2}\$c. 300 on No. 2 are sold at 33\frac{1}{2}\$c.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL

Wheat—Sales 195, 000 on. at \$1.17 for November and \$1.19\{\alpha\}.19\ AFTERNOON BOARD.

Wheat declined it ander free offerings. December sold at \$1.18\mathbb{\omega}\_2\$, closing at \$1.18\mathbb{\omega}\_2\$; November sold at \$1.15\mathbb{\omega}\_2\$, closing at \$1.18\mathbb{\omega}\_2\$; November sold at \$1.15\mathbb{\omega}\_2\$ (lower, closing at \$2\mathbb{\omega}\_2\$ sellers for November, which opened at \$2\mathbb{\omega}\_2\$; December sold at \$40\mathbb{\omega}\_4\$ of the initial seller stop which sellers at the finite; seller the year closed at \$40\mathbb{\omega}\_4\$ of May sold at \$32\mathbb{\omega}\_4\$ of the initial seller at \$32\mathbb{\omega}\_4\$ of and closed easy at \$35\mathbb{\omega}\_2\$ Mess pork declined 20\mathbb{\omega}\_4\$ of initial sellers at the initial sellers at \$9.80\mathbb{\omega}\_9\$ of for November; \$9.75 for the year, and \$10.70\mathbb{\omega}\_1\$ of initial sellers at \$8.50\mathbb{\omega}\_6\$ 60\mathbb{\omega}\_2\$ of the propers of the year, and \$10.70\mathbb{\omega}\_1\$ of the propers of the year, and \$10.70\mathbb{\omega}\_1\$ of the year, and \$10.70\mathbb{\omega}\_1\$ of the year, and \$10.70\mathbb{\omega}\_2\$ of the year, and \$1.70\mathbb{\omega}\_2\$ of the year, and \$1.70\mathbb{\ome December. Mess pork was steady, with sales re-ported of 500 bris at \$10.67%@10.70 for January. Lard was quoted at \$6.72% for January.

BEANS-Were in fair request at \$1.25@1.55 per BROOM-CORN-Was in good demand andsteady: 

BUTTER—Prices were firm and unchanged. There was an active inquiry at the quotations given a fair order trade for the several lines at the prices current the previous week:

CHEESE-In this market there was a good degree of activity, and the feeling was strong. Sales 

coal—Desiers in coal were not very busy, the demand being confined to small orders to meet current wants. Prices were firm as follows:
Lackawanna and Pittston, all sizes...\$ 6.00
Erie ... 6.50
Baltimore & Ohio ... 4.50
Blossburg ... 5.00
Wilmington ... 3.25
EGGS—Were quoted at 15@16c, the outside being an extreme figure now, as the receipts are increasing.
FISH—There was a fair movement and a firm set

FISH—There was a fair movement and a firm set of prices. We quote:

No. I white ash. \$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdo

renerous scale, and prices are firm for all lines. Raisins, prunes, and isins, prunes, and currants are still advancing. We quote: Apples, evaporated DOMESTIC. 12 © 14
Apples, Eastern 6 © 61/4
Apples, Southern 5 © 51/2
Peaches, unpared, new, haives 84/2 81/4
Peaches, unpared, quarters 7 © 71/4
Raspberries 32 © 33
Black berries 10 © 101/4
Pitted cherries 21 © 22

NUTS. Filberts.
Almonds, Tarragona
Naples walnuts.
Brazils 

9%@ 9% 9%@ 9% 8 @ 9

Green city butchers' cows Green city butchers' steen stocked with poultry, which sold slowly at prices that favored buyers. Game was also slow with larger supplies, and the weather was rather wan for shippers. Turkeys were quoted at 8@85/c per 10, george at \$7,002.7 50 per do, gueta and ship. larger supplies, and the weather was rather wam for shippers. Turkeys were quoted at 3@3% per b, geese at \$7.0027.50 per doz, ducks and chickens at \$2.25@2.75 per doz. Prairie grouse were about \$5.25; snipe. \$1.0021.25 per doz; sawiid ducks, \$2.00@2.50 per doz.

POTATOES—Were easier under larger receipis Sales were reported at 33@38c for Early Rose, at 47@50c for Peachblows in car-lots.

SEEDS—Timothy and clover were dull and lower. The reported receipts were large, and both were offered freely with few sales. Timothy was 10@12% clower, prime being \$2.37%@2.40. and sales were noted at this range. Clover opened at \$5.50@5.60 for choice, and closed at about \$5.005.60 for choice, and closed at about \$5.50@5.60 for choice, and closed at about \$5.50 for trime. The market was unsettled, and it was reported that some buyers ware not willing to pay over \$5.00 for prime seed. Sales were given \$5.00@5.60. Flax was scarce and steady at \$1.35, SALT—Was active and steady:

SALT—Was active and steady:
Fine sait, \$\mathbb{P}\$ brl.

Ordinary coarse sait, \$\mathbb{P}\$ brl.

Ground solar.

Dairy, \$\mathbb{P}\$ brl.

Dairy, \$\mathbb{P}\$ brl.

WHISKY—Was in fair demand at Saturday's decline. Sales were reported of \$400 brls on the bails of \$1.09 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Was firm under a good order demand, with a light and broken stock on hand to meet the wants of the trade. Following is the list:

Washed fleece, medium

Washed fleece, fine, per \$\mathbb{D}\$.

Washed fleece, fine, per \$\mathbb{D}\$.

Medium unwashed

\$275.00

he shortage of cars mainly fair to medium choice; sales of good sl air to medium, \$3.

The cargo market was firm, with sales of ciril or ten loads, which nearly comprised the offering. Ludington piece stuff sold at \$8.75, and was quoted strong at this figure. Inch was firm at the recent advance, and lath and shingles were steady 

> Apecial Dispute LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28— 1, 16s 6d; No. 2, 14s 6d GRAIN-Wheat-Wind 11s 2d; spring, No. white, No. 1, 11s 8d; 1, 12s; No. 2, 11s 6d. Phovisions—Pork, 54e
> Liverroot, Oct. 28.holding off; 7%@7%d; lation and export, 2,00
> Brandstupps—Small
> California white wheat,
> 11s 6d@12s; No. 2 to 1
> 10s 9d@11s; do witer 10s 9d@11s; do winter, Western, 14s 6d@16s 6 mixed, 5s@5s 9½d. Provisions—Lard—An Slear, 34s 6d; short do, Resux—Common, 5s@

BY TEL

RESIN-Common, 5so SPIRITS OF TURPENT: RECEIPTS-Wheat, American, 84,000. American, 84, 000.
YARNS AND FABRICS—
Stagnant.
LONDON, Oct. 28.—6
27s; muscovado afloat
REPINED PETROLEUM.
BYIRITS OF TURE ENTE
ANTWERP, Oct. 28.—F
The following were
Board of Trade:
LUZBERGOL Det. 28.—1 Livenroot. Oct. 28—1
C16: 9d. Wheat—Wint
10s 10d@11s 2d; white
11s 7d@12s 3d. Corn.
38s 6d. Receipts of wh
centals, 84,000 being A
Livenroot. Oct. 28—
Breadstaffs lower; smal
C16s 6d. Wheat—Wint
10s 90@11s: white 10s 10s 98:211s; white, 10s 12s. Oid corn, 5s 94.4.
Liverpool, Oct. 28declining; red winter, 1
10d; No. 8 do, 10s 2d
Corn dull and declining Corn dull and de

coast—Wheat and corn
or unsettled. Pork—W.
Lard firmer at 39s. Ba
short clear, 35s.
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28.—Rest unchanged.
LONDON, Oct. 28.—I.
Californis, 10s 7d@12s
red winter, 11s 7d;
No. 2, 10s 11d.,
Wheat tenning downw
spring, 52s 6s; fair ava
average California, 57s
on Dassage—Wheat
on the companion of the co

Shingles... 2.10@ 2.40

A meeting of yard-dealers is called to-day at 9:30 at the Lumberman's Exchange. The pricelist is to be brought up for revision, and quotations will probably be advanced all round.

The sales at the yards continue very large, and dealers generally are far behind in filling orders in consequence of the inability of the railroad companies to farmish all the cars that are needed. As noted elsewhere, the yard-dealers expect to revise the price-list to-day and mark up prices about 50 per 1,000 ft.

First and second rough... 3 40.00

Third. clear ... 35.00

First and second clear dressed siding Finishing, first and second clear ... 25.00

Flooring. second common, dressed.

Box boards, 13 inch and upwards... 34.00340.00

A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough. 33.00@35.00

Fencing ... 10.50213.00

Fencing ... 10.50213.00

Common boards ... 11.00613.00

LIVE-STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Total ..... 11, 141
Same time last week..10, 097
Shipments—

Shippers held off, not knowing whether they could secure cars in which to forward their stock should they purchase, and—in view of the depressed condition of the Eastern markets—not caring to invessave in a small way; consequently holders of good to choice natives and the better class of Western cattle were obliged to freely shade prices or carry their stock over, and trading in the above descriptions was done at about 10c off from Monday's ruling prices. For canners' and native butchers' statistics were generally realized. Stockers also were salable at very full figures, the supply of that class being small. Sales had a range of \$2.00@4.45. Inferior grades sold at \$2.00@2.40; common to good fat cows and poor to fair mixed lots at \$2.50.

good fat cows and poor to fair mixed lots at \$2.000.25; Texans at \$2.50@3.00; Colorado-Texas

4.85. Rosenbaum, Bass & Co. sold in loss of Western cattle at \$3.00@3.55. Among the number were two bunches of Oregon cattle averaging 1, 124 and 1, 126 has, for which \$3.55 was obtained. Not all the cattle sold, and the market closed are for shipping grades.

Shippers held off, not knowing whether they coul

molasses	Stack Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 lbs
	Veals, per 100 in CATTLE SALES.
ton	171.530 4.50 100 Col.Tx1.053 3.134 321.349 4.40 119 Col.Tx1.062 3.1214 331.366 4.35 21 cows1.032 3.1214
9.000 9.25 8.000 8.50 moderate request at the recent	35 1,365 4,30 68 Col. Tx1,000 8,06 36 1,295 4,25 74 Col. Tx1,054 8,05 16 1,372 4,25 31 Col. Tx 920 3,00 95 1,313 4,25 29 Col. Tx 917 3,00 64 1,239 4,10 60 Col. Tx 916 3,00
all weights. 9 D 91/010 131/4	70
steers	28 Oregon1, 409 2, 874 29
mere sought for and	34
the following are some of the py Fisher & Taylor: 1 bay hands, weight 1,000 ms. 6 years, 15 hands, weight ret horse. 8 years, 15 hands, weight ret horse. 8 years, 15 ms. \$70.00: 1 brown horse, weight 1,000 ms. \$100.00: 1	21 N. Tex 943 3.30 13 cows1, 000 2.50 21 3
horses, 8 years, 16 hands, 00; 1 black horse, 9 years, 100 ms, \$332.50; 1 mare, 7	The market opened during and wear should will out it soon dropped off 562 loc, and before decline, but it soon dropped off 562 loc, and before decline out it is a further shrinkage of 5c. The promoter was due in part to the break in the pro-
weight 1, 050 ms. \$175.00; 16 hands. weight 1, 200 lbs. ars. 16 hands. weight 1, 200 lbs. brise. 6 vears. 15% hands. brise. 6 vears. 15% hands. brise. 6 vears. 15% hands. brise. 15 bay pony. 7 years. bs. \$125.00; 1 pony. 7 years. bs. \$55.00; 2 gray.	vision market, but chiefly to the large receipts and the belief that Wednesday's and Thursday's arrivals will show up big. Packers apparently were not very eager to invest, and trade dragged more or less all day, the market closing weak with a good many hogs left over. Sales had an extreme range of \$1,00@4.10, but most of the trading was done at \$1,00@4.50. Closing quotations were \$3,60@-4,50. Closing quotations we
1,000 lbs each, \$180.00; 1 nands, 1,150 lbs, \$100 00;	
brown horse, 11 years, 16 1. \$110.00.	\$3.50@3.95 for common to extra heavy. The most imopriant sale of the day was reported by Strader, wadsworth & Co., they selling 639 hogs averaging 300 lbs at \$3.95. The drove was raised and shipped by M. Crafts, Streator, Ill. The same firm sold 208 head at \$4.00.
of the Atlantic, and the ity are quoted strong, with	Po. Av. Price. No. Av. Price. 30309 \$4.05   128 290 \$3.80
roofing 10.50 roofing 10.50 roofing 17.50 28@39	35. 273 4.00 56 294 3.75 35. 341 4.00 48 275 3.75 44 401 4.00 102 287 3.75 45 257 3.95 59 305 3.75 24 278 3.95 78 288 3.75 47 314 3.95 109 264 3.75 47 349 3.90 50 335 3.76
30 16 514 614 7	107296 3.90 60202 3.70 48201 3.90 48315 3.70
and 16 oz 32 and 16 oz 38	90
	42377 3.85 30288 3.65 72170 3.85 77230 3.60
12016%	131
per cent. st and strong at re demand. Car- specially strong.	58319 3.80 24161 3.50 51380 3.80 37236 3.55 38170 3.80 51142 3.40 SHEEP—Were in fair supply, and in moderate demand at \$2.75@4.50 per 100 lbs for poor to
rees test. 154	thoice goods.  SHEEP SALES.  No. Av. Price. No. Av. Price. 27
65 63 63 64 64 70	88 3.65 162 133 4.50 100 86 3.50 196 95 3.30 68 97 4.00 54 97 3.37½
1.10	BUFFALO.  BUFFALO. Oct. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts. 2.006; market dull and decilining, owing principally to the shortage of cars to ship out with; offerings maint fair to medium; only a light Smoortion of
49 38 44 	BUFFALO, Oct. 28.—CATLE—Receipts, 2,006; market dull and declining, owing principally to the shortage of cars to ship out with; offerings mainly fair to medium; only a light supportion of rhoice; sales of good shippers' steers, 3, 30,04.75; fair to medium, \$3.75,4.15; good light fat butchers', \$3.40,23.65; helfers, \$3.00,3.40; pommon light, \$2.25,22.50; old cows, \$2.25,6.25; cows and helfers mixed, \$2.75,3.50; stockers, and 1, 10,615c lower: Western stockers, \$2.50
The street was over-	p2.90; do feeders, \$3.00@3.15; Canada stockers, \$2.80@3.10; do feeders, \$3.25@3.40.  SHEEP AND LAMES—Receipts 3, 615. On a sharp
was also slow, with ather was rather warms o quoted at 8%8%c per doz, ducks and chick- Prairie grouse were 0.1.25 per doz; and	ern sheep, \$3,60@4.00; Canada sheep, \$3,80@ \$4.00; Canada jambe, \$3.60@5.45; best grades disposed of.
er doz. r under larger receipts. 38c for Early Rose, and car-lots.	closed dall at 10520c decime; 1 draers, good to rhoice, \$3.9024.10; heavy and medium, \$3.802, \$4.15; extra, \$4.20; heavy ends, \$3.4026.50; pigs, \$3.3025.00.
ciover were dull and ceipts were large, and ith few sales. Timothy	WATERTOWN, MASS.  WATERTOWN, Oct. 28. —BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 889; market elightly better; owners less anxious to sell; choice, \$7.50@7.75; extra, \$8.75@7.25; first quality, \$8.00@6.50; second, \$5.00@5.50;
range. Clover opened and closed at about ket was massified, and buyers were not willing seed. Sales were given scarce and steady at	WATEROWN, Oct. 28.—BEFF CATTLE—Receipts, 889; market slightly better; owners less anxious to sell; choice, \$7.50@7.75; extra, \$6.75@7.25; first quality, \$6.00@6.50; second, \$5.00@5.50; third, \$4.00@4.75.  Hoss—Western fat swine, live, \$4.50@4.75; Northern dressed, \$5.37%.  Singer and Lambs—Receipts, 6,390; supply ample and prices generally unchanged; sales in lots,
endy: 1.30 1.40 1.30	\$2.50@3.00 each; extra, \$3.50@5.50; spring fambs, \$5.00@5.50.  KANSAS CITY.  Special Disputch to The Tribuna.  KANSAS CITY. Oct. 28. CATTLE. The Price.
temand at Saturday's de- do f 400 bris on the basis thwines.	Kansas Citt, Oct. 28.—Cattle—The Price Oursent reports: Receipts, 2,557; shipments, 702; easier; native shippers, \$3,2564.35; native cows, \$2,062.75; Colorados, \$2,3663.35; hative cows, \$2,0662.75; Colorados, \$2,3663.25; Texas, \$2,0662.65.
ck on hand to meet the wing is the list:	Hoss-Receipts, 3, 305; shipments, none; active; choice heavy; \$3, 35@3, 40; light shipping and mixed packing, \$3, 25@3, 30.  87. LOUIS.
27@30 22025 24@25 41@43 good 36@40	CATTLE—Supply light; demand good; values en- tirely unchanged; receipts, 1,300; shipments, 400. Suzer—Steady at yesterday's advance; receipts, 500; shipments, none.
BER. drm, with sales of eight y comprised the offerings. sold at \$8.75, and was	Hogs—Active and higher; mixed packing, \$3.65 63.85; Yorks and Baltimores, \$3.65@3.80; batchers to selects, \$3.90@4.10;; receipts, 6,100; shipments, 3,400.
e. Inch was firm at the ad shingles were steady.  ns for cargo lumber:	CINCINATI, Oct. 28.—Hoos—Quiet; common unchanged; light, \$3.55@3.80; packing, \$3.60@ 3.90; butchers' grades, \$3.90@4.05; receipts, 8,000; shipments, none.
11. 00@14.00 9.50@10.00 8.50@8.75 1.60@ 1.89 2.10@ 2.40	INDIANAPOLIS.  INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 28.—Hogs—Strong at \$2.85  63.80. Receipts, 4,000; suipments, 665.
Exchange. The price- or revision, and quota-	BY TELEGRAPH.  FOREIGN.  Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
continue very large, and behind in filling orders in lity of the railroad com- ars that are needed. As	LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28-11:30 a.mFLOUR-No. 1, 16:6d; No. 2, 14:6d.  GRAIN-Whest-Winter, No. 1, 11:7d; No. 2, 11: 2d; spring, No. 1, 11:; No. 2, 10: 9d;
dealers expect to revise nark up prices about 50c	white, No. 1, 11s 8d; No. 2, 10s 8d; club, No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 11s 6d. Corn—Old, No. 1, 5s 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.  Phovisions—Pork, 54s. Lard, 38s 6d.

| Dear dressed siding | 17.50 |
| second clear | 14.50@16.00 |
| siding CHICÁGO.

.....11, 141 ek..10, 097 ral receipts, unfavorable reports and a scarcity of cars combined dull and unsatisfactory market not knowing whether they could hich to forward their stock should do in view of the depressed contern markets—not earing to invest ay; consequently holders of good and the better class of Western ed to freely shade prices or carry canners and native butchers stuff l-sustained demand, and previous rally realized. Stockers also wars all figures, the supply of that classics had a range of \$2.0024.85, sold at \$2.002.40; common to do poor to fair mixed lors at \$2.50 d poor to fair mixed lots at \$2.50 at \$2.50@3.00; Colorado-Texas as fair to extra native steers at \$3.40 m. Bass & Co. im, Bass & Co. sold in lots 684. \$3.00@3, 55. Among the num-nucles of Oregon cattle averaging be, for which \$3.55 was obtained. sold, and the market closed hard-

quotations:
traded steers, weighing
pwards.
fine, fat, well-formed
g. 1.250 to 1.450 lbs.
Well-fattened steers,
to 1.300 lbs.
Steers in fair flesh,
to 1.200 lbs.
Foor to common steers
to choice cows, for city
thing 800 to 1.050 lbs.
2.4563.25

Offerings of winter grades were again free, and as a rule quite urgent, leading early in the to day a decline of 2@3%c per bm. Subsequently, under a revival of inquiry, chiefly speculative, and in good part for covering purposes, No. 2 red, December option, which continued in most favor, railied about 2c per bu. This spurt of demand was soon spent, and prices receded again about 1c per bu, closing irregular. Spring in light demand at a reduction of about 2@3c per bu on a feverish market and Western reports on a feverish market and Western reports of unsettled markets; No. 2 Chicago quoted at \$1.32@1.35; 8,000 bu No. 2 Northwest at \$1.32@1.35; 8,000 bu No. 2 Northwest spring, November option, at \$1.34; 16,000 bu do December at \$1.35½@1.35½. Corn further depressed about 1@1½c per bu on free offerings and moderately active inquiry for prompt and forward delivery, closing in favor of buyers; mixed Western ungraded at 60½@61c. Rye dull at about previous prices, closing weak; No. 2 Western quoted at 90c asked. Oats in quite moderate request at a further reduction of ½@1c per bu, closing weak; No. Chicago quoted at 41½c asked.

LAVERPOOL, Oct. 28.—COTTON—Quiet; spinners adding off; 7%@7%d; sales, 5,000 bales; specution and export, 2,000; American, 2,800.

BREADSTUFFS-Small business, at lower prices. alifornia white wheat, 10s 8d@11s 8d; do club,

11s 6d@12s; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 10s 9d@11s; do winter, 11s 2d@11s 7d. Flour-

Provisions—Lard—American, 39s. Bacon—Long slear, 34s 6d; short do, 35s 6d. Restx—Common, 5s@6d.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—30s.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, three days, 156,000 qrs;

LONDON, Oct. 28.—SUGAR—Centrifugal, 26s 6d 127s; muscovado afloat, 23s@23s 3d.

ATTWERP, Oct. 28.—PETROLEUM—19f.
The following were received by the Chicago
Board of Trade:
Livenpool. Oct. 28—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 14s 6d
616s 9d. Wheat—Winter, 11s 6d@11s 9d; spring,
10s 10d@11s 2d; white, 10s 9d@11s 10d; club,
11s 7d@12s 3d. Corp, 5s 10d. Pork, 54s. Lard,
38s 6d. Peccintage with a last transfer 15s 00d.

Corp. 58 10d. Port. 548. Lard.

38. 6d. Receipts of wheat last three days, 156, 000 centals, 84, 000 being American.

Liverool. Oct. 28-1:30 p. m.—Weather fair.

Breadstaffs lower; small business. Flour, 14s 6d
616s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 11s 2d@11s 7d; springs, 10s 2d@11s; white, 10s 8d@11s 8d; club, 11s 6d@
12s. Old corp. 5s 946.d.

12s. Old corn, 5s 91/4d.
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28-1 p. m. - Wheat dull and

declining; red winter, 11s 7d; No. 2 spring, 10s 10d; No. 8 do, 10s 2d; California declined 1d.

coast-Wheat and corn dull and neglected. Weath-

dull and declining at 5s 10d. Cargoes off

ttled. Pork-Western prime mess, 53s 6d.

st unchanged.

LONDON, Oct. 28. — Liverpool—Wheat inactive: lifernis. 10s 76@12s; white Michigan, 11s 8d; winter. 11s 7d; spring. No. 3, 10s 2d; 2, 10s 11d. Cargoes off coast—seat tending downward; fair average No. 2 (ag. 52s 6s; fair average red winter, 56s; fair mac Californis, 57s 6d. Corn steady. Cargoes Dassage—Wheat tending downward. Corn st. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring all for prompt shipment by sall, 5ls. Fair ment by sall, 5ls. Fair ment by sall, 5ls. Arrivals off—coast for or—Wheat small.

ican, 84,000.

Brinen Petroleum-7d.
Spirits of Turpentine-30s.

rn, 14s 6d@18s 6d. Corn-New Western

Rovisions—Hog products less active and lower, closing with a slight recovery; mess pork fairly active for prompt delivery; quoted at \$11.37\%0 11.50 for ordinary brades; and in the option line mess was in less demand at a reduction of 20c per bel. Out mests salable and firm. Bacon in demand at full rates; long clear quoted at 6\%c. Western lard in less request for early delivery at lower prices. Forward delivery freely dealt in, but at a decline, closing firm on late months, with October closing at \$7.20, November at \$7.15, December at \$7.2\%5; seliers' option the year, \$7.12\%67.15; January, \$7.33\%7.37\%7; February, \$7.45.

Tallow—Active at hardening prices; sales of 25,000 lbs at 7\%67\%c. at 41%c asked.

25,000 lbs at 7½@7½c.
Suéars—Raw in good demand on a basis of 7½
@7%c for fair to good refining Cuba; refined fairly active within the previous range.
WHISKY—25 bris at \$1.15. Market firm.

@7%c for fair to good renning Guda; rennea mairly netive within the previous range.

Whisky-25 bris at \$1.15. Market firm.

Frements-Moderately active movement at a further yielding in berth rates, especially for British parts, but at generally firm quotations in charter contracts. For Liverpool, engagements by steam, 2,450 bris flour, through freight and November shipment, reported at 2s 6d@2s 9d; 40,000 bu wheat at 6½ @8¾d.

\*\*To the Western Associated Press.\*\*

\*New York. Oct. 28.—Corrow—Quiet at 11¼@11¾c; futures firm; October, 11.15c; November, 11.03c; December, 11.01c; January, 11.15c; February, 11.29c; March, 11.44c; April, 11.58c; May, 11.73c; June, 11.75c; July, 11.9dc.

\*\*FLOUR-Dull and heavy; receipts, 19,000 bris; super State and Western, \$5.00@5,50; common to good extra, \$5.50@5, 90; good to choice, \$6.00@7,75; white wheat extra, \$6.00@8,00; Minnesota patient process, \$7.25@8,75.

\*\*GRAIN-Wheat unsettled and heavy; receipts, 390,000 bu; ungraded spring, \$1.28\&1.33; No. 3 spring, \$1.27\&01.28; No. 2 spring, \$1.31\&1.34; ungraded winter red, \$1.32\&1.41; No. 3 do, \$1.35; No. 2 do, \$1.41\&1.42\&1; No. 2 red, October (sales 48,000 bu), \$1.40\&2; No. 2 mber, \$1.40\&1.41; No. 1 amber, \$1.41; ungraded white, \$1.36\&01.40; No. 2 do, \$1.41\&2\&1.42\&1.10; No. 1 amber, \$1.41; ungraded winter receipts, 136,000 bu; ungraded, 00\&1.32\&1.41; No. 1 do, \$1.40\&2\&1.10; No. 2 do, \$1.40\&2\&1.10; No. 2 do, \$1.40\&2\&1.10; No. 2 do, \$1.40\&2\&1.10; No. 2 do, \$1.40\&2\&1.10; No. 1 do, \$1.40\&2\&1.10; No. 2 do, \$1.40\&2\&1.10; No. 1 do, \$1.40\&2\&1.10; No. SHEEP-Were in fair supply, and in moderate emand at \$2,75@4.50 per 100 lbs for poor to

22%.
Butter-Higher; Western, 13@32c.
CHEESS-Quiet but firm; Western, 8@13c.
WHISKY-Market dull at \$1. 15.

PRILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 28.—FLOUR-Dull and lower; Western extras, \$5.75; Minnesota extra family, good, \$6.75; choice, \$6.87%; fancy, \$7.00; Ohio family, good, \$7.00; winter wheat patents, \$7.7628.50; Minnesota patent process, \$6.002.68, 621/. \$8.00\(\times 8.62\)\(\frac{1}{2}\). Rye flour firm at \$6.00.

Grain-Wheat-Market dull; Western rejected, \$1.25; No. 2 red, \$1.40; No. 2 red, spot and Octobit. 20; No. 2 red, \$1.40% asked; November, \$1.40 bid, \$1.40% asked; November, \$1.40% bid, \$1.41 asked; December, \$1.42 bid, \$1.44% asked. Coru—Market dull; white Western, on track, 60% 2061% c; yellow do, 62c; sail mixed, cash and October, 60c bid, 61c asked: November, 60% 62c; December, 57c bid, 58% casked. Oats in limited demand; mixed, 43% 43% c; white, 44% 46c.

AGC.
PROVISIONS—In little demand. Prime mess beef, \$12.50. Mess pork, \$12.00. Hams—Smoked, 9½ &10c; pickled, 8@9c. Lard—7½@7½c.
BUTTER—Strong and scarce; creamery, extra, 30 @31c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extra, 27@28c; Western Reserve, extra, 23@24c; do good to choice. 18@22c.
EGGS—Steady; Western, 22@23c.
CHESSE—Quiet but firm; Western creamery, 12½c; do good, 11@12c.
PETROLEUM—Market dull: refined, 7½c.
WHISKY—Market dull at \$1.12.
RECHIFTS—Flour, 8,000 bris; wheat, 54,000 bu; corn, 56,000 bu; oats, 24,000 bu; rye, 500 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.-FLOUR-Dull and unchanged; in buyers' favor.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull and lower; Southern red, \$1.30@1.37; do amber, \$1.40@1.50; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and October, \$1.37 @1.37%; November, \$1.37%@1.38; December, \$1.45\\(\frac{1}{2}\). Corn—Western lower and weak; South-ern white, 61\(\phi63\)c; do yellow, 60\(\phi61\)c; Western mixed, spot and October, 61c; November, 60@ 61c; December, 50\(\frac{4}{2}\)@00c. Oats dull; Western white, 42\(\text{@44c}\); do mixed, 40\(\text{@41c}\); Pennsylvania, no offering. Rye steady at 95c.

HAY—Steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania, \$15.00\(\text{@16}\).00.

\$15.00@16.00.
Provisions—Firm and unchanged.
Butter—Demand higher: prime to choice Western, packed, 20@22; roll, 18@20c.
EGGS—Active and higher at 22c.
PETROLEUM—Unchanged.
COFFEE—Firm; Rio cargoes, 15@18%c.
Sugar—Low; A soft, 9%@10c.
WHISKY—Firm at \$1.13.
FREIGHTS—Unchanged.
RECEITS—Flour, 5, 801 brls; wheat, 159, 600 bu; corn, 25.000 bu; cats, 3, 400 bu; rye, 200 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 136, 890 bu; corn, 57,000 bu.

SALES-Wheat, 634, 222 bu; corn, 70,000 bu. ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Oct. 28.—Floure-Easy and quiet.
Grain-Wheat lower; No. 2 red, \$1.21½@
1.20½ cash; \$1.22 November; \$1.26½@1.26 December; \$1.29½@1.29 January; No. 3 do. \$1.15½ @1.14. Corn lower; 37c cash; 364@364c November; 364@36c December; 364@364c Jannary. Osts lower; 26c cash; 27@28%c November; 29@28%c December. Rye lower at 68c bid.

Barley dull and unchanged. WHISKY-Quiet at \$1.09. WHISKY—Quiet at \$1.09.
PROVISIONS—Pork easier at \$12.25@12.50. Dry salt meats quiet: jobbing lots boxed, \$4.00@4.10.
\$6.20@6.25, \$3.45@6.50. Bacon dult at 4½@
\$4.20@6.25, \$3.45@6.50. Bacon dult at 4½@6.25.
\$4.20@6.25, \$3.45@6.25

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKER, Oct. 28.-FLOUR-Dull and un-

changed.

Grain—Wheat opened quiet, and declined %c; closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee hard \$1.19; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.18; No. 2 do, \$1.15%; October, \$1.15%; November, \$1.16%; December, \$1.18%; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.05; No. 4. 98c; rejected. No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.05; No. 2. 42c. Oats weaker; No. 2, 31/4c. Rye weak; No. 1, 74c. Barley firmer; No. 2 spring, cash, 73c bid, 74c ssked.

Provisions—Quiet but firm. Mess pork quiet at \$9.90 cash; \$10.95 January. Prime steam lard, \$6.50 cash; \$6.05 January. Francers—Wheat to Buffalo, \$6. RECEIPTS—Fiour, 15,000 bris; wheat, 178,000 br; barley, 45,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 18,000 bris; wheat, 32,000 bu; barley, 19,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash, \$1.28; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.27; No. 2 red winter, spot, \$1.28; October and November, \$1.284; December, \$1.32; No. 3 red Wabash, \$1.18½; No. 2 Dayton & Michigan red, \$1.27; No. 2 amper Illinois, \$1.30; No. 2 red mixed, \$1.25. Corn weak and lower; high mixed, mixed, \$1.25. Corn weak and lower; inga mixed, 46\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; new, 46\(\text{c}\); new, 46\(\text{c}\); new, 48\(\text{c}\); new, 42\(\text{c}\). Oats weak, lower; No. 2, 38\(\text{c}\); Michigan, 33\(\text{c}\). Closed—Wheat steady; No. 2 red winter, December, \$1.31\(\text{d}\); January, \$1.34\(\text{c}\). Heoritz—Wheat, 150,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bu; Shipmenys—Wheat, 120,000 bu; corn, none; oats, 4,000 bu.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 28.-Corron-Quiet at

1.27. Corn dull and drooping at 42%@440c. Oats dull at 33@35c. Rye duil and lower at 83@85c. Barley active and firm at 95@68c.

PROVERIONS—Pork dull at 311.50. Lard dull and lower to sell at 36.62%@6.70. Bulk meats nominally unchanged. Bacon nominufly unchanged. WHINKY—Steady, with a good demand at 31.08. LINKERD OIL—Steady and anchanged. BUTTER—Buovant; fancy creamery, 32@35c; choice dairy, 23@25c; prime Western Reserve, 18@20e; prime Jentral Ohio, 14@17c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE.
LOUISVILLE, Oct. 28.—Corron—Firm.
Flour—Quiet and unchanged.
Grain—Wheat—Market dull; red and amber,
\$1.25; white, \$1.27. Corn quiet; white, 51c;
mixed, 49c. Oats quiet; white, 36c; mixed, 34c.
Rye—Market easier at 85c.
HAY—Steady at 13@16c.
PROVISIONS—Pork—None here. Lard quiet;
cabice leaf tierce, \$7.75; do keg, \$8.95. Bulkmests strong; shoulders, none; clear rib. 6%c;
clear, 6%c. Bacon strong; shoulders, 4%c; clear
rib. 8%@8%c; clear, 9c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 9
@10%c.
Whisky—Market dull st \$1.08.

NEW ORLEANS. New ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—GRAIN—Oats—Market

Conx-Maxi.—Firm at \$2.60@2.70.

HAY—Quiet and weak; choice, \$24.00.

Phovisions—Bulk meats in good demand; shoulders quoted at 4%@4%c; clear rib, 6%c; clear, \$7.00. Bacon—Market easier; shoulders quoted at 5%c; clear rib, 9%c. Hams, sugar cured, 9%c. of the content of the

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. N. Y., Oct. 28.—BECEIPTS—Flour, 3,028 orla; wheat, 568,379 bu; corn. 280,881 bn.

SHIPMENTS—By rail—Wheat, 42,300 bu; corn. 20,200 bu. By canal—Wheat, 293,103 bu; corn. 158, 240 bu. GRAIN IN STORE-Wheat, 1,580,532 bu; corn, GRAIN IN STORE—Wheat, 1,050,032 bu; corn, 849,724 bu.
GRAIN—Wheat unsettled. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed Western offered at 54%c in small lots.
Oats quiet; sales, 2,400 bu; No. 2 Toledo on track, 40%c. Rye neglected. Barley dull; 1 car Michigan on track at 75c.
CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady; 11c for wheat, 9c for

BOSTON. Boston, Mass., Oct. 28. -FLour-Quiet and un GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 55@69c Oats steady; No. 1 and extra white, 49@51c; No. 1

white, 47@47%c: No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 44@46c. Rye. 92@95c. Racsiers-Flour, 16,000 bris; corn, 55,000 bu; wheat, 32,000 bu. Shipments-Flour, 1,300 bris. KANSAS CITY. Executed Disputed to The Tribune.

KANNAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 28.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports wheat receipts at 50, 412 bu; shipments, 12, 777 bu; lower; No. 2 cash, \$1,09%; October, \$1.08%; No. 3 cash, \$1.00%; October, \$1.08%; No. 3 cash, \$1.00% october, \$1.08%; No. 2 cash, \$0.02 bu; shipments, 7,406 bu; weak; No. 2 cash, 30c; October, 30%c.

DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 28. -FLOUR-Unsettled. GRAIN-Wheat unsettled; extra nominal; No. 1 white, \$1.25; November, \$1.25; December, \$1.314; January, \$1.34; milling No. 1, \$1.24

RECEIPTS-Wheat, 29,000 bu. SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 1,000 bu. INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, \$1.21@1.24. Corn weak at 42@43c. Oats firm at 32@34c.

OSWEGO. Oswago. N. Y., Oct. 28. -GRAIN-Corn-No. 2 Western, 61c.

PETROLEUM.

OIL CITT, Pa., Oct. 28.—PETROLEUM—Market opened quiet, with 89%c bid; old advanced to 90c; declined and closed at 89%c bid for old; shipments, 69,000 brls, averaging 47,000; transactions, 125,000.

PITTERURG, Pa., Oct. 28.—Petroleum uons, 125,000.

PITTBURG, Pa., Oct. 28.—PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 94%c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 7% @7%c for Philadelphia delivery.
CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 28.—PETROLEUM—Unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 8%c.

New York, Oct. 28.—Business continues fairly active with cotton goods commission houses, and prices are firmly maintained. Prints in moderate request and steady. Woolen goods in good de-mand by the clothing trade and prices remain firm, with an upward tendency. Fi quest. Foreign goods quiet.

COTTON.
St. Louis, Oct. 28. - Cotton-Lower; middlings, 10%c; low middling, 10%c; sales, 3, 600 bales; receipts, 2, 800; shipments, 2, 500; stock, 43, 600. New Obleans, Oct. 28.—Corrow—Easy; middling, 10%c; low middling, 10%c; net receipts, 13, 506 bales; sales, 5, 000; stock, 174, 232.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 28.-SPIRITS OF TUR-PENTINE-Firm at 41c.

THE GEORGIA CHAIN-GANG.

A Letter Describing How the Brutal Sys-tem Is Conducted.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 10.—I dropped in at the Sheriff's office a few days ago, and there found some men discussing the situation of prisoners in the jail. One man remarked: "Well, I suppose that the contractors are waiting with anxiety for the poor devils that are to be doom ed to slavery-fo slavery in the most aggravated form. Soon afterward I went over to Hutchison Island to see slavery in this damnable form. This is an island opposit the City of Savannsh, where unfortunate human beings are worked in chains and irons, and at night, chained together, lie in a row. I inquired of one the guards, who was overlooking a gang with his double-barreled gun on his shoulder, why he was so armed; be said, "To prevent their escaping." I also asked him how much was paid for their labor. Eleven dollars a year is the price, but contractors—who are in the Ring—are the only persons that can get them. "Why," said he, "did you not read in the papers some time ago that United States Senator Gordon was trying to sell his interest in the lease? I think he owned a quarter interest in one lot in Atlanta. Imagine such men and women as these working for less than \$1 per month. They are hired to build railroads, dig ditches, canals, and do anything that is offered, and ther can do more work than any hired men we can get. When court sits we are there, and as fast as a fellow is convicted he is sentenced and immediately turned over to us. We take him down to the blacksmith shop and fron and chain him as you see them here, and then he is safe; and we can depend on his labor, for if he doesn't work to suit us we have the remedy, and we apply it."

"Is it understood that they will be convicted before they are tried?" "Oh, yes; that is settled. Hatch a charge against a nigger and he is gone up. Don't you know they are Republicans?" "But why is he convicted?" "Well, you see the Judge is 'O. K.,' and understands his business. Under the Constitution of Georgia, niggers have as much right on a jury as a white man. Gen. Henry C. Wayne, Col. W. R. Symons, Judge O'Byrne, Capt. Wheaton (he is also Mayor now of the city), and others, are the revisors of the jury list; every two years they revise the list from the Tar Digest. A list of 100 names or less of the intelligent colored men is handed in to the jury revisors, and they place the names in the jury-box before them. But always a small 'e' is placed on the colored men is handed in to the jury lox before them. But always a small 'e' is placed Savannah, where unfortunate human beings are worked in chains and frons, and at night, chained

A leading Irish journal says that Americans have spent last summer over amillion of dollars in Switzerland, and suggests that Ireland is a land of rare beauty and its sons ever hospitable to the stranger. There is more wit to be heard and more beauty to be seen in the Emerald Isle in one day than there is to be found in Switzerland in a month.

American Meat in Austria,
Great opposition is being manifested in the
Austrian dominions to the introduction of
American meat of all kinds. The Government
has not prohibited the importation, but the local
producers preclaim that the American article is

MARINE NEWS.

Wreck of the Large Steamer Amazon at Grand Haven.

Thirty-five Passengers Escape from Her in a Lite-Car.

Vessel and Cargo, Valued at \$125,000. Almost a Total Loss.

Schooner Porter Sunk by Collision in Detroit River.

Loss of Nearly \$100,000 Caused by the Disaster,

Nautical Matters at Chicago and

Other Ports. TOTAL LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP AMAZON.

AMAZON.

Immediately after the receipt of the reports of the disaster to the schr Porter yesterday came those of the loss of the large, four-masted steamship Amazon, plying between Milwaukee and Grand Haven, in connection with the Detroit & Milwaukee Railway. The dispatches concerning the disaster were at first meagre, but alarming, because of the fact that there were fifty passengers on the steamer, and it was known that they must be in danger because a heavy northwest sea was be in danger because a heavy northwest sea was running on the East shore, but later telegrams an-nounced their safety. The Tribuxe's specials from Grand Haven and Milwankee give the full

details of the disaster, as follows:

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Oct. 28.—At 9 a. m. the GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Oct. 28.—At 9 a. m. the steamship Amazon made an attempt to enter the harbor, and struck the bar outside. In getting off the course was changed, and the heavy northwest sea drove her ashore outside the pier, where she stranded, and it was impossible to get her off. The waves and swells prevented the approach of the course that supplies a satisfactors. ugs that went to her assistance.

The Amazon had a rather pleasant trip over from Milwaukee till within a few miles of the Eastern Milwaukee till within a few miles of the Eastern shore, and would have come in all right if there had been no sand-bar just outside of the mouth of the river, or if she had not been loaded. She had on over 900 tons of freight, of which there were 7,000 barrels of four, and drew fully fourteen feet of water. When all hope of getting her off was gone the first business was to of getting her off was gone the first business was to save the lives of the passengers and crew. There were about thirty-five passengers and a full crew. Happily the boat lay within seventy-five feet of the pier. and the Life-Saving Station crew and appliances were in sight and ready for duty as soon as the danger became apparent. The boats and life-car were promptly brought to the rescue, and before 1 o'clock all the passengers and crew were brought safely to shore. Capt. Fraser being the last person to leave the ship. By the time the vessel was bandoned the upper works began to break away. The hull was filled with water, and by the middle of the afternoon the entire cabin and state-rooms, offices, and dining-room were swept away and the ship broken in two nearly amidships, and swaying and pounding hard when struck by the powerful waves. Much of the deck freight was thrown overboard early in the day, and most of it was saved in a damaged condition as it floated ashore.

The Amazon was the largest steamer that entered this harbor, and was the favorit of our people. Capt. Fraser, Clerk Chamberlin, and the other officers are much esteemed in tais community. The steamer was owned by the Northwestern Transportation Company, and insured for \$35, 000. The actual loss on ship and cargo will be about \$150,000.

S. B. Humphrey, the agent of the Company

Phenix. 10,000

When last heard from this afternoon the deckload was being thrown overboard from the stranded craft, probably in the hope that the seas might lift the hull further out on the shore. There seems to be little question but what the Amazon will go to pieces. She was a staunch double-decker, with full-length upper cabin, and measured 1, 408 tons ourgen. Capt. Fraser commanded and the Northwestern Transportation Company owned the craft. The flour on the Amazon was shipped by Edward Sanderson & Co., of this city, and several Minnesota millers, on through-rate contract to the seaboard. The tag Welcome, of this port, has been ordered to render assistance to the Amazon, and equipped with two steam pumps, hawsers, etc.

The following is the latest telegram from Grand Haven concerning the Amazon, received by Capt. E. M. Peck to-night: "Amazon full of water. No use to send tug. Lighters and tugs here for present use. Sea running down. Will probably get to work on cargo in the morning. Amazon artly broken in two and port side of cabin all gone."

The cargo of the steamship, as will be seen by

gone."

The cargo of the steamship, as will be seen by the above dispatch, will prove almost a total loss. Its value is variously estimated at from \$60,000 to \$75,000. The vessel, if in as bad shape as reported, will be abandoned to the Underwriters at

SINKING OF THE PORTER.

Those engaged in maritime pursuits were shocked esterday to learn from telegrams that the fine lision in Detroit River, at Belle Isle, and informa-tion concerning the disaster was eagerly looked for. THE TRIBUNE'S Detroit and Milwaukee

correspondents furnish all the necessary details of the collision and insurance on hull and cargo, as will be seen from the following special dispatches: Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Oct. 28.—The Milwaukce schr Porter was sunk at the head of Belle Isle, five miles above this city, early this morning, and now lies canted over to starboard, her bow out, but her stern under over to staronard, her bow out, out her stern ander water, cabin and all. The circumstances attend-ing the disaster are somewhat as follows: At 12 o'clock Monday night the tug Merrick was bound up the river with the schr Niagara (American)

At 12 o'clock Monday night the tug Merrick was bound up the river with the schr Niagara (American) and one other in tow. At the same hour the tug Wilcox was coming down with the schrs Porter and John Kelderhouse. The schoeners in the tows were iarranged in the order named, and had just reached the head of the island, and the tugs were nearly abreast, when the Niagara—which was carrying fore and main sails and a full complement of jibs—suddenly took a sheer to yort, and went directly across the channel. A smart gale was blowing at the time, and the Niagara was probably making twelve miles per hour, and all the while forcing the tug to do her level best to keep out of her way. She brought up on the bow of the Porter about two feet from the bow of the Porter about two feet from the bowsprit, on the starboard side. The force of the blow turned the Porter was almost directly across the channel, the Kelderhouse, of course, impelled by the force of the current and her own momentum, struck her amidships. For a time the Porter did not go down, as she was so mixed up with the Kelderhouse that the latter held her up. This gave the crew time to get some of their effects on shore to a small unoccupied fisherman's shanty, where some of them are now quartered. As soon as the Kelderhouse was pulled away from the Porter the latter sunk, and how lies as above stated. The damage is shout amidships, but cannot be seen, as the place is under water. The rail and bulwarks are badly broken. The bow presents a pitiable sight. It is cut down to the water's edge, and perhaps to the keel. The jibboom is gone, all the fore-rigging and, in fact, the entire bow, is either chewed up or so badly opened that to repair it will necessitate entirely new work from the foremast forward.

How badly the Niagara is injured is not known here, as she went on up. As she left some of her forerigging and figurehead on board the Porter, it is thought she is juited is not known here, as she went on up. As she left some of her forerigging and figurehead on boa

Leod, of the schr Porter, this morning reservable a brief announcement to the effect that his vessel was run into near the head of Belle Bise, Detroit River, by the schr Nisgara, and cut down to the keel on the starboard bow. She was run ashore on Belle Isie, and lies, with her bow on the bank and stern in the water. A later telegram from Capt. McLeod asys: "Vessel on side in bad shape. Forward hatch out of water. Twelve feet

of water over after hatch. Water in river very low. Whole starboard bow stove in." The Porter was downward bound in tow of a tug, and the Niagara upward bound, also in tow of a tug, but carrying considerable canvas. The cargo of the Porter consisted of 55,000 bu of barley, which will prove a total loss. The shipment was quivided between F. Borcherdt & Son and C. J. Kerahaw & Co., the former firm having placed on board 30,000 bu and the latter 28,000 bu. The insurance upon the grain amounts to \$50,000. It is distributed among companies and in amounts as follows:

The freight-list was insured for \$4,600 in the Buffalo Insurance Company.
The yeasel is insured for \$25,000, the following Companies holding risks: The owners are John B. Merrill, the estate of James Porter, and Capt. Stone, of this city.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKER, Oct. 28.—Grain freights are quiet and unchanged. The charter of the schr F. A. Georger for 53,000 bu wheat to Buffalo at 8c is Georger for 53,000 bu wheat to Buffalo at 8c is reported. The prop Annie Young will also load with grain on through rate. This afternoon the steam-barge Barnam was put in at 7c to Buffalo for 51,000 bu bariery, and tae schr Moonlight at 8c to Buffalo for 50,000 bu wheat.

The steam-barge Mary Jarecki is in dry-dock for a general calking.

The schr Ebenezer arrived here this morning with her jib and mainsail split.

Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon the steam-barge W. I. Barnum had been the only arrival from below.

W. H. Barnum had been the only arrival from below.

Capt. Todd, of the barge Thomas A. Scott, reports that at 9 o'clock this morning, when about six miles oft land, abreast of Manitowoc, he saw a fore-and-aft canal schooner dismasted by a squail. The mainmast was broken off about twenty feet below the cross-trees, and the foremast near the eyes of the standing-rigging. The spars were carried out of the vessel in the twinkling of an eye. The disabled craft is coal laden, noward bound, and is supposed to be the Nellie Wilder, coming here.

Arrived from below since 3 p. m.—Barge Thomas A. Scott and schr Moonlight.

Cleared for below—Schr Guide Päster.

THE CANAL.

Brid's Bridge, 6, 200 bu corn, 142 bu rye; Montauk, Lockport, 125 bris flour, 3, 826 bu corn; Maple Leaf, Romeo, 5, 200 bu corn; Peerless, Utics, 4, 400 ou corn; Sunshine, Ottawa, 6, 200 bu corn; Tempest, Ottawa, 6, 200 bu corn.

Cleared—Montreal, Peoria, 84, 617 ft lumber; 56 ft dressed flooring.

Lockroux, Ill., Oct. 28.—The Illinois & Michigan Canal will be closed for navigation on Saturday, Nov. 15. The water will be drawn off from Bridgeport to Joliet, from Aux Sable to Ottawa, and from the La Salle level on Monday, Nov. 17. By order of the Board of Canal Commissioners.

WILLIAN THOMAS, General Superintendent.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

Chicago (mdse); Arabia (mdse), Vanderbili (mdse), Portage (mdse), Chicago; V. Swayne, Green Bay; schrs L. Hammond (530 tons coal), Green Bay; schrs L. Hammond (530 tons coal), Milwankee; Grønger (600 tons coal) Duluth; A. C. Maxwell, Green Bay; O. Mitchell (1.600 br! salt), Thomas W. Ferry, Lotta Cooper, Florietta (480 tons sand), M. L. Higgie, E. Jones (1,000 tons coal), James C. King (mdse), J. H. Harbell, Toledo. Coal freights firm at 75c. Charters—Schrs F. C. Leighton, coal to Chicago, 75c; Imperial, Racine, 90c; M. L. Higgie, coal, Ashtabula to Chicago, \$1.25.

LAKE FREIGHTS. Grain freights were active yesterday at 7½c on corn and 8c on wheat to Buffalo. A good business was done as follows: To Buffalo-Steam barge Chauncey Hurlburt and consort Northerner, proos Montana, Russia, and Colorado, steam barge Raw-leigh, and schr Kate Winslow, all corn at 7½c; prop New York, wheat through, and the schr Adventurer, wheat at Sc. Schr Mystic Star, corn to Oswego, at 12c. To Port Colborne—Schr Emerald, corn. To Kingston—Prop Prussia, corn. Capacity, 55,000 bu wheat, and 445,000 bu corn.

There is not any change to note in lumber freight

HEAVY WEATHER. The squall that struck this port from the north-west night before last was a bad one, but no mis-haps were reported as a result of it. On the east haps were reported as a result of it. On the east shore the sees ran high, and more disasters than those reported are thought to have occurred. The barges Montpelier and C. O. D., of the Grand laven line, got out in midiate Monday night and had to run back to this port on account of the heavy sea. The wind was strong from the southwest here yesterday.

Dernoir, Oct. 28.—The water in the river is about two feet lower than usual, and therefore deep-draft vessels cannot get over the Lime-Kilns. The props Nebraska, B. W. Blanchard, and Cuba are here, and the Fountain City and Buffalo thi side of the cross-over waiting for hich water. The steam-barge J. S. Fay and consort are aground in Lake St. Clair. Both are iron-ore laden. An effort was made to-day to bond the schr

EAST SAGINAW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

East Sacinaw, Mich.. Oct. 28.—Five or six tows arrived to-day, and are loading for below at \$4.25 to Buffalo and \$2.85 fer Ohio, several mill-

PORT COLBORNE. PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Oct. 28.—Lake Michigan report—Passed up—Schrs W. B. Phelps, Oswego to Milwaukes, coal; Cortez, Oswego to Milwaukes,

A CHICAGO SCHOONER ASHORE.

A telegram was received from Saugatuck yester-day stating that the Chicago lumber-schooner Game Cock, owned by J. S. Wheeler, had gone ashore south of the pier there and filled with wa-ter. A similar telegram was received via Detroit. The Game Cock was built in 1856 at Buffalo, by F. N. Jones, and rebuilt in 1871. She measured 170 tons, and was lately valued at \$3,000.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

The schr Kate Winslow went into dry-dock yesterday to have a leak stopped.

The steam-yacht Fred Wild, of Racine, was sold yesterday to Charles Kallstrom for \$800. She is lying at Clark street bridge.

The prop Scotia left Bay City Monday night at \$120 p.m. after thing on 7, 400 bris of salt, and

The prop Scotia left Bay City Monday night at 4:30 p. m., after taking on 7,400 bris of salt, and is expected here at 4 p. m. to-day.

Marins matters at this port were quiet yesterday, and there were but few arrivals and departures of vessels of any kind.

The prop Colorado is on her way up to this port from Bursalo with 200 tons of machinery for the new Elevator D of Armour, Dole & Co.

If the weather is calm and the sea smooth this morning, six canal-boats, loaded with stone, will be towed to South Chicago, where the material will be used to full in the cribs on the north-pier extension at that bort.

Church & Hill, the wreckers, are engaged in raising the pig-iron that was dumped into the river Sunday last off a scow at the Western Transportation Company's dock, foot of Dearborn avenue.

Nothing additional was heard yesterday concerning the whereabouts of Capt. Gamble, who is charged with getting away with the freight-money received from the schr Floretta's last grain cargo to Burfalo. The vessel probably left that port yesterday for Chicago.

The schr F. B. Gardner, owned by Capt. Halstead, of this city, had been scuttled at Rose's Reef, on the Canada shore of Lake Erie, at last accounts, but it was expected that she would be pumped out and towed to Burfalo for repairs.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and actual satt-ings at this port during the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

Prop Ketchum, Buffalo, sait, Martin & Wheeler.
Prop New York, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop City of St. Catharines, Parry Sound, lumber,
Rush street.
Prop Menominee, Green Bay, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Chamberlain, Escanaba, ore, Blast Furance.
Prop Norman, Manistee, lumber, R. I. R. R.
Prop Bismarck, Menekaunee, towing, Market.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, ore, N. B. Rolling
Mill.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, sundries, Adams street.
Prop W. Livingstone, Peshtigo, towing, Rush
street.

Prop City of Concord, Port Haron, sundress, Weils street.

Prop Favorite, Menomines, towing, Rush street. Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street. Schr Tansit, White Lake, wood, Rush street. Schr E. Blake, Parry Sound. lumber, Market. Schr Babella Sanda, Manistee, lumber, Rush street. Schr Dawn. White Lake, wood, Central Wharf. Schr Vermont, Union, light, North Branch. Schr Maple-Leaf, White Lake, lumber, Market. Schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee, lumber, North Branch.

Schr H. B. Burger, Manistee, lumber, Market. Schr Shawase, Escanaba, ore, Blast Purnace.

Schr Moses Gage, Pine Lake, bark, Market. Schr Moses Gage, Pine Lake, bark, Market. Schr Marisette, Menekannes, lumber, Stetson Slip.

Schr E. T. Judd, Menekaunes, lumber. C., B. & Q. Slip. Schr E. T. Judd, Menekaunes, lumber, Mason Schr Annie Tomine, Grand Haven, wood, R. B. R. Mill.

Schr Sailor Boy, Muskegon, wood, Rush stre
ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries,
Schr Mariner, Muskegon, light.
Schr B. Parsons, Muskegon, light.
Schr B. Parsons, Muskegon, light.
Schr M. Dall, Musseron, light.
Prop Lake Erie, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop New York, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop S. D. Calcweil, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Gracie M. Filer, Ludington, sundries.
Schr Truman Moss, Manistee, light.
Schr Four Brothers, Holland, light.
Schr Four Brothers, Holland, light.
Prop W. Livingstone, Jr., Peshtigo, towing.
Schr Mauntanee, Peshtigo, light.
Schr Alert, Peshtigo, light.
Schr Jennie Muilin, Ludington, light.
Schr Jennie Muilin, Ludington, light.
Schr Jennie Muilin, Ludington, light.
Schr Nelson, Menekaunee, sundries.
Schr Isaac Stephenson, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Sonora, Menominee, light.
Schr Sonora, Menominee, light.
Schr Sonora, Menominee, light.
Schr Jason Parker, Manistee, light.
Schr Jason Parker, Manistee, light.
Schr Jason Parker, Manistee, light.
Prop Menominee, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Waverly, Buffalo, sundries.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES.

DEBILITY 間 NERVOUSNESS ARE CURED!

No organ of thought or action can be employed with-out the sasistance of the blood, and no organ can be employed safely or with impunity without a supply of healthy blood. With healthy blood the exercised orhealthy blood. With healthy blood the exercised orgrans become well developed, whether they be muscular or intellectual. By the use of FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES
the blood is speedily vitalized and purified, and so made
capable of producing a sound mind and a sound body.

"Persons suffering from impure blood, or whose
health is giving away, either as ministers or those who
study closely, will find in the Syrup the material to
build them up, and the tonic to keep them there,"

DR. GLAY.

PITTEFIELD. Me., March, 1872.

DEAR SIR: During the past two years I have given your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites a fair, though somewhat severe, trial in my practice, and am able to speak with confidence of its effects. In restoring persons suffering from emaciation and the debility following Diphtheria, it has done wonders. I constantly recommend its use in all affections of the throat and lungs, in several cases considered hopeless, it has given relief, and the patients are fast recovering; among these are Consumptive and old Bronchial subjects, whose diseases have resisted the other modes of treatment. For impaired discation, and in fact for debility from any cause, I know of nothing equal to it. Its direct effect in strengthening the nervous system requires it suitable for the majority of diseases. I am, sir, vours truly, w. M. S. HOWE, M. D.

Norz. -It is only the independent, well-posted, and unselfish physicians who can afford to preacribe remedy. Experience has proved this. The high class medical men in every large city where it is kno

PRICE: \$1.50 per Bottle. \$7.50 for SIX Bottles. J. N. HARRIS & CO., Western Agents.

CINCINNATI, O. CATABRH CURE.

Wei De Meyer's

tarrh, Snuffles, Colds in the Hend, Influenza, absolute cure. Sold by all Druggists, or delivered

Children Cry for Pitcher's Caste

elleving agents for Man and Beast.

DAY'S KIDNEY PAD.



AV7S

new and her all diseases d Urimary 0

the Urine, C the Urine, C the Urine, C the Gored and theolored and asting, LAME, loss, and all the

# PURE SUGAR

HONG KONG TEA CO. 110 & 112 Madison-st.

UNITED STATES

Home and Dower Association OF PENNSYLVANIA, LOANS ITS ACCUMULATIONS TO CESTIFICATE HOLDERS AT 6 PER CENT PER ANNUM

Toon real estate security. Agents wanted in all towns no cities in lithout, wisconsin, and Michigan. None ut energetic and reliable parties need apply. Address W. D. VAN BLAROOM & CO., Massagera, 170 Leballe-st., Chicago. \$25, \$50, \$100, \$200, \$500, Alex. Prothingham & Co. have been for many year stock brokers and bankers in New York, at 12 Wall-st. They have the reputation of gaining for their customers large returns from invasimentarizing from \$50 to \$500, and have the envisible reputation of always making quick returns. Bend for their Pinascial Report, free,—New York Tribune.

WINTER BESORTS. WINTER RESORT.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS.
A land of perpetual summer—James M. Merroprietor. For further information apply to IAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., 758 Broadway, New York,

OCEAN NAVIGATION. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

General Transatiantic Company.

Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., foot

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by Kngman
railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in

small best. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. 

STATE LINE To Gharow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and London-derry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, 8-0 to 875, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, 840. Steerage, 528. HAND-BOOK ON PATENTS.

Patents, Trade-Marks, Caveats MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, proprietors of the "Scientific American." Thirty-four years ex-perience as Solicitors of Patents. Hand-book on Pat-ents, with full directions and solvice, sent Ires. EDUCATIONAL

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (FOR and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ledies and Children. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st. New York, will re-open Sept. 29. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

BAILROAD TIME-TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY

Pullman Hote Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a.m., No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, BUBLINGTON & OUINGY RAILBOAD Depots foot of Lake-st., Indians-av. and Sixteenth-st. and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

Leave. | Arrive. C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-whee Sleeping-Cars ran between Chicago and Omana on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD, Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta, Cry Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

CHICAGO. MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY Union Depot, corner Madison and Caual-ata. Ticket Office. 63 South Clark-st. and at depot.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES, Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-at. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Tickes Office, 69 South Clark-st.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

| Leave. | Arrive. ### Louis & Texas Express ... | 8:30 a m | 6:45 p m |

\$1. Louis & Texas Fast Ulne. | 8:30 a m | 9:30 a m |

Cairo & Sew Orleans Express | 8:30 a m | 9:30 a m |

Seringfield Express | 8:30 a m | 9:30 a m |

Byringfield Night Express | 8:30 a m | 6:45 p m |

Byringfield Night Express | 8:30 a m | 6:45 p m |

Feeria, Burlington & Rookuk | 8:30 a m | 6:30 a m |

Feeria, Burlington & Rookuk | 8:30 a m | 6:35 p m |

Feoria, Burlington & Rookuk | 8:30 a m | 6:35 p m |

Dubuque & Sioux City Express | 70:30 a m | 7:30 p m |

Dubuque & Sioux City Express | 7:30 p m | 6:33 a m |

Toiono Passenger | 9:30 p m | 6:33 a m | MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD.
Depot. foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twanty-ascond-st.
Ticket Office, of Clark-st., southeast corner of Readolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Faimer House.

| Leave. | Arrive. Leure. | Arriva

PALITIFORB & OHIO.

Depota Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second ast. Tickes Offices, St Clarket., Falmer House, Great Facilie hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arriva LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Leave. | Arriva. PITTSBURG, GINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. L. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.) Depet. corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Side.

EANKAKEE LINE.
Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Tw

CHICAGO & RASTREY HALLOS RAILEGAR, "Darville Route.
"Darville Route.
To Clark-St., 126 Dearborn-St., and Dearborn-St., and Dearborn-St., and Dearborn-St., and Dearborn-St., and Dearborn-St. | Leave. | Arr

mhylile & Fiorida Express..... 7:50 p m 7:55 a MEDICAL

NO CURE! DR. KEAN
173 Bouth Charlest., Chicago.
Countly personally or by Hall, free of charge, su
thronic, nervous, ore pacific diseases. Fr. Lang.
Belly physician in the diffy the warrante ourse or necessity.

NASSAU MAIL STRABSHIP LINE

NASSAU MAIL STRABSHIP LINE

Leaves Pier 20, East River, semi-monthly (after Jun. 15
weekly), for Massau, touching at Fernandina. For
schedule of ashing days, and relea of passage, apply to

C. H. MALLORY & CO., or

R. W. PARSONS.

Fier 20, East River, New York.

New York, Oct. 28.—Gran-Generally much

### SAN FRANCISCO.

A Boom in Stocks---Scenes in the Lobby---Incidents of the Board-Room.

Sybaritic Sowing, but Rueful Reaping -Boisterous Brokers and Shrewd Shorters.

The Mines of Bodie and Arizona-The atrical... The Chicago White-Stockings --- Gen. Grant.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

San Francisco, Oct. 20.—During the week
just closed, Liverpool, New York, and Chicago have had their wheat-booms; and, in order not to be behind the age, far-off Frisco has sought to get up a stock-boom on its own account. By a strange coincidence, the closing price of Sierra Nevada, on Saturday, the 18th inst., 55, was within \$2 of the closing figure on Saturday, the 11th; but, ah! what palpitations, high hopes, disappointments, radiant visions of Nob-Hill and trips to Europe, followed by ng, wailing, and gnashing of teeth, does not that interval of one week cover! When heard of the ore on the 2,300-foot level of Sierra Nevada averaging \$200 to the ton, they opened the ball for the new week. During the day prices shaded off a little, but before night the brokers were overwhelmed with pur-

ing orders; and next morning an EFFERVESCENT, SEETHING MASS OF MUMANITY burried down-town betimes, and rushed into the Pacific Board with Union at 200 and Sierra Nevada at 300 stamped on their countenances. For once the ardent purchasers of "Sairey" at 80 and 82 seemed to have struck it; for, when 9:30, the favorit jumped to 88, and Union sold at 100, amid the plaudits of the jubilant lobby. rokers strained themselves hoarse with bidding stock, and elbowed each other in such rush, got an ugly biff over the left eye, and another was seized with a slight at-tack of hemorrhage. The call on each of the leading stocks lasted fully five minutes; and so numerous were the lots sold-ranging from five to 2,000 shares—that the idicator-furnishers the Board-room were only able to give the various prices, reserving the enumerat for the reading of the record. The lobbs. stly composed of bulls, was anxious to buy irty-day calls at 150, but nary a seller could be nd. Men who had lost steadily for the last twelve months gathered together a few ducats, and, of course, doubled up on the previous nargin-purchases. Even the most careworn ountenances wore a smile, and grim-visage pers basked in the prospect of \$50 a share. The man who had bought fifty S. N.'s on Saturday at 55, and who proposed dumping em out at 500, was already ordering half-awide his wife with a phaeton for her matutipal drive to the Park. He was likewise conter that 50-vara lot-1371/2 by 1371/2 feet-near Leand Stamford's palace; and, happening to meet Pottier & Stymus' representative, carelesly drew out from him the figure at which that last Van Ness avenue mansion had been lurnished. After the Morning Board, when prices had already slightly reacted, he went over lunch at the Nevada Restaurant, and tried ome of the Chateau Youem with his oysters and fole-gras. Over in the Pacific Board,

THE "MUD-HENS" AND "PRAIRIE-CHICKENS" who infest the gallery of that noble institution were calculating on new silk dresses, an Eastern rip, and a little assortment of jewelry from the Diamond Palace. As soon as it became opened to the inspection of experts, even the ost-conservative of brokers became enthused. neighbor went him two or three better, and the was justly entitled to that 100-share lot offered by Macdouald or Smiley. In the Pacific the ontests for odd lots were decided, if not by fisticuffs, at least with a good deal of hard swear-

contests for odd lots were decided, if not by fisticuffs, at least with a good deal of hard swearing on both sides.

The general market perticipated to a slight extent only in the advance: but Scorpion, which adjoins Sierra Nevada, and which rejoices in a United States patent, bounded from 3½ to 6½. There is a well-known bucketshop-keeper who has the reputation of making more fuss over his 10-share transactions than other operators make over their 100 and 500 share dealings. After Scorpion had somewhat declined from the highest point on Tuesday, the aforesaid bucketshopper shouted, "Sell 20 Scorpion at 6½." "It's offered at 6½." responded his pudgy little broker, B. B. "Ah, ves." chimed in another chipper; "but then his Scorpion is better than anybody else's."

On Tuesday the closing was weak; but Wednesday morning prices took a fresh start, and Sierra Nevada closed at the early call at 83. It now turns out that the so-called experts sold out their stocks at the 11 o'clock Board on Wednesday; and then, on emerging from the mines after their midday inspection, telegraphed down open messages such as: "Men disappointed in appearance of mine"; "Hope the ore-formation will continue, but have my doubts"; "Things nicely fixed up for visit in mines,—guess they will soon get into norphyry": "Sell at once"; "Fizzle"; etc.

have my doubts"; "Things nicely fixed up for visit in mines,—guess they will soon get into porphyry"; "Sell at once"; "Fizzle"; etc., etc. "Of course these dispatches had the desired effect. Sierra Nevada on Wednesday night closed sick at about 70. On Thursday it partially recovered; but the people in different parts of this State and of Nevada who know nothing of the mines, and only go by the market, began to get fidgety and ordered their stock sold. Then the Frisco folks, seeing that, despite the emphatic contradictions of THE FLAGRANTLY-LYING REPORTS

anent porphyry, and west walls, and barren rock, the stock continued to decline, got scared, and by Friday noon "Sairey" was down to 64 on fresh porphyry talk,—the official statement, that the latest average assays went over \$400 to

that the latest average assays went over \$400 to the ton, with the ore constantly improving, passing utterly unheeded.

On Friday night the market rallied to 70 bid for Sierra Newada; and there was a good deal said about lynching, or at least immersing, the double-foced wreckers who cared not how many they ruined so long as they could make a neat little turn in their own stock. By Saturday the renewal of the porphyry rumors, and the anxiety of scores of persons not to be caught with stocks on their hands over Sunday, caused the worst break of the week,—Sierra Newada being at one time 51 asked, and only closing at 55, amid much mourning in the looby by those who had sold or been seld out at the lowest figure. Some very bretty turns were made on this, the last day of the week. Immediately after the Board one plucky chipper ordered his broker to sell fifty Sierra Nevada at 56%. The broker was fortunate enough to obtain 56% for them. An instant later 100 were effered at 55, and before a taker was found the price had sunk to 51; so instant later 100 were effered at 56, and before a taker was found the price had sunk to 51; so that in less than five minutes the chipper was able to cover his short sale at 51½, thereby netting his \$250. With others it was of course just the other way; but, on the whole, chippers, and, for that matter, brokers too, prefer just such a lively see-saw market, where quick turns can be made and commissions bagged. The public naturally would prefer stocks to go up all the time, sud, as I have before stated, are not anxious for visiting days.

I have seen occasional lett rs in Eastern papers giving the impression that the large hody of stockholders considered the minemanagers tyrapnical and arbitrary for refusing to atlow sof-disant experts to inspect the mines

to attow sof-disant experts to inspect the min to allow sol-disant exports to inspect the mines to their hearts' content. The real fact of the matter is, that stockholders do not care a snap so long as stocks do not go down, and, as every resisting day was systematically used by bear operators here to secure unfavorable reports by wires from their Virginia. City confederates, the reby producing more or less of a smash, the bulk of the stockholding public

DOBS NOT FAVOR THE VISITING PLAN. thas been said within the last few days, and not allogs ther without reason, that the man who decreciates another's property by lying reports merits no better treatment than the slanderer who traduces a woman's fair fame, and certain it is, that, were the news to come that some of those known to have sent mendacious messages across the wires had been horsewhipped within an inch of their lives, the intelligence would create no very deep feeling of sorrow in this eff.

minds of impartial persons as to both Sierra Nevada and Union containing good ore-bodies. minds of impartial persons as to both Sierra Nevada and Union containing good ore-bodies. It may take some time to develop their importance, and it would be wholly premature at present to say that they will produce \$100.000, 000, as did the old bonanzas; but that they exist seems at last assured. Some of the wealthlest men in this city inform me that they have been purchasing the sbove-named stocks within the last few days, and do not propose to part with them for some considerable time to come.

At all sympts, the past week has given the

them for some considerable time to come.

At all events, the past week has given the brokers more to do, and brought in more commissions, than any previous week for nearly a year. They have had to rush into the ring with head to rush they have the rederior. unusually warm state of the atmosphere, has made them by no means recret the advent of Sunday. Only one of their number has thus far failed, and his liabilities are amoly covered by the value of his seat in the Board,—his stocks being officially disposed of by President Peckham "for account of whom it may concern." No other disaster occurred during the week, except that one of the brokers, leaning against the caller's desk during the reading of the record, inadvertently tipped a gobies of water over the head and shoulders of a too artently bullish fellow-broker; and, as the caller himself was the first to set the laugh going, he could not very well inflict a fine.

\*\*MARK MACDONALD\*\*

MARK MACDONALD has as usual utilized his reputation as Ursa Major for the purpose of buying the favorits at somewhere about their lowest prices, and selling them from the top figures downwards. The proportions of this old Kentuckiss—he is fully six feet high—are a perfect godsend to the brokers of weak mnemonic powers. In the meleo of some exciting call they invariably keep their eye upon him as a noted stock-seller, and are thus enabled to retain on the retina of their minds the source of their supplies. Mark has probably made more money quietly as a built than ostentatiously as a bear. According to the dictum of the lobby,—where canards are as intum of the lobby,—where canards are as lentiful as in the London society journals,—be may been "busted" for the last six months; but, for all that, he manages to keep up in good

That the lobby's judgment is not at all times to be taken as infallible, is proved by its crying

a short time since. The district had seen its best days, and Bodie itself would pay no more dividends after August last, was the burden of the cry. Yet, somehow or other, all the Bodie stocks are going up, and the Bodie mine is actually at greent producing more bullion than the famous Standard. So far from ceasing to pay monthly dividends, it is more than likely that monthly dividends, it is more than likely that
the managers, after paying the October and
November "divvies," may make their stockholders a little Christmas present in the shape
of a dollar dividend for December. The other
mines—such as the Beentel, Tioga, Syndicate,
and Boston Consolidated—are all improving in
appearance. On the last-named, ere giving good
assays has been found within the last day or
two. On the North Noonday the strike made is
of such rich ore that a neighboring mine has
laid claim to the ground. All through the district there is renewed activity and hopefulness;
and, in the opinion of Robert Barton, the wellknown capitalist, who has just returned from
there, the permanence of Bodie is now assured.

The same favorable news also comes in from
some of

THE OUTLYING ARIZONA DISTRICTS. The eminently cautious Janin Brothers, uniting with some friends here, lately paid \$80,000 for a piece of property called La Hermosa, in the Patagonia District, seventy miles from Tucson; now it turns out that they will be able to mine and mill their ore for about \$15 to the ton. and mill their ore for about \$15 to the ton, Considering that the ore averages fully \$100 to the ton, and that conservative estimates place the quantity now in sight as 10,000 tons, Eastern people will undersand if the Janins should henceforth do most of their experting for their own account. The abundance of wood and water in the Patagonia District, and the fact that the Southern Pacific Railroad will ere long have a station, within forty miles of the place are station within forty miles of the place, are likely to attract thither a good many more laborers than there will be work for for some time to come. Another mine of the same district, the Holland, is reported as having a vein the average width of which is twenty feet, all in pay-ore, and with several hundred tons of ore averaging \$75 per ton, already on the dump. Here, too, the prospects of a fine dividend-pay ing mine are appearntly excellent. There appear to have been plenty of Eastern parties after these Patagonia properties, but the mos prominent have, I believe, been snapped up b

These last have also been lately interesting themselves pretty largely in Silver District situated near the Colorado River, about thirty five miles north of Yuma. The chief properties there are the Red Cloud, Engineer, Black Rock, Mary Ann, Stein, and Iron Cap mines, all of which are if I matterly not considered. of which are, if I mistake not, owned by a number of wealthy San Franciscans, under the incorporation of the Iron Can Mining Company. Some of the assays from these mines have gone high up into the thousands, and one yielded 5,968 ounces silver per ton, while another, less rich, gave 55 per cent lead. As the value of lead is so rapidly augmenting, it is probable that these mines will turn out far better prop rties than their owners anticipated at the tim

Next south from Silver District is the lead-bearing belt of Castle Dome, which, at the time of my last visit to Arizona, had attracted the attention of Prof. Blake, of New Haven. the attention of Prof. Blake, of New Haven. The Professor, whose metallurgical gexperience is as extended as most men's, left Castle Dome profoundly impressed with a sense of its importance, and proposed returning there this winter. The above noted improvement on the value of lead will certainly give renewed activity to the base-metal camps of Utah and Nevada, and particularly to the Eureka District, with its numerous mines containing ore that could only be smelted at a loss so long as the market for lead remained as heavy as the metal the choice of which won fair Portia's hand.

By the by, one of the best Portias in this country, Miss-Kate Denin, is now supporting John E. Owens at

John E. Owens at

THE STANDARD THEATRE
here, in "The Victims,"—a piece in which poor, decrepit Buckstone made a hit at the Haymarket Theatre, London, over twenty years ago.
Mr. Owens is so well pleased with San Francisco that he is going to postpone his Australian trip, and give us "Married Life," "The Debutante,"
"Paul Pry," and a number of other pieces.
Manager Kennedy, himself an excellent actor, has arranged with the impresarii of the Baldwin and California Theatres for the services of several of their lesding artists; so that the Standard is now really a first-class theatre. Its vis-avis, the Bush-Street Theatre, is at present being completely renovated by Manager Locke, who, besides superintending the Authors' Carnival arrangements, is also "running" the base-ball matches. A week hence he opens the Union Base-Ball Grounds, near the Central Pacific Railroad offices, on this side of the Bay, when the Unicago and Cincinnati Clubs, are to play against each other. The White-Stockinged nine from your city are creating no little sensation,—
Capt. Anson and Frank Flint being the two whose against each other. The White-Stockinged nine from your city are creating no little sensation.—Capt. Anson and Frank Flint being the two whose exhibitions the patrons of the diamond-field in this city are most anxious to witness. The Chicagos play every afternoon this week; and, should the weather continue as at present, they will not have much reason to complain of California chilliness. It is not impossible that Gen. Grant may find time to be present at the match next Saturday afternoon against the Oaklands. On the evening of that day takes place

THE GRAND FAREWELL BANQUET the General, at the Palace Hotel. The Banquet Committee—comprising Mayor Bryant, Charles Crocker. Col. J. P. Jackson, Wiltiam M./Bunker, and D. F. Verdenal—are arranging for an entertainment of a magnificent character. Gen. Grant is to be provided with a gold and silver menu. and each of the 400 guests will be furnished with a visiting card in alver, with his name engraved thereon, and above the same the words:

the words:

Farewell Banquet to

GEN. U. S. GEANT.

Palace Hotel, Oct. 25, 1879.

Floral and arboricultural decorations will form a prominent feature of the display, and, nest-ling in the trees, will be a number of Canary-birds in cages. Of course there will be a great variety of bunting and silken flags; and, with all due deference to Gen. Grant's temperance principles. Mr. Charles Kohler, who is on the Committee, has arranged for a choice collection of California wines from the most famous vine-yards in this State. Altogether, the affair promises to be a worthy finale to the series of entertainments tendered the General since his arrival here.

THE CALIFORNIA THEATEE
bes at last closed its doors for a brief period.
Despite Ada Cavendish's acknowledged ability, her Miss Owitt and Lady Ciancarty equally failed to attract, and, what with walking-matches, the Authors' Carnival, the Kalloch benefit concert, and other private entertainments, the management have thought it best to keen the theatre closed for a while. Mr. Thomas W. Keene, who is a thoroughly finished actor, leaves the company for the East, and opens an engagement in Boston early next month. Miss Lizzie Harold, the excellent soubret of the troupe, also quits the theatre in order to join the Colville Folly Troupe, with whom she will travel East. Other changes are also projected. The Ba'dwin, which is constantly producing novelties, has drawn very good houses to see "OUR GIRLS," THE CALIFORNIA THEATRE

Carey filling the chief female roles, and O'Neill and Bishop as the sculptor and the city-man. The piece which Byron intended as a companion to "Our Boys" is far more filmsy in its con-The piece which Byron intended as a companion to "Our Boys" is far more flimsy in its construction, less sprightly as regards dialogue, more ponderous as regards jokes. The best of these last is when Miss Carey speaks of a certain foreign musician as being under a cloud. "Ah, well!" is the reply, "then fit is to be hoped it will soon burst, for his face and hands have evidently not come in contact with water for many a day." The story simply consists in a man of business marrying his two daughters, the one to a pair sculptor, the other to a wealthy but vulgar city-man. The latter, a bad-tempered unstart, turns his wife out of doors, then falls, and finally comes down so low as to have to apply to his brother-in-law, the artist, for a racal. Of course a reconciliation is then effected between husband and wife; and the moral pointed is, presumably, that an impecunious sculptor is tween husband and wife; and the moral pointed is, presumably, that an impecunious sculutor is a better match for a girl than a vulgar city-man, with none but sordid a pirations, and no aspirates whatever to speak of. Bishop is excessively droll in the part of the snob, and O'Neill as gentlemanly and effective as usual in the character of the artist.

C. H. H.

THE OUTLOOK IN ENGLAND.

Condition and Prospects of the Farmer-Real Revival in Trade—Extravagances of Artisans in Good Times—Rent Agitations in Ireland and England—Grisvances of

Tenants. Correspondence New Fork Times. LONDON, Oct. 11 .- During the past week I have made a long railway run through several English counties north of London. I found the harvest in many places still in sheaf awaiting the carriers. In Derbyshire it was a common sight to see the corn lying in the fields in the ondition one usually sees it during the month of August. I conversed with farmers here and there. They said Derbyshire had not suffered so much as adjoining counties, but the failure of the harvest generally was about as comworst of it is," said a Derbyshire agriculturist, that we shall not get an increased price for our wheat, as we did years ago when we had a bad harvest; on the contrary, we shall get a much less, because not only is the supply short, but the quality is bad; we have to stand the open competition of foreign wheat, which is asked him what the farmers thought the Government ought to do under the circumstances. "Why," he answered, "it seems to me that the Duke of Rutland was about right in the proposal he made at the Farmers' Club meeting las he made at the Farmers' Club meeting last week." Being asked what his Grace had said, he replied: "The Duke was for putting a five-shilling duty on American wheat, and a one-shilling duty on Canadian, and it appears that is the idea which the Mayor of Sneffield also advocated, only the Mayor would make it five shillings on all foreign wheat, whether it came from Canada or Russia, America or anywhere else, and he calculated that the bread-buyers would only suffer by such a tax one-tenth of a penny on the four-pound loaf. But the contribution to the revenue would be But the contribution to the revenue would be But the contribution to the revenue would be very large, and the farmers would only, after all, be benefited to this extent: that the competition between him and the importer would be a little bit more even." I asked him, talking of the opinions of Dukes, if he had seen his Grace of Beaufort's letter expressing an opinion that the British farmer had better give up growing wheat. "Yes, I have seen it, and don't know but he is right; our weather has for years past made the harvest such an uncer ainty that corn-growing has become a sort of lottery, not depending on skill and industry, little influenced by good land, so that the investment of money in it is now just a toss-up as to results. Raising beef and mutton is a certainty compared with wheat, and I intend myself to put every acre which I have had in complex the last wants years into pasture." corn for the last twenty years into pasture.

At Chesterfield, the ventre of a vast mineral district, I met a very intelligent and observant merchant, who answered my inquiries as to the improvement in the iron trade somewhat in these terms: "Yes, there is a decided advance within three months; we have got a lot of or-ders from America at prices which they can't touch on the other side. Even against their tariffs we can go in and beat them; but there is a good deal of artificial activity in the iron trade. There is a ring. We are learning a good deal from your American friends. The philosophy of rings is being mastered here with great aptitude. A number of wealthy men in this district, and still further north, have clubbed together and nut down an engagement are together and put down an enormous sum o nev to be invested in pig-iron. Scores o furnaces have been relighted, and already the eminently elever toiler and the scamps who lead him pretend to think that the tide has

now fairly turned, and good times have come back again. This laborer is a fool, his ad-viser a knave, and those who go about honestly expecting the present bit of revival to last are ill-informed. The increasing quantities of iron hat are being turned out are not by any means that are being turned out are not by any means needed for export; some of it, of course, is go-ing away. America has taken a lot, but the re-mainder is being bought up by the iron ring, which consists not merely of speculators, but of men who are unwilling to see England exhausting her stock of raw material at a ruinous price for foreigners to manufacture it into goods which come back for sale, not only against us in foreign countries to our disadvantage, but in our markets at home, at our own doors." In order to emphasize his riess and creatilize his order to emphasize his views and crystallize hi nformation, I asked him if he was of opinion that the present revival of trade might possibly last. "No. sir," he replied, "that was the idea I intended to convey to you. Iron will go up in price, because the world must have it, and because we make the best in the world, but the right in the world, but the ring will get the biggest pull out of the business; they will make a million or more between now

HUMORS OF INPLATION.

This same gentleman told me some amusing anecdotes of the colliers, fron-stone getters, and puddlers of the district, during the inflation puddlers of the district, during the inflation period which preceded the present depression. "The very men," he said, "who are now having parish relief, and whose families are almost starving, were then earning easily their pound, or, as you would call it, their \$5, a day, and as a rule they spent every farthing of it. I was in a spirit merchant's shop, when a gauger, a iman who had a few others under him, came in and bought for Christmas day three bottles of port wine, two of brandy, two bottles of curacoa, one of cherry brandy, and two bottles of rum. He had a cab at the door, and when he got into it he was the centre of a pile of goods, a turkey, two geese, a sirloin of beef, a hamper of oranges. it as was the centre of a pile of goods, a turkey, two geese, a sirlon of beef, a hamper of oranges, apples, and nuts, a sack of potatoes, and a great twelfth cake. That man was earning a little fortune then, and this was the way it went. He is now a pauper. As a general thing, neither the pitmen nor the iron-workers saved a penny during the good times. In a public house not far from here there was a room set apart for a sort of business and convivial meeting of frommasters once a week. They met, dined, and sort of outsiness and convivial meeting of from masters once a week. They met, dined, and talked over trade matters, and this habit of using a particular parlor obtained for it the appellation of 'the gaffers' room.' Gaffer is slang for master, just as boss is in the States. Well, one 'off night' four pitmen called at the house and said they would like to have the gaffers' parlor for a few hours; they'd got some brass to spend, and they'd like to sit in gaffers' chairs and at gaffers' table. The favor was granted. They ordered half a dozen of port wine to begin with. Having drank that, they said to the servant-girl, 'What do our gaffers generally drink?' 'O, sometimes one thing, sometimes another; they has champagne, and they has hock, and they has Burgundy.' Well, let's have four bottles of 'ock wine.' They drank the 'ock wine, and said they didn't think much of it; there was no strength in it. They tried the champagne, and thought it nice drinking for a hot day, but too much like ginger-pop. They then ordered three bottles of Burgundy. After the girl had taken this last it. They tried the chambagne, and thought it nice drinking for a hot day, but too much like ginger-pop. They then ordered three bottles of Burgundy. After the girl had taken this last oreer up to the gaffers' room, the mistress of the house discovered that the servont had committed a slight mistake; the hostess had been making walnut ketchup or eauce, and had put it into Burgundy bottles. This was the Burgundy' that had gone up into the gaffers' parlor. The girl went up to explain, and was aghest to find that the sance had been all drank. That last wine thou brought us was something like,' they said; 'it's gotten some strength in it, it's hot in the throat; we'll have some more of that the next time we come!' They spent \$25 in that short and foolish drinking bout. It was a common thing for a pitman, who was a dog-fancier, to buy legs of multon for his animals. Luxuries of fish and game in the local markets were bought up by the colliers. They had the first salmon of the season, the first cucumber, the first bit of lamb, the first partridges, the first pheasants. I shouldn't think there was a more improvident set under the sun, and I question if their days of poverty would leave behind any lasting lesson, supposing a great revival of trade should restore their former prosperity." I pointed out to my friend that at all events the next generation of ironworkers and pitmen would not be likely to repeat the errors of their fathers; for wherever I went I saw the buildings of the School Boards, and everywhere the schoolmaster seemed 'usy. The next generation of tollers will be able to read and write; and they will be men who have read books, who can take up their newspapers and cet their opinions first-handed, instead of through the distorted channels of agitators and political clubs. At Derby I went into the splendid free library erected by Mr. Bass, and found in the evening a number of young operatives busy with useful volumes; at Bradford I found technical schools; at Bolton a busy educational movement; in all the towns and in some of the villages there were schools of art, with local pupils who had won renown in competition with London colleges. Even at the Villages of Bakarell I, found a Workingman's

in competition with London colleges. Even a the Village of Bakewell I found a Workingman' Club, and in the fashionable resort of Buxton RENT AGITATIONS.

RENT AGITATIONS.

It is curious to note how the English people have fallen into the habit of watching the American barometer, whether in regard to weather, finance, or trade. One day this week the price of cheese went up in several important markets in consequence of a report that the importation from the United States is likely to be reduced. Commercial writers in some of the journals warn us to prepare for corn going up in price to a high figure, notwithstanding the abundant harvest on the other side of the Atlantic. The corn ring in America, knowing exactly what our deficiency is,—not less than 120.000,000 bushels,—can estimate what we shall require, and they will charge us accordingly. British flour-dealers always know how to take advantage of reports of this kind, and in some of the towns I have passed through this week they have again increased their prices per sack. During three weeks they have but up the figures at the rate of 1s 6d every Saturday, making the rise more than \$1 per bag. This will tend to keep un the tide of emigration which has set in from Great Britain to America, Australia, the Cape, New Zealand, and Canada. Herein lies our safety from riot and revolution, for there are not wanting agitators who distinctly charge the present depression upon the landlords and the Government, ignoring bad harvests and foreign competition, and laying all the trouble at the doors of the wealthy and governing classes.

Mr. Parnell, in Ireland, is preaching a gospel the doors of the wealthy and governing classes Mr. Parnell, in Ireland, is preaching a gospe of shotgun and pistol; Mr. Arch, the laborers' leader in England, is suggest ing that his followers, are poor because the farmers are in a conspiracy against them. At a recent meeting Mr. Arch declared that foreign competition was triumphing over English production because the farmers were not employing sufficient labor. "Turn your eyes east vest, north, and south," he said, "and you will see that the land is labor-starved. One of the great causes of the present depression is, that the laborers have not been employed to till the soil." The dupes who listened to the speaker cheered him, and he pushed his mendacious rgument to such an extent that any one wh didn't know better might infer that the farmers had entered into a wicked compact to destroy "the bold peasantry" of England. Labor-starved! Every American traveler who visits the agricultural districts of the Old Countries try is struck with the careful cultivation of the

visits the agricultural districts of the Old Country is struck with the careful cultivation of the land, the trimmed hedge-rows, the clean dikes, the neat homesteads, the meadows that look like grass-plots, the fields from which every stone has been removed by hand, the regular fallow ridges, the drained flats, the hand-plowed parches, the well-kept roads, the tidy barns and sheep-pens. There never was a greater libel perpetrated upon the patient, industrious farmer than this charge of labor-starving his lauds. Mr. Arch shows a poverty of invention when he can find no stronger argument for the pursoes of setting class against class than this. Mr. Parnell despises even invention. He does not pause to create arguments favoring class hatred, and openly counsels the Irish "laborer" (it is astonishing how little the Irishman justifies this term at home, and how industrious he is in other lands) and tenant farmer to make Ireland too hot for the landlords. He is for confiscation, and he favors outrage, agrarian and otherwise, just as if we were living in the days of freebooting and mediaval warfare. His inflammatory speeches have already resulted in breaches of the law for which the poor creatures who are led away by notions the poor creatures who are led away by notions of physical force and the efficacy of murder into the committal of useless offenses, and not revo-lutionary orators, will have to suffer. Mr. Parneil is charged by Irishmen, who see only in peace and settled tenure a chance for the prosperity of their country, with the revival of agrarian outrages. I am told by a distinguished Irishman that the Marquis of Headfort, who has been anonymously threatened with death, is on of the best and kindest resident landlords in the country. It is a leading complaint against owners in Ireland that they do not live in the country, but the most "national" of "nationalists" must admit that the encouragement to do

HUMOR.

HUMOR.

"Twas Sunday morn, and Rev. Jones
Was breakfasting with Gray.
Said Jones: "Another bit of steak,
As I have to preach to-day."

"Guess I'll brace up a little. too,"
Said Gray, his eyes a glisten,
And he heiped himself to a hunk of meat,
"For you know I have to listen."

so is not great.

The miser is a man who lives like a beggar because he is a raid of dying like one. Strange as it may seem, Mrs. Oakley's "From Attic to Cellar " is all comprised in one story. On seeing a house being whitewashed, a small boy asked, "Man, if you please, are you

it wouldn't be exactly the thing to call chest nuts eggs because they are burred fruit, would it?—Yonkers Statesman. When we look West we feel that we would like to see an Indian fall instead of an Indian summer. — Whitehall Times. No dictionary can equal the child's definition of chaos. "It is a great pile of nothing," said, "and nowhere to put it." It was the proprietor of a Bessemer furnace

who first rejoiced when he met "a foreman worthy of his steel."-Burdette. The rage for decorations has not yet extended to buckwheat cakes. They are still made plain and are seldom nailed up on parlor walls. His father was accustomed to spank him with

a shingle, and he was accustomed to aliude to the casualties, saying: "Misfortunes often come shingly." Professor—Now, 1 ask you. as a practical miner, what spade do you think is the very best? Third-year man (scornfully)—Why, the ace, of course. (Sensation.)—Acta Columbiana. The Chicago cigarmakers are on a strike. It

they could only strike some way to get three cents' worth of good tobacco in a 15-cent cigar, they would have the undivided sympathies and support of a united public sentiment.—Bur-The Indianapolis Journal speaks of "migratory nomads." This reminds us of the journalist of this city who spoke of an equestrian statue on horseback, and of the reporter who said: "The false alarm from box 3,009 was false."—Boston Courier.

They say that only fifteen Sophomores spelt "separate" with three e's at the annuals.
Well, we are progressing; it is quite awhile
stuce the Junior said that the most famous piece of fiction of the fifteenth century was the Don Cameron."—Harvard Lampoon. A London scientific journal says the cucumber

3,000 years—that it was extensively grown in ancient Egot. Perhops it was the cucumber and not the asp that Cleopatra took to her bosom with fatai results. We always did doubt

that snake story .- Norristown Heraid.

Brilliant Talkers.

London Punch.

Who shall say the race of brilliant talkers is extinct? Festive host (confidentially to lady on his right): "It has constantly suggested itself to me, Mrs. Brown that—er—the reason why the weather—er—affords so fruitful a topic for conversation among English people is—er—is that the English climate is subject to—er—to rapid variations, which cannot be foreseen, so to speak." The same (to lady on his left, also confidentially): "As I was just observing to Mrs. Brown, it has frequently occurred to my mind, Mrs. Jones, that—er—the reason why—er—why the weather, in short, furnishes so inexhaustible a theme of discussion to—er—to British peo-Brilliant Talkers. at theme of discussion to-er-to British peo-ple is-er-no doubt-er-that the climate of the British Isles is liable, so to speak, to-er-to sudden mutations, which we cannot calculate upon beforehand." The same (loud, across the table to festive hostess)—"My cannot calculate upon beforeham. The same (loud, across the table to festive hostess)—"My love—er—as I was only just observing to Mrs. Brown, and—er—to Mrs. Jones, it has frequently, and indeed constantly, suggested itself to my mind that the reason why—er—why the—the weather, in point of fact, should—rr—should furnish so fruitful a topic of discussion, and afford so inexhaustible a theme of conversation among—er—among the inhabitants of the British Isles, may—er—may possibly be owing to the peculiarity that the—er—well, the climate of the United Kingdom is liable and subject, so to speak, to sudden variations, which cannot be calculated upon beforehand, and to—er—to rapid mutations, in short, which—er—which we cannot—er—foreseee."

Socialistic Medals. The pardoned prisoners from New Calcdonia are bringing out medais in Paris for all those who served in and under the Socialistic Government of 1871. Of course these medals will not be worn. They will be concealed for the present; but on the first insurrection thousands will come into the streets recognizable to each other by an exposure of these decorations.

Cocoa is known the world over for its great nour-ishing and strengthening properties. The Choco-lates and Cocoas of Waiter Baker & Co. having stood the test of 100 years, are highly recom-mended for their excellence and purity, and are

THE COURTS.

Important Decision by Judge Drummond on the Removal of Causes

From the State to the Federal Courts under Certain Conditions.

New Suits, Divorces, Judgments, Confessions, Etc.

PEKIN' & SOUTHWESTERN. Judge Drummond yesterday rendered engthy decision on the motion to remove from the Will County Circuit Court to the United States Circuit Court the case of The Farmers Loan & Trust Company vs. The Chicago, Pek & Southwestern Railroad Company. The case was originally begun in the State Court, and then returned to the State Court, the last time by stipulation between the parties. It comes up the present time under both the acts of 1867 The Judge, after stating the facts briefly, said

that, on the question of removal, the case had become very much complicated; still, the ques-

tion was whether, under any act of Congress

the complainant had the right, at the time

the application was made in the Court, to remove the cause. A default had previously been taken against the railroad company, but afterward set aside There were two trust-deeds given by the Company, and the original bill was to foreclose the was also filed covering the second trust-deed, under which a sale had been had prior to the litigation. That sale was claimed to be invalid and it was also charged that the State Cour had so decided. One of the purchasers at that sale was made party defendant, but the suit was dismissed as to him before the application for removal. The Judge said the act of 1875 required the petition asking for the removal of cause to be filed at or before the term at which the case could be first tried, but he was inclined to place the application for removal under th 639th section of the Revised Statutes, known as the act of 1867. That act provided for a removal any time before final hearing by either party, on his filing an affidavit stating that he had reason to believe and did believe that from prejudice or local in-fluence he would not be able to obtain justice in the State Court. There was no question but that the proper affidavit had been made, and the only question then was whether there was a suit in which there was a controversy between citi-zens of different States, and whether a petition and application, were filed and the bond duly and application were filed and the bond dul executed before the final trial. The origins controversy was as to the foreclosure of the first mortgage; the next one as to the foreclosure of the second mortgage, and those constituted the main controversy in the suit. There was also an incidental controversy as to whether the sale under the second trust-deed was valid; but, for the purposes of the present application, that question must be removed from the case. The Judge further said he had always consid-

ered that it was not necessary that the contro-versy which existed between citizens of different States must necessarily be the main controversy in the case, or even the principal controversy. The statute did not place it distinctly on that ground. It was true the courts, in deciding the questions which had arisen under the act of 1875, had, in many instances, said that the particular question which was involved, and which consti-tuted the controversy, was the main controversy in the cause, but it was not the language of the act of 1875, which was: "And when, in any suit mentioned in this section, there shall be a conmentioned in this section, there shall be a controversy which is wholly between citizens of different States, and which can be fully determined as between them, either one or more of the plaintiffs or defendants actually interested in such controversy may remove said suit to the Circuit Court of the United States for the proper district." The statute then required that there should be a controversy, but that controversy should be wholly between citizens of different States, and that the controversy could be fully States, and that the controversy could be fully determined as between them, and that one or more of the plaintiffs or defendants was interested in such controversy. It did not say it should be the main controversy in the case, or the prin-cipal controversy, but only that there should be a controversy. It had been decided that if there was a controversy between citizens of different States, and the statutes had been complied with as to removal, that then the removal took the whole case, not-withstanding that there might be other controversies with it; and so, if a cause could be renoved where there was a controversy, although

it was not the principal controversy, attacky it was not the principal controversy and all other controversies in the case from the State to the Federal Court.

The objection had been made that, as to some questions involved in the litigation, decrees had been made by the State Court, which had been taken to the Appellate Court of the State on been made by the State Court, which had been taken to the Appellate Court of the State on writs of, error. But that circumstance could not interfere with the legal right of any of the parties existing under the act of Congress. Those decrees would have to go through the State Courts and then be accepted as final by the Federal Court, and it was to be presumed the action of the highest court of the State would be duly carried out by the Federal Court in the same manner that it would have been by the State Court if the case had remained there. would have been by the State Court if the case had remained there.

Another objection had been made as to the sufficiency of the bond, and the question was whether the bond was given under the act of 1875, whether it was sufficient in a case removed under the act of 1867. The Court, after examining the wording of the two laws, held that the cause of removal, towit, local prejudice, under the act of 1867, not being repealed by the act of 1875, but the latter act providing the machinery, that is, the petition and bond for removal, that therefore the latter governed as to the form of the bond in all cases removed, whether under therefore the latter governed as to the form of the bond in all cases removed, whether under the act of 1867 or that of 1875, and that the bond in the present case was sufficient. An order was then entered giving leave to file the transcript from the State Court, thus removing the cause. Messrs George W. and J. T. Kretz-inger, Lawrence, Campbell, & Lawrence, and J. L. High appeared for the parties asking the removal, and Judge Beckwith and L. G. Pratt for the defendants.

A TRESPASS SUIT. Judge Jameson has been engaged the past wo days in hearing the case of the National Life-Insurance Company of Vermont against the city to recover damages for pulling down a large five-story building on the corner of Cologne and Main streets, in the heart of the lumber district. The building was condemned by the Building Inspector, and ordered to be razed as being a fire-trap. The Judge instructed the jury, on behalf of the defense, that, if the Board of Public Works pulled Jown the building pursuant to a city ordinance, then the city was not liable, and if the parties acting on behalf of the Board pulled the building down without any Board pulled the building down without au-Board pulled the building down without au-thority, and not pursuant to any ordinance, then the city was not liable, because the person per-forming the act committed a trespass, and must be sued personally, the only remedy being against him. The jury retired yesterday noon, but up to a late hour at night were unable to

FROM THE BRIEF BAG. Frank Devere, who was indicted a short time ago by the Federal Grand Jury for stealing a case of surgical instruments from the Marine Hospital, yesterday pleaded guilty and was sen-Hospital, yesterday pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor at Joliet, and to pay a fine of \$1 and costs. Manired stott, indicted by the same Grand Jury for charging lilegal fees for procuring a pension, also pleaded guilty and was sent to the House of Correction for ninety days with costs.

Judge Rogers was engaged yesterday in hearing the case of Steele & McMahon, contractors, vs. The City of Chicago, to recover a balance of \$18,769 for building the new tunnel in 1872.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee in bankruptcy yesterday of Augustus and John M. French and of A. B. Height.

Simon Wolf was appointed Assignee of Samuel A. Spencer.

Assignees will be chosen this morning for Martin I. Whitman, Henry Sherman, J. D. Fanning, and Fred M. Atkinson.

Judge Tuley vosterday granted a divorce to Mary A. Burnham from George B. Burnham on the ground of desertion.

UNITED STATES COURTS. W. W. Giles filed a bill yesterday against The Farmers' Manufacturing Company, W. W. Bostwick, William Galloway, C. F. Hesser, and L. M. Hosea, to restrain them from using his patent for machines for sawing wood, issued

he ground of desertion.

Martin to restrain him from using a patent for improvement in drying bricks, issued Feb. an improvement in drving bricks, is 26, 1861, to Francis H. Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT. Otto Kreisman sued Morris Selz and Marx A. Mayer for \$1,000. Robert E. Apthorp filed a bill against John

W. and Mary Ann Hooper to foreclose a trust-deed for \$3,000 on Lots 18 and 19, Block 5, in Revenswoyd.

The New England Organ Company brought suit for \$2,500 against Robert T. Martin.

Ray & Whitney sued Thomas Mackin for \$2,-500. Charles E. Convis brought suit for \$5,000 against James H. Johnson.

Charles W. Lichtenberg commenced a suit against Charles W. Grussley and F. W. Howard, laiming \$10,000. Leonard G. Quinlan began a suit in attachme against Francis Dunlevy, claiming \$2,310.07.
J. J. Shutterly sued D. W. Newland, Jesse
Whyle, and Jacob Harland for \$2,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

PROBATE COURT. The will of David Grow was almitted to probate and letters testamentary granted to Caro line T. Grow on an individual bond for \$20,000. The jury returned a verdict of insanity in the matter of Moritz Stein, and conservator's letters were granted, under bonds of \$3,000, to Leopold

THE CALL JUDGE DRUMMOND-In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT-Set cases and general bus

THE APPELLATE COURT-Motions. JUDON GARY-2, 526 to 2, 593, except 2, 531, 2.532 2.533 and 2.546. No case on trial JUDGE JAMESON-Assists Judge Gary. No case JUDGE MOORE-36, 37, 38, 39. No case on

Judge Rogers-No call. No. 179, Steel vs. JUDGE ROBERS S. Call.

Gity, on trial;

JUDGE MORAN—113, 115, 116, 120, 123, 124, 125, and 128 to 141, inclusive, except 133 and 139. No. 111, Tilton vs. Ryan, on trial.

JUDGE TULET—3. 4, 6, 7. No. 1 on hearing.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Nos. 116, 118, 120, 121, 124, 130, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 139, 140, 142, 143, 144, and 145.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS-78. Jacob Conrad, \$56.80. JUDGE GARY-S. Rosenbaupt vs. James B. Thomas, \$109.85. Cleveland Paper Company vs. Albert L. Soe, 157.06. H. H. Shufeldt & Co. vs. Adolph Boehm, \$776.19. Same vs. Same, \$1,-

JUDGMENTS.

422.28.
CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE-ROGERS—Peter S. Tower vs. City of Chicago. \$1.146.70.
JUDGE MORAN—Collins & Gathman vs. Withelmina and Hermann Golke, and Gottlieb Hettner, \$200.—E. H. Alger vs. James Gardner, \$979.26.—Wilhelmina Fisher vs. John Hoffmann, verdict \$325, and motion for new trial. John Marquardt vs. Hermann Obenauf, \$20.

THE REV. F. A. READ. indignation at Mendota over His Relega-

tion by the Rock Biver Conference to a

Special Correspondence of The Tribuni MENDOTA, Ill., Oct. 27 .- The Rev. F. A. Read, easter during the last three years of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, and one of the most popular clergymen Mendots has had, left here at the close of last week, by virtue of limitation of pastorate, and in conformity with the decision of the Rock River Conference, lately held in Chicago, to enter upon a new field of labor, at Lyndon, in the district of Dixon, at a salary of \$300 a year. Mr. Read joined the ministry in 1844, and has since presided over such pastorates as Rockford, Freeport, Batavia, Belvidere, Chicago, Galena, and Mendota, without making any change from the appointments short of the disciplinary term of from two to three years. In Rockford, Freeport, and Batavia, he was so fremently recalled by unanimous request that his labors extended to nineteen years in those three places. That he should have fallen in the estimation of the Conference, or some member or members of that august body, and be sent, as it were, to do penance at Lyndon. and support his family on \$300 a year, without he himself being informed or knowing the cause, has given rise not only to much comthe members of his church and the majority

Of the citizens of Mendola. An editorial in the Reporter on the subject says:

Considerable feeling is being manifested in our city, both in and out of the Methodist Church, because the Rev. F. A. Read, who has so successfully conducted the pastorate of his church here as to command the love and respect of all his congregation, as well as every citizen of the place, has been assigned to the small town of Lyndon, at a salary of \$300 per year, after having officiated acceptably in such places as Freeport. Belvidere, Batavia, Rockford, Chicago, and Mendota, in each case as long as the discipline would allow, and in two instances, at least, recalled by ananimous request for a fourth, fifth, and sixth year. People wonder how this can be, and feel that there must have been injustice committed somewhere.

That Elder Read should have an enemy in the Conference seems incredible. That he has lost any of his power for good, the large additions he has made here of new members to his church, and the harmony which prevails throughout bis flock, as a neferinal repudiation. We can imagine no

any of his power for good, the large additions he has made here of new members to his church, and the harmony which prevails throughout his flock, are an effectual repudiation. We can imagine no reason in the world for this assignment. How Mr. Read can be expected to keep and educate his family at \$300, or even \$500, a year, is beyond the ken of others like situated; and why he should be taken out of his grade and sent to one so much lower, looks like there must have been a grave mistake somewhere.

We would not mention this subject, as it is entirely a church-matter, but no publication we can give would make the matter less public, nor suppress, the feeling of indignation at this injustice done Mr. Read; and the good brethren of the "Cabinet" should know it.

We have not heard that Mr. Read has uttered a word of complaint; he is too good a Methodist to show a spirit of rebellion; but all of his friends are not possessed of his spirit of obedience and Christian grace, and they will talk. A grave error has been committed, and should be rectified, if there is a way of doing it.

has been committed, and should be rectified, if there is a way of doing it.

Several prominent citizens, including some influential members of Mr. Read's church, called on him before he left, and offered to fitt him up the Free-Will Baptist Church, and give him a good house and \$1,000 a year, \$600 of which would be paid in advance, if he would consent to remain in Mendota. Such a mark of kindness, at a moment when the reverend gentleman felt humiliated and crushed in spirit, brought tears of gratitude to his eyes; but, while he fully appreciated the motives that prompted such generosity, as attributes of sincere regard and good-will, he respectfully declined to accept the offer, on the ground that, as a minister of the Gospel, it would be incompatible with its teachings to show a spirit of resentment, though he was sensible of the injustice, while ignorant of its cause. He could not leave the Church in whose interest he had endeavored to labor faithfully for so many years, nor could be officiate in another, while there was any risk of causing a division among a congregation that his best efforts had been used to unite. His accepting the offer made him would, he felt sure, have that tendency, and he must, while entertaining the deepest gratitude for such kindness, decline with ency, and he must, while entertaining the deep-est gratitude for such kindness, decline with

incere thanks.

From what your correspondent has heard, the results of an investigation into Mr. Resd's case would be highly suggestive of a sensation, with out, however, producing any effect on Mr. Kead, other than raising him still higher, if possible, in the estimation of all who know him; while they would redound discreditably upon the person who tried to bring about Mr. Read's ruin.

GOOD AND SUFFICIENT AUTHORITY. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—In last evening's Journal

find the following, under the heading of 'Questions Answered": ELGIN, Oct. 23. - To the Editor of the Journal: Will you do me the favor to answer the following

question:

Please state whether THE CHIOAGO TERBUNE has any authority for dropping the final e in such words as authority, definite, etc. They also spell program thusly.

J. S. W.

Mr. Joseph Mediil, the editor of The Trassure, is the authority for the paper's new orthographic departure. The gentleman is not consistent, else he would write his name Josef Medii. If the writer of the "answer" were not an ignoramus, he would have replied to the inter

rogatory that the reformed spellings in ques-tion have the high authority of the "American Filological Association," which is composed of learned men and public instructors, of collegeprofessors and scholars, some of them of the highest linguistic standing in the United States; men who have profoundly studied the subject of orthografic reform in the light of its vast im w. w. of orthograne reform in the light of its vast importance and urgent necessity. This Filological Association have strongly recommended to publishers and people the amendments in the main adopted by The Tribune, and many more not yet adopted by it. For example, they recom-

mend the dropping of the silent e from all such words as are, have, live, give, negative, operaprospective, etc.; and to the ellent a in ea in such words a head, dead, earth, breadth, etc.; and to discard the repulsive uph in such words as though, through, thorough. They also recommend the changing of ph into f in such words as photograph, alphabet, philosophy, etc.—as has been done in Spanish and Italian, to the great betterment of those languages. They also recommend that, in words ending in a donble consonant, one of them be omitted, as in shall, will, doll, add, dress, express, rulness, sleepless, cliff, tariff, etc. These ellent vowels, surplus and duplicate consonants, are utterly useless, as they have no fonic value, indicate nothing, and have no etymological significance or use whatever. They merely consume time in writing, and space on the printed page, and perplex children to learn to use them.

Before the Journal writer makes any further silly criticisms, he is advised to study them. Before the Journal writer makes any further lly criticisms, he is advised to study the orthgrafic reform question a little, post himself up somewhat, and thereby avoid further exposure of conceited ignorance.



desirable. acres near Twe dmirable piece f FURNACES.

KYSTAL Surface Burning Furnace. MANUFACTURED BY FULLER. WARREN & CO. Troy, New York, Cleveland, Chiese

CABINET OIL TANK. CABINET OIL TANK.



Heavy Galvanized Iron, inclosed in a frame, finely finished, with ornamental pictures, etc.

Mounted on Patent Three-wheel Casters, Rolling Top, Sink outside the Hood, Measuring Pump. Our Latest and Best.

WILSON & EVENDEN

Can and Tank Manufacturers. 47 and 49 West Lake st. CHICAGO.

SPIRAL SECTIONAL PUMPS.

Spiral Sectional Pumps FOR RESERVOIRS, VATS, BILGE-WATER, CESS-POOLS, Etc., Etc., Etc., & Sargent, Greenleaf & Brooks, 20 to 26 Randolph-st., Chicago. III. WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES. WOVEN WIRE

## MATTRESS. The Only Perfect Bed.

OURS IS SOLD BY ALL OF THE BEST FURNITURE DEALERS. UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., 7 N. Clark-st., Chicago. DO NOT BUY CHEAP IMITATIONS. STOVES AND RANGES.

COLLINS & BURGIE MANUFACTURE.

STOVES AND RANGES, Dutch Ovens, Sinks, Cresting, and Stable Pittings Also, make Castings from wood patterns, and do fine

261 South Clinton-st.

VINEGAB. PRUSSING'S CELEBRATED

VOLUME

10 o'clock on Thursday

THE FIDELITY SA THE BANK sor70 feet, adjoining the al Banking Office is elegantly HOOLEY'S

doloining the Bank, rente. A VALUABLE BI May be made for the who TERMS C

113 and 115

We use the best ploy skilled help in turing departme Shirts unequared and price. We invite your

LITH JACOBS' W

THE ORIGINA THE BEST IN And the only dry copying trustworthy.

TO B

ToF

Two very des Proof Office noor, and floor. Apply 8 Tribun



PAPE